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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

GRADUATES OF YALE COLLEGE

WITH

Annals of the College History

VOL. II.

V. 2, Pt. 1

MAY, 1745—MAY, 1763

1745-1763

BY

FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, M.A.



NEW YORK

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

1896

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

GRADUATES OF YALE COLLEGE

1875

Annals of the College History

VOL. II

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May, 1743-May, 1763

1875

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FRANKLIN HOWE, EDITOR



NEW YORK

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

1875

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TO

EDWARD ELBRIDGE SALISBURY, LL.D.

A FAITHFUL FRIEND OF THE COLLEGE

AND

A MASTER OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

THIS VOLUME

IS DEDICATED

WITH REGARD AND GRATITUDE

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PREFACE

THIS SHALL BE WRITTEN FOR THE GENERATION TO COME.

Psalms, cii, 18.

Vita enim mortuorum in memoria est posita vivorum.

Cicero, Philipp. ix, 5.

Suum cuique decus posteritas rependit.

Tacitus, Annales, iv, 35.

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EDWARD ELBRIDGE SALLSBURY, LL.D.

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THIS SHALL BE WRITTEN FOR THE GENERATION TO COME.

Psalms, cii, 18.

Vita enim mortuorum in memoria est posita vivorum.

Cicero, Philipp. ix. 5.

Suum cuique decus posteritas rependit.

Tacitus, Annales, iv, 35.

PREFACE

THE first volume of this series appeared in June, 1885, and although a beginning had then been made upon a second volume, the pressure of other occupations has, to the author's regret, interfered to prevent its earlier completion.

The sources of information heretofore acknowledged have continued to be available, and both old friends and new have been generous in their aid, while the remarkable increase in historical and genealogical literature in this country has lightened much of the labor.

The author is again indebted to his friend Professor Newton for some valuable vital statistics included in the Appendix.

Dates before September, 1752, are generally given in Old Style. The same abbreviations are used as in the former volume, to indicate libraries in which copies of the publications of graduates may be found.

YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,

June, 1896.

CONTENTS

Preface	v
Contents	vii
Annals, 1745	i
Sketches, Class of 1745	19
Annals, 1745-46	71
Sketches, Class of 1746	74
Annals, 1746-47	103
Sketches, Class of 1747	104
Annals, 1747-48	140
Sketches, Class of 1748	143
Annals, 1748-49	198
Sketches, Class of 1749	199
Annals, 1749-50	227
Sketches, Class of 1750	229
Annals, 1750-51	246
Sketches, Class of 1751	247
Annals, 1751-52	275
Sketches, Class of 1752	277
Annals, 1752-53	303
Sketches, Class of 1753	305
Annals, 1753-54	320
Sketches, Class of 1754	323
Annals, 1754-55	354
Sketches, Class of 1755	361
Annals, 1755-56	399
Sketches, Class of 1756	402
Annals, 1756-57	440
Sketches, Class of 1757	445
Annals, 1757-58	507
Sketches, Class of 1758	509
Annals, 1758-59	564
Sketches, Class of 1759	567
Annals, 1759-60	635
Sketches, Class of 1760	638
Annals, 1760-61	682
Sketches, Class of 1761	684
Annals, 1761-62	723
Sketches, Class of 1762	726
Annals, 1762-63	777
Appendix	783
Additions and Corrections	786
Index	789

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

AND

ANNALS OF YALE COLLEGE

Annals, 1745

With the grant of a new charter, in the middle of May, 1745, a new era begins in the history of Yale College. The charter was put in force on the 1st day of June, when President Clap took the oaths imposed by it before Governor Law in the College Hall.

It may be useful to specify here some of the points secured by the new legislation. They were:—the legalization of the name, Yale College, and the change from “Rector and Trustees” to “President and Fellows”; the promotion of the President to the leading place in the body of Fellows; the grant of power to a majority of the Corporation to remove a Fellow from office; the provisions for annual and special meetings of the Corporation, and for the time and mode of convening them; a limited exemption of the College property, and the property of College officers,* from taxation; and, in general, a more explicit statement of the powers and privileges conferred in 1701.

At the first meeting of the President and Fellows (at Commencement, 1745), the Rev. William Russell (Yale 1709), of Middletown, was chosen Fellow, in place of the Rev. Jonathan Marsh (Harv. 1705), of Windsor, resigned. At the same time the Rev. Samuel Cooke, notorious for his New-Light tendencies, was notified of the “dissatisfac-

* This last exemption was cancelled by an Act of the Assembly in 1834.

tion with sundry things in his conduct," and was desired to make answer to the charges against him.

At the same meeting the Laws of the College, as digested in order and revised by a previous committee (of which President Clap was the leading spirit) were read and approved. The Rev. Dr. Trumbull* has called particular attention to this compilation, as a work which the President considered of prime importance; a section in the new charter gave power to the Corporation to ordain such laws, with a reservation to the Assembly of a right of repeal.

The Laws are subjoined, printed from the manuscript copy in the College archives, in the handwriting of Ezra Stiles, then just commencing Senior, acting as Clap's amanuensis. They may be compared with those printed in volume I of this work, under date of 1726 (pp. 347-51):—

CHAP. I.

Concerning Admission into College.

1. That none may Expect to be admitted into this College unless upon Examination of the Præsident and Tutors, They shall be found able Extempore to Read, Construe and Parce Tully, Virgil and the Greek Testament: and to write True Latin in Prose and to understand the Rules of Prosodia, and Common Arithmetic, and shall bring Sufficient Testamony of his Blameless and inoffensive Life.

2. That no Person shall be admitted a Freshman into this College who is more than Twenty one Years old, unless by the special allowance of y^e President and Fellows or their Committee.

3. That no Person shall be admitted Undergraduate in this College untill his Father, Guardian or some proper Person hath given a Sufficient Bond to the Steward of the College, to pay the Quarter Bills of the s^d Scholar allowed by the authority of College from Time to Time as long as He Shall continue a Member of s^d College: which Bond The Steward Shall keep untill Such Scholar hath Taken his Second Degree, unless He Shall Receive Order from the President to Deliver it up before.

4. That Every Candidate for admission Shall Transcribe and Keep by himself a Copy of these College Laws, which being

* History of Connecticut, ii, 304.

Sign'd by the President and One or more of the Tutors Shall be the Evidence of his Admission into this College.

5. That Every One who has been admitted into this College Shall be Deem'd to continue a Member thereof and Shall be Obliged to Pay Tuition and other College Dues (whether absent or Present) untill He is regularly Dismissed: or untill He Shall with the Advice & Consent of his Parent or Guardian (if under age) Signifie to the President his Desire to be dismissed.

6. That if any Student Shall Refuse or Neglect to Pay his Quarter Bill or Bills allowed and Sign'd by the Authority of College, and his Parent or Guardian upon Application to Them made Shall also Refuse Upon the Complaint of the Steward, He may by the President with the Advice of the Tutors be Dismissed.

7. That none Shall be admitted Freshmen after the End of the Vacancy unless Detain'd a few Days by Sickness or Some Such Extraordinary Occasion: and if any who are Examin'd and Approved in y^e Vacancy Shall not attend by the End of it, They Shall be Subject to the Same Fine which the other Scholars are; and if any Shall Tarry longer than the End of the First Quarter without Sufficient Reason allowed by the President, They Shall be Rejected for that Year or Placed the Lowest in the Class.

8. That the President with the Advice of the Tutors, Shall at or about the Expiration of the First Quarter Place Each Class in Some proper Order in which They Shall Declame and Stand at Prayers and Recitations.

CHAP. II.

Of a Religious and Virtuous Life.

1. All Scholars Shall Live Religious, Godly and Blameless Lives according to the Rules of Gods Word, diligently Reading the holy Scriptures the Fountain of Light and Truth; and constantly attend upon all the Duties of Religion both in Publick and Secret.

2. That the President, or in his absence One of the Tutors Shall constantly Pray in the College-Hall every morning and Evening: and Shall read a Chapter or Suitable Portion of the Holy Scriptures, unless there be Some other Theological Discourse or Religious Exercise: and Every Member of the College whether Graduates or Undergraduates, whether Residing in the College or in the Town of New-Haven Shall Seasonably Attend upon Penalty that every Undergraduate who Shall be absent (without Sufficient Excuse) Shall be Fined one Penny and for coming Tardy after the Introductory Collect is made Shall be fin'd one half penny.

3. The President is hereby Desired as he hath Time & Opportunity to make and Exhibit in the Hall Such a publick Exposition,

Sermon or Discourse as he shall think proper for the Instruction of y^e Scholars, and when He Shall See cause So to do and Give public Notice thereof, Every Undergraduate Shall be Obligated to Attend upon the Same Penalty as aforesaid.

4. Every Student of the College Shall diligently attend upon the Duties of Religious Worship, both Private and Publick of the Sabbath Day, and Shall attend upon the Said Public Worship of God in the Meeting-House with the President and Tutors on the Lord's Day and on Days of public Fasting and Thanksgiving appointed by Authority, and all Public Lectures appointed by the Minister of the first Society of New Haven, upon Penalty of Four Pence for absence (without Sufficient reason) on either Part of the Sabbath or any Day of Public Fasting or Thanksgiving and three Pence for Absence on a Lecture, one Penny for coming Tardy. And if any Student Shall be Detain'd by Sickness or a necessary Occasion He Shall Signifie the Same to the President or any of the Tutors on the morning; or otherwise his Excuse Shall be judged as Groundless unless it otherwise manifestly appear to be Sufficient.

5. No Student of this College Shall attend upon any Religious Meetings either Public or Private on the Sabbath or any other Day but Such as are appointed by Public Authority or Approved by the President upon Penalty of a Fine, Public Admonition, Confession or Otherwise according to the Nature or Demerit of the Offence.

6. That if any Student Shall Prophanes the Sabbath by unnecessary Business, Diversion, Walking abroad, or making any Indecent Noise or Disorder on the Said Day, or on the Evening before or after, or Shall be Guilty of any Rude, Profane or indecent Behaviour in the Time of Publick Worship, or at Prayer at any Time in the College Hall, He Shall be punished, Admonished or otherwise according to the Nature and Demerit of his Crime.

7. Every Student of this College Shall in Words and Behaviour Shew all Due Honour, Respect and Reverence towards all their Superiours, Such as their natural Parents, Magistrates and Ministers, and Especially to the President, Fellows and Tutors of this College; and Shall in no case use any Reproachful, reviling, Disrespectful or contumacious Language: but on the contrary Shall Shew Them all proper Tokens of Reverence, Obedience and Respect: Such as Uncovering their Heads, Rising up, Bowing and Keeping Silence in their Presence. And particularly all Undergraduates Shall be uncovered in the College Yard when the President or either of the Fellows or Tutors are there: and when They are in their Sight and View in any other Place: and all the

Bachelors of Arts Shall be uncovered in the College Yard when the President is there; and all the Scholars shall Bow when he Goes in or out of the College Hall, or into the Meeting-House, provided that the Public Worship is not Begun. And Scholars Shall Shew due Respect and Distance to those who are in Senior and Superiour Classes.

CHAP. III.

Concerning Scholastical Exercises.

1. Every Student Shall diligently apply himself to his Studies in his Chamber as well as attend upon all Public Exercises appointed by the President or Tutors, and no Student Shall walk abroad, or be absent from his Chamber, Except Half an hour after Breakfast, and an hour and an half after Dinner, and from prayers at Night to Nine o' the Clock, without Leave, upon Penalty of Two Pence or more to Six pence, at the Discretion of y^e President and Tutors.

2. To this End the President or Tutors Shall, by Turns, or as They conveniently can visit Student's Chambers after Nine o'Clock, to See whether They are at their Chambers, and apply themselves to their Studies.

3. That the President and Each of the Tutors Shall according to the best of their Discretion Instruct and bring forward their respective Classes in the Knowledge of the Three Learned Languages, and in the Liberal Arts and Sciences. In the first Year They Shall principally Study the Tongues & Logic, and Shall in Some measure pursue the Study of the Tongues the Two next Years. In the Second Year They Shall Recite Rhetoric, Geometry and Geography. In the Third Year Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Other Parts of the Mathematicks. In the Fourth Year Metaphysics and Ethics. And the respective Classes Shall Recite Such Books, and in Such a manner as has been accustomed, or Such as the President upon the Consultation with the Tutors Shall think proper: but every Saturday Shall Especially be allotted to the Study of Divinity, and the Classes Shall during the whole Term recite the Westminster Confession of Faith received and approved by the Churches in this Colony, Wollebius, Ames Medulla, or any other System of Divinity by the Direction of the President and Fellows: and on Friday Each Undergraduate in his Order about Six at a Time Shall Declaim in the Hall in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew and in no other Language without Special Leave from the President; and Shall presently after Deliver up his Declamation to his Tutor, fairly written and Subscribed. And

the Two Senior Classes Shall Dispute in the Fall Twice a week ; and if any Undergraduate Shall be Absent from Reciting or Disputeing without Sufficient Reason, He Shall be fined two Pence ; and from Declaiming Six Pence.

4. That if any Student Shall be notoriously negligent in attending upon, or Shall Slightly or carelesly Perform his public Exercises as aforesaid he Shall be punished by Fine, Admonition, Degradation or Expulsion as the Nature and Degree of the Offence may Require.

5. That the Senior Sophisters Shall continue in their Recitations and other public Exercises untill the 15th Day of July at least annually and then They Shall not Depart without Leave from the President, nor untill They have compleated their Theses, and other Such Preparations for the Commencement.

6. That about the 15th of July annually on Such a Day as the President Shall appoint the Senior-Sophisters Shall Set Two or more Hours in the Hall to be publickly Examined by the President or either of the Fellows or Tutors or any other Gentleman of Liberal Education, touching their Knowledge in the Liberal Arts and Sciences, or any other Qualification for their Expected Degree.

7. That all Resident Masters & Bachellors Shall constantly attend Prayers and Lectures or other public Discourses in the Hall upon Penalty of having the Privilege of the Library Taken from them.

8. That All Resident Bachellors Shall Dispute in the Hall under the President once a Week or Fortnight, as the President Shall appoint, upon Penalty of Four Pence for every Neglect without Sufficient Reason.

9. The President may Order and Direct the Resident Batchellors or Undergraduates to make Analyses in the Hall or any Other Scholastic Exercises upon Suitable Subjects for their Tryal and Exercise of their Skill and Learning.

10. That Every Student of this College Shall in his ordinary Discourse Speak in the Latin Tongue ; and the President and Tutors may at their Discretion Enjoyn the Observation of this Law by Some proper and reasonable Penalties.

CHAP. IV.

Of Penal Laws.

1. If any Scholar Shall be Guilty of Blasphemy, Fornication, Robbery, Forgery, or any other such Great and Atrocious Crime he Shall be Expelled forthwith.

2. If any Scholar Shall deny the Holy Scriptures or any Part of Them to be the Word of God: or be guilty of Heresy or any Error directly Tending to Subvert the Fundamentals of Christianity, and continuing Obstinate therein after the first and Second Admonition, He Shall be Expelled.

3. If any Scholar shall be Guilty of Profane Swearing, Cursing, Vowing, any Petty or Implicit Oath, Profane or Irreverent Use of the Names, Attributes, Ordinances or Word of God; Disobedient or Contumacious or Refractory Carriage towards his Superiours, Fighting, Striking, Quarrelling, Challenging, Turbulent Words or Behaviour, Drunkenness, Uncleaness, Lacivious Words or Actions, wearing woman's Apparel, Defrauding, Injustice, Idleness, Lying, Defamation, Tale bareing or any other Such like Immoralities, He Shall be Punished by Fine, Confession, Admonition or Expulsion, as the Nature and Circumstances of the Case may Require.

4. If any Person be Guilty of Stealing, He Shall besides the Fine Pay Triple Damage and in all other Cases of Injustice Shall make full Restitution to the Party injured.

5. If any Scholar Shall break open any Other Scholars Door or Open it with a Pick-Lock or a False Key, He Shall be Fined One Shilling for the first Offence: and Two Shillings for the Second: and for the Third publickly admonished, Degraded or Expelled.

6. If any Scholar Shall Play at Cards or Dice at all: or at any Lawfull Game upon a Wager: or Shall bring any Quantity of Rum, Wine, Brandy or other Strong Liquor into College or into his Chamber where he Resides without Liberty from the President or Tutors, or Shall Go into any Tavern within Two miles of College and call for any Strong Liquor, or Spend his Time idly there unless with his Parent or Guardian, he shall for the first Offence be Fined Two Shillings and Sixpence, or be admonished: and for the Second Offence be Fined Five Shillings and be Degraded: and for the Third Offence be Expelled: and if any Scholar Shall Play at Swords, Files or Cudgels, He Shall be Fined not Exceeding One Shilling.

7. That if any Scholar Shall do any Damage to the College House, Glass, Fences, or any other Things belonging to College, or Shall jump out of College Windows, or over the Board Fences, he Shall be Fined not exceeding One Shilling, and Pay all Damages to be charged in his Quarter Bill.

8. That Every Student Shall abstain from Singing, loud Talking and all other Noises in Studying Time, on Penalty of Four Pence: and if any Scholar Shall at any Time make any Rout, Disorder or Loud, Indecent Noises, Screamings or Hollowing or Shall call loud or Hollow to any other Scholar in the Presence of

the President or Tutors, He Shall be fined not Exceeding Two Shillings.

9. That if any Scholar Shall associate himself with any Rude, Idle Disorderly Persons: or Shall Entertain Companions at his Chamber either in College or out after Nine o'Clock, or Shall Take any Person who is not a near Relation to Lodge with Him without Liberty from the President or a Tutor he Shall be Fined not Exceeding Two Shillings.

10. That the President or Either of the Tutors may when he See Cause Break open any College Door to Suppress any Disorder; And if any Scholar Shall refuse to Give the President or Either of the Tutors admittance into his Chamber when Demanded, or to assist in Suppressing any Disorder when required; or to come when he is Sent for, or to Give in Evidence when he is called, he Shall be Fined Two Shillings; or be punished by Admonition, Confession, Degradation or Expulsion as the Nature of the case may Require.

11. If any Scholar Shall behave himself obstinately, refractorily or Contemtionally toward the President or either of the Tutors, He Shall for the first Offence be punished by Fine, Admonition or Confession, or Being Deprived of the Liberty of Sending Freshmen for a certain Time: For the Second Offence he Shall be Degraded or Expell'd.

12. That if any Scholar Shall write or Publish any Libel: or raise any false or Scandalous Report of the President or either of the Fellows or Tutors or the Minister of the first Church of New-Haven, or Shall directly or indirectly Say that either of Them is a Hypocrite, or Carnal or Unconverted, or use any Such reproachful or reviling Language concerning Them, He Shall for the first Offence make a Public Confession in the Hall; and for the Second be Expelled.

13. If any Scholar Shall Go out of the College Yard without a Hat, Coat or Gown except at his Lawful Diversion, He Shall be Fined Three Pence: and if He Shall wear any indecent Apparrell He Shall be punished not exceeding Two Shillings.

14. If any Scholar Shall keep a Gun or Pistol, or Fire one in the College-Yard or College, or Shall Go a Gunning, Fishing or Sailing, or Shall Go more than Two Miles from College upon any Occasion whatsoever: or Shall be Present at any Court, Election, Town-Meeting, Wedding, or Meeting of young People for Diversion or any Such-like Meeting which may Occasion Mispence of precious Time without Liberty first obtain'd from the President or his Tutor, in any of the cases abovesaid he Shall be fined not exceeding Two Shillings.

15. That all the Scholars Shall behave Themselves inoffensively, blamelessly and justly toward the People in New-Haven : not unnecessarily Frequenting their Houses, or Intresting Themselves into any Controversy among Them. And upon Complaint of any Wrong done by any Scholar to any of Them, or any other Scholar, the President Shall Order Them to Do Justice and make Restitution. And if any Scholar Shall refuse So to do, He Shall be publicly Admonished, and if he continue Obstinate He Shall be Expelled and his Bond put in Sale if need be.

16. That Every Freshman Shall be Obligated to Go any reasonable and proper and reasonable Errand when he is Sent by any Student in any Superior Class ; and if he Shall refuse So to Do he may be punished : provided that no Graduate Shall Send a Freshman out of the College Yard, and no Undergraduate Shall Send a Freshman anywhere in Studying Time, without Liberty first had from ye President or Oone of the Tutors.

17. If any Undergraduate Shall Tarry out of Town longer than He has Leave from the President or his Tutor and Shall Send no Excuse he Shall be punished Four Pence a Day for every Day's Absence : & if he Shall not come nor Send any Excuse till the End of the Quarter, and the Fine be made up in the Quarter Bill, it Shall not be taken out again upon any Excuse or Pretence whatsoever, unless it amount to more than Five Shillings.

18. That when any Scholar is Ordered to make a public Confession for any Crime or Breach of the Laws of this College, and he refuse after admonition, he Shall be Expelled : and no Scholar Shall be Readmitted or admitted to a Degree unless he first make a public Confession in the Hall or Meeting-House.

19. If any Scholar Shall make an assault upon the Person of y^e President or either of the Tutors or Shall wound, Bruise or Strike any of Them, He Shall forthwith be Expelled.

20. That no Scholar Shall undertake to Do or Transact any Matters or Affairs of Difficulty and Importance, or which are any ways new or beside the common & approved Customs & Practises of the College, without first Consulting with the President and Obtaining his Consent.

21. That the Fine for ordinary and common Crimes & Misdemeanours Shall be from Three Pence to One Shilling. For those of a Greater and more heinous Nature from One Shilling to Three Shillings : and for the highest not to exceed Eight Shillings. And when any particular Fine or Punishment is Set for any particular Crime, if it Shall appear that it was committed obstinately, audaciously, carelessly, or repeatedly, or Justified when committed, it Shall be in the Power of the President & Tutors at their Discretion to increase the Fine not Exceeding Double.

22. That inasmuch as particular Laws cannot be made for all Emergent Affairs and Cases that may occur in the Government of College, the President Shall have Power to Give Such particular Direction, Orders and Rules from Time to Time as he shall think proper, agreeable to the Nature and Tenour of the Laws here prescribed. And besides the particular Crimes herein mentioned Shall have Power to inflict any reasonable Punishment agreeable to the Tenour of these herein Mentioned for any other Crimes of the like Nature which are contrary to the holy Rules of God's Word, the wholesom Laws of the Civil Government, or the Good Order and Regulation of this Society.

CHAP. V.

Of Chambers in or out of College.

1. The President Shall from Time to Time Dispose of the Chambers and Studies in College and assign Them to particular Scholars to Live in according to his Discretion. And if any Scholar Shall not Dwell in or Shall Move out of any Chamber assigned to him, or into any other Chamber not assigned without Liberty, he Shall be Fined One Shilling, or otherwise Punished according to the Nature & Circumstances of the Offence.

2. If any Scholar who has a Chamber assigned to Him Shall be absent from College longer than He has Liberty, or Shall be Guilty of any Misdemeanour or Disorder if there Shall be need of Room for One in a Superiour Class or for any Such like reason, the President may at his Discretion Take away Such a Chamber from him & assign it to another.

3. When any Scholar Shall have any Chamber or Study assigned him, if there be any Damage done in it by Breaking the Glass, Doors or otherwise, he Shall immediately give the Scholar of the House Notice, & he Shall make an Entry of it: and bring a Copy thereof to the President that Those who Lived last in it or Did the Damage may make Satisfaction. And dureing the Time that any Chamber Stands assigned to any Scholars, They Shall be accountable for all Damages done in it, unless They can Prove that it was done by the inevitable Providence of God, without any carelessness of theirs; or by Some other Scholars.

4. That when any Glass is broke in any of the Entrys of or in the College, the charge thereof Shall be equally Born by all the Scholars who live in or near that Entry. And when any Glass is broke in the Hall, Library or Dark Room, and any Damage is Done to the college Pump, Fences, or any other appurtenances of college, and the particular Person that did it be not known, the

Charge thereof Shall be equally born by the Undergraduates belonging to College.

5. That Every Scholar Shall find his equal Proportion of Wood, Candles and Furniture in any Chamber assigned to him, whether he be absent or Present.

6. That Every Scholar who Shall Live out of College in the Town of New Haven Shall obtain Liberty of the President where to Live; and Shall not remove therefrom to any other House or Place without Liberty of the President, upon Penalty of Two Shillings.

7. That all Scholars who Live out of College in the Town of New Haven Shall be under the Same Regulations as those that live in.

CHAP. VI.

Of Steward & College Commons.

1. That the Steward appointed by the President & Fellows Shall provide Commons for the Scholars in Such a manner as hath been heretofore Ordered, and Shall recieve Such allowance therefor as Shall from Time to Time be Stated by the President & Fellows or their Committee.

2. That Every Student who resides in College Shall be in Commons, except the Waiters appointed by the President; and the Batchellors half the time, & none Shall be put out but by a Note from the President or One of y^e Tutors, and that only on Tuesdays & Frydays, except in case of Sickness or Such Extraordinary Occasion, which Note Shall be Delivered to the Butler on the Evening preceeding or before Seven o' the clock next morning.

3. That at Dinner the waiters Shall recieve the Victuals at the Kitchen Hatch, and Set them upon the Tables in the Hall, which Shall be covered with decent Linnen-Cloaths washed once a Week at the Procurement of the Steward: and the Tutors or Senior Scholars Present Shall ask a Blessing and Return Thanks, and all the Scholars while at Dinner Shall attend decently and orderly: and abstain from all rude & clamorous Talk. And no Victuals or Platers Shall be carried out of the Hall but in case of Sickness or the like and that with the leave of One of the Tutors Neither Shall any Scholars go out of the Hall before Thanks are Returned: and when Dinner is over the Waiters Shall return the Platters & Cloaths into the Kitchen, on Penalty of Six Pence for any Break of this Law. The like Order Shall be observed at Supper when They have hot Victuals.

4. That the Steward Shall once a Year Give an account to ye President & Fellows in writing of the Platters and Other Utensils

in the Kitchen belonging to the college: and if any of Them be Lost or Damnified by Him or those whome he imployes in the Kitchen, he Shall make it Good. And the Kitchen & all the Utensils Shall be kept Neat & Sweet.

5. That the Steward Shall Procure all the Chambers in College to be Swept & the Beds made once a Day: for which he Shall recieve of every Scholar not in Commons, absent or present, One Penny-half-Penny ꝥ week excepting only 2 Months in the Year for the Vacancies; and Three Farthings for Those in commons.

6. That at the End of every Quarter the Steward Shall draw Two Quarter Bills of the Same Tenour; containing in Distinct columns the Several Sums which Each Scholar is to Pay for each Quarter, viz. Four Shillings & Sixpence for each Undergraduate for Tuition: Nine Pence for every Scholar Living in any of the Rooms in College except the Garrets for Study rent: One Shilling by every Undergraduate liveing in college or out for repairing of college and incident Charges. One Penny half Penny by every Scholar for his Seat in the Meeting-House: and what Shall be allowed for breaking Glass & other Damages and for Fines and for commons and for Sizing. And the Steward Shall Present both Said Bills to the President, which being Examin'd and approved by Him, and One or more of the Tutors, Shall be Signed by the President, and he Shall Deliver One of the Said Bills to the Steward for him to collect, and keep the other with a Receipt thereupon Given by the Steward acknowledging that he hath reciev'd a Duplicate of the Said Bill and is accountable to the President & Fellows for the Sum Total therein contain'd. And the Steward shall collect all the Money contain'd in the Quarter Bills: and Two Pounds Ten Shillings ꝥ Annum of the Butler for Lost Commons: and Seven Shillings and Six Pence for Dinner Money of Each One who Takes a Degree: and Shall Pay out the Said Sums according to Such Orders as he Shall recieve from the President and Fellows.

7. That all Sums of Money Set or Mentioned in these Laws Shall be Understood to be Sterling money of Great Brittain.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Butler.

1. That the Butler Shall from time to time keep an account of all Such as are in Commons: and Shall Deal out the Stewards Bread & Bear for Commons & Sizing; and for his Trouble Shall be Paid Seven Shillings a Quarter by the Steward. And the Butler Shall have all the Lost Commons of Bread and Bear, for which

& other Privileges he Shall pay to the College Two Pounds Ten Shillings p Annum.

2. That the Butler Shall have Liberty to Sell Cyder, Strong-Bear, Loaf Sugar, Pipes & Tobacco and Such Necessaries for the Scholars, not Sold by the Steward at the Kitchen: and no Scholar Shall buy any Bear, or Cyder but at the Buttery, provided that the Butler in Selling Things be under the Direction of the President.

3. That the Butler Shall every morning and Evening, at Such Time as the President Shall appoint, between Six o'Clock and the Rising or Setting of the Sun, wait upon the President for his attendance at Prayers, and in case of his Absence Shall apply himself to the Tutors by Turns; and upon recieving Orders Shall ring the Bell. The like the Butler Shall Do at all Public Times or Occasions of Meeting in the Hall, on which the President attends. And the Butler Shall Ring the Bell for Breakfast, Dinner & Supper and for Studying Time half an Hour after Breakfast; and an hour and an Half after Dinner: & at Nine o'Clock at Night. And if any Scholar Shall Ring the Bell except by Order from the Butler, upon the Ocasions aforesaid, or a Special Order from the President or One of the Tutors, He Shall be Fined not exceeding Two Shillings.

4. That the Butler Shall keep a Record or Bill of Fines inflicted by the President or Tutors, with the Causes for which They were inflicted, and at the End of every Quarter, Deliver the Same to the Steward; & a Copy thereof Shall be Sent to the Scholars Parents, or kept by the Steward where They may See it.

5. That the Butler Shall bring Candles into the Hall when They Shall be necessary & Shall See that the Table, Chairs & Other Things belonging to the Hall be kept in their Places: and if any Student Shall carry out of the Hall any Thing that belongs to it without Liberty first obtained he Shall be Fined Four Pence & make good all Damages.

6. That the Butler Shall have Liberty with the Approbation of the President to put in a Waiter who may with or for him perform any of the Acts above mentioned.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Monitor & Scholar of the House.

1. The Monitor appointed by the President Shall observe and Note down in a Bill all Such as are Absent from or come Tardy to Prayers & all other public Exercises in the Hall or at the Meeting-house on which the Scholars are obliged to attend; and write

down on y^e Bill the Names of all Such as are to Declame, and Give up the Said Bill to the President or One of the Tutors every Fryday, or when it Shall be called for.

2. The Monitor Shall note down all Such Fines as are inflicted in the Hall for Absence from P^rayers or any other Crime, and Give an Account thereof to the Butler.

3. The Scholar of the House appointed by the President, Shall from Time to Time diligently observe & keep an Account what Glass is broke in any of the Windows in College; or any other Damage done to the College together with the Chambers in which, the Time when, & the Person by whome it is Done So far as he can find out; and Shall once in a Quarter, or as often as he Shall be directed by the President, make up a Bill of Such Damages; and Shall proportion and Set down the Same to every Scholar according to the Laws of this College; and deliver the Said Bill to the President or Steward. And the Scholar of the House Shall not Go from College untill Fryday Noon after the Commencement; and in that Time Shall be obliged to view any Damage done in any Chamber upon the Information of him to whome the Chamber is assigned.

CHAP. IX.

Of Commencement, Degrees & Vacations.

1. All Such Scholars as have resided at College Four Years and have diligently attended their Studies & all public Instructions, and upon the Examination appointed by the President Shall be found to be well Skilled in Latin, Greek, Logic, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Phylosophy, and other ordinary Scholastic Learning: & hath been Guilty of no Disorder, Misdemeanour, or any Breach of the College-Laws, but Such as he hath made Satisfaction for, may by the Favour of the President & Fellows expect to be admitted to the First-Degree, viz. Bacchellor of Arts.

2. All Such as have for the Space of Three Years after the first Degree prosecuted their Studies; and have been Guilty of no Crime or Misdemeanour may Expect the Favour & Honour of a Second Degree, viz. Master of Arts.

3. Every One who Expects a Second Degree Shall come a convenient Time before the Commencement and Exhibit a common Place or Some Treatise or Discourse in the Hall, or Sermon in the Meeting-House to Evidence his Proficiency in Learning.

4. Every Candidate for a Second Degree Shall Signifie his Desire of it to the President one Month at least before the Commencement; and Shall also personally attend it: and if in any instance the President & Fellows by a Special Favour Should allow any

absent Person a Degree, it Shall be upon his Paying into the College Treasury Such a Sum of Money as the President & Fellows See cause.

5. Every One who takes a Degree Shall Pay to the President Eight Shillings and Six Pence for it.

6. No Scholar Shall be permitted to Take a Degree unless the Steward Shall certifie that he hath paid all his college dues : nor unless he Shall Pay all his just Debts in the Town of New Haven, provided that complaint be made to the President Ten Days before the commencement.

7. That on the commencement Day the President Shall Preside in the Public Acts : and Begin & End the Solemnity with Prayer : and in the Forenoon, One of the Batchellors Shall make an Oration ; & the rest Shall Dispute. The like Shall be done by the Masters in the afternoon.

8. And if any Scholar Shall Fire the Great-Guns, or be any way accessory to their being Fired of : or make any great Rout or Disorder at the commencement time, He Shall be punished at the Discretion of the President with the Advice of the Fellows or Tutors.

9. No Scholar or Scholars Shall Illuminate the College ; or make any Public Shew at the Commencement without Special Licence from the President.

10. No Candidate for any Degree Shall have or keep in his Chamber on the Commencement-week any Sort or Kind of Victuals Except what is provided in the Hall, except Chocholate or Tea : nor any Sort or Kind of Strong Liquor, except Wine or Matheglin, upon Penalty of being Debarr'd, of his Degree if it be discovered before he recieves it ; and if afterwards he Shall be Fined Five Shillings, to be put into the next Quarter Bill, and Shall be Debarr'd of all future Honours & Privileges of the College. And Every Scholar or other Person who Shall Speedily give Information to the President of any Breach of this Act, Shall be entituled to a Reward of Two Shillings & Six Pence.

11. That after the Commencement there Shall be a Vacation of Six Weeks. That after the Sixth Day of May there Shall be a Vacation of Two weeks : at the End of which Every Undergraduate Shall be obliged to attend att college upon the Penalties before-mentioned.

12. That if any Graduate Shall behave himself Scandalously to the Dishonour of the College, The President and Fellows may if They See cause recall or take his Degree from him & Declare it to be Null and Void and Fix up Such a Sentence in the College-Hall, and may Order his Name to be razed out of the Catalogue, or continued with the word *Degradatus* or *Gradu Exutus* as They Shall think proper.

CHAP. X.

Of the Authority of College.

1. The Legislative Authority of college is in the President and Fellows; who have Power to make & establish all Such Laws, Rules or Orders and Directions (not repugnant to the Laws of the Civil Government) as They Shall think proper.

2. That the Executive Power of this College is principally in the President; who hath Power to Govern the College & every Student thereof whether Graduate or Undergraduate; and to Order and direct all the Affairs thereof according to Such Laws and Rules & Orders as are made by the President and Fellows & in Defect of them according to the Established Customs of the College, and where there are no Such then according to the best of his Judgment and Discretion, provided that in all Cases of Difficulty & Importance he Shall consult & advise with the Tutors: and when any extraordinary Emergency Shall happen which Shall be of great Importance & require a Speedy Determination, then the President with any Two of the Fellows Shall call a Meeting of the Corporation: or if that cannot conveniently be, then he Shall consult with as many as conveniently be got together.

3. That Each Tutor appointed by the President & Fellows Shall under the President have the Care, Inspection and Government of the College; and the Tuition of their respective Classes: and Shall have Power to punish any Undergraduate for any Breach of the College Laws not exceeding one Shilling, provided that when any matter of Difficulty fall out he Shall not proceed without the Advice & Discretion of the President.

4. That no member of this College or any Person for him Shall make or Prosecute any Action, Suit or Complaint whatever against any other Member or Officer of this College for any Supposed Injury or Defect to or before Authority or Judges whatsoever besides the Authority of this College, upon Penalty, that any Scholar who Shall make Such Complaints or permit it to be made without Leave from the President or Fellows first obtain'd, Shall be forthwith Expell'd.

5. That every One who is chose President or Tutor of this College Shall before he enter upon his Office, publicly, in the college-hall give his Consent to the Westminster Confession of Faith and Ecclesiastical Discipline recieved by the Churches of this Colony, & Established by the Laws of this Government.

Addition to Chapter 4th, Sect. 9th.

And if any Person or Persons whatsoever Shall Shew any ill treatment, Disrespect or Contempt towards the Authority of this

College or Shall Counsel, Encourage or Support any Students in any disobedient, refractory, or contemptuous Carriage or Conduct towards the Laws or Authority of it; or Shall Intice, Seduce or Mislead any Student into any Evil Ways, Principles or Practises, the President with the Advice of the Tutors, Shall Prohibit such Person or Persons from coming within the College Limits, & also prohibit all the Students from all familiar Conversation, Dealing & Commerce with Him or Them, upon Such Penalties as the Nature & Circumstances of the Case may Require.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Library.

1. That no Person shall have Liberty to Take or Borrow any Book out of the Library except the President, Fellows, Tutors, Steward, Masters & Bachellors Residing att College, & the two Senior Classes; provided that the President may Give Liberty that the Sophimores may have Some particular Books upon the Rudiments of Languages and Logic, which are rarely taken out by any Superior Class.

2. That every Master, Batchellor and Undergraduate who is allowed to Borrow Shall for every Book he takes out of the Library Pay to the Library Keeper One Penny half penny for every Folio per Month: One Penny for every Quarto: & three Farthings for an Octavo or lesser Book: One farthing for every Pamphlet: & double the Price for every Book that is recited. And if he shall not return any Book within one Month He shall Pay double the Sum aforesaid for each Book for every Month, or part of a month in proportion untill Such a Book be returned, excepting Folios which may be kept out two Months.

3. That no Person whatsoever shall take any Book out of the Library without Informing the Library Keeper thereof, & he shall make an Entry of the Title & magnitude of the Book, the Person to whom it is lent & the Time when lent & returned.

4. That every Person who takes any Book out of the Library Shall be answerable for all Damages that are Done to Such Book & be amerced at the Discretion of the President or Either of the Tutors for every Word that He Shall write in it.

5. That the Library Keeper Shall render an Account to the Corporation of what Money he receives as aforesaid, & Shall be Sufficiently Rewarded for his Trouble; & if there be any Overplus, the money Shall be expended in making perfect Catalogues of the Library, Binding, Covering or Buying Books or Some Such Thing for the Benefit of the Library as Occasion may Require.

6. That the Senior Tutor for the Time being shall be Library keeper and Shall Give his Attendance in the Library twice a week, immediately after Dinner on such Days as the President shall Order ; and no Student shall have Liberty to have out above three Books at a time.

A glimpse at Commencement is afforded in a letter from the Rev. James Wetmore (Y. C. 1714), of Rye, to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, dated October 3, 1745* :—

"It was a pleasure to me to observe at the Commencement, in New Haven (at which I was present in my way to Middletown, with Dr. Johnson and several others of our clergy), no less than five† of the Bachelors graduated this year, openly professing the Church of England, and was told some others of them had a good disposition towards it, by whom we were treated very respectfully ; and if we may imagine the questions defended in public disputation as the prevailing sentiments of the country, we may see a great change in that Colony for the better in a very few years,—by the following questions, which indeed I was surprised to hear defended by those whose fathers have held, and acted upon their reverse, in their separation from the Church of England. The questions publicly disputed were :—

"1st. *Potestas Legislativa est unicuique Societati essentialis : affirmat Respondens.*

"2d. *Res in se indifferentes, sunt proprium humanæ Potestatis Objectum : Respondens affirmat.*

"3d. *An conscientiæ dictamina conferant jus agendi vel cogitandi contra veritatem ? Negat Respondens."*

* Printed in Bolton's Hist. of the P. E. Church in Westchester County, 276.

† Chandler, Colton, Leaming, Lloyd, Sturgeon.

Sketches, Class of 1745

* <i>Guilielmus Russell</i> , A.M., Tutor	*1775
* <i>Warham Williams</i> , A.M., Tutor, Socius, Secr.	*1788
* <i>Johannes Haynes Lord</i> , A.M.	*1796
* <i>Guilielmus Sturgeon</i> , A.M.	*1770
* <i>Nathanael Lloyd</i> , A.M.	*1752
* <i>Guilielmus Smith</i> , A.M., Provinc. Canad. Cur. Supr. Jurid. Princ.	*1793
* <i>Thomas Bradbury Chandler</i> , A.M. et Oxon. 1753 et Columb. 1758, S.T.D. Oxon. 1766 et Columb. 1767	*1790
* <i>Samuel Lockwood</i> , A.M. et Neo-Cæs. 1761, S.T.D. 1789, Socius	*1791
* <i>Jacobus Beebe</i> , A.M.	*1785
* <i>Jonathan Colton</i> , A.M.	*1752
* <i>Simon Ely</i> , A.M.	*1765
* <i>Freegrace Leavitt</i> , A.M.	*1761
* <i>Samuel Field</i> , A.M. 1749	*1783
* <i>Daniel Lyman</i> , A.M., Dispensator	*1788
* <i>Elihu Lyman</i> , A.M.	*1758
* <i>David Strong</i> , A.M.	*1817
* <i>Daniel Brinsmade</i> , A.M.	*1793
* <i>Johannes Richards</i> , A.M. et Dartm. 1782	*1814
* <i>Samuel Tuthill</i>	*1814
* <i>Johannes Cleaveland</i> , 1763, A.M. 1763 et Dartm. 1782	*1799
* <i>Nathanael Draper</i>	
* <i>Thaddæus Betts</i> , A.M., M.D. Soc. Med. Conn. 1797	*1807
* <i>Josephus Clarke</i> , A.M.	*1778
* <i>Jeremias Leaming</i> , A.M. et Columb. 1765. S.T.D. Columb. 1789	*1804
* <i>Nathanael Taylor</i> , A.M., Socius	*1809
* <i>Moses Tuttle</i> , A.M.	*1785
* <i>Johannes Searle</i> , A.M.	*1787

JAMES BEEBE was of Danbury, Connecticut, and was probably the second son, James, whom Captain James Beebe of that town names in his will, dated March, 1749-50. His birth was in 1717 or 1718, so that he was unusually old at graduation.

He studied theology, and in November, 1746, the Fairfield East Association of Ministers advised the Church in Unity Parish (North Stratford), now Trumbull, Connecticut, to apply to him as a candidate for settlement. The advice was followed, and with such success that on the 6th of May, 1747, he was ordained and installed by the Fairfield East Association over the re-organized Church at North Stratford, which had been broken down and scattered by the perversion to Episcopacy in 1744 of its last pastor, the Rev. Richardson Miner (Yale 1726).

Mr. Beebe's useful ministry in Trumbull occupied the rest of his life, and he died in office, September 8, 1785, in his 68th year. Under him 167 persons were added to the church. He served as a chaplain in the French War, in the campaign of 1757, and again in that of 1759; and in 1776 he was absent from his people for eight months on a similar errand. His eldest son was also a captain in the Revolutionary army. Besides his pastoral duties, Mr. Beebe also managed a large farm, and was part owner of a grist-mill and saw-mill in the parish.

He married, July 13, 1749, Ruth, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Stiles) Curtiss, of Stratford, who died in Trumbull, July 29, 1818, at the age of 95. Their children were five daughters and two sons; the younger son was graduated at this College in 1785, and followed his father's profession.

AUTHORITIES.

- R. C. Ambler*, in *Fairfield County Hist. Soc. Reports*, 1895, 77-95. *Centennial Papers of Gen'l. Conference of Conn.*, 40. *Hinman*, *Catalogue of Puritan Settlers*, 172-3. *Historical Magazine*, iii, 106. *Hurd*, *Hist. of Fairfield Co.*, 778-79. *Merwin*, *Historical Discourse at Trumbull*, 1880, 16-19. *Orcutt*, *Hist. of Stratford*, ii, 1015-19, 1061-62, 1142, 1183.

THADDEUS BETTS, eldest child of John Betts, Junior, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in Norwalk on May 3, 1724. His mother was Damaris, second daughter of Deacon Eliphalet and Mary (Gold) Lockwood, of Norwalk.

At graduation he won one of the Berkeley Scholarships, and probably resided at College as a graduate. As early as 1752 he was settled as a physician in Ridgefield, Connecticut; but he soon removed to his native town, where the rest of his life was spent in active service in his profession. The degree of M.D. was conferred on him by the Connecticut Medical Society in 1797. Dr. Jonathan Knight (Yale 1808), who remembered him, described him as "a man of great excellence of character, well informed in his profession, & a judicious practitioner: . . a cheerful, pleasant old gentleman, abounding in wit, and instructive in his conversation."

He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1774, 1775, and 1776. During the Revolution he was the leading magistrate in Norwalk, his commission dating from May, 1776.

He died in Norwalk, in the earlier part of the year 1807, at the age of 83; the inventory of his estate, taken on May 4, 1807, amounts to \$5,340.

He married, November 8, 1752, Mary, daughter of John Gold, of Fairfield, Connecticut, who died twelve days later, in her 22d year. He next married, May 15, 1754, Elizabeth Maltby, whose (deceased) parents were Captain William Maltby, of Branford, Connecticut, and Sarah (Davenport) Maltby, who had married after Captain Maltby's death the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock (Y. C. 1733), of Lebanon, Connecticut. The only son by this marriage (Judge William Maltby Betts) survived his father and became in turn the father of Thaddeus Betts (Y. C. 1807), Lieutenant-Governor and United States Senator of Connecticut; there were also two daughters, the elder of

whom survived her father, and the younger died in early married life.

Mrs. Betts died on February 8, 1789, and Dr. Betts married on November 8 following Eleanor, or Ellen, widow of his classmate, Daniel Lyman; she died March 23, 1825, aged 95 years.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Medical Society's Proceed- ings for 1853, 50-51. Davenport Fam- ily, Supplementary ed., 203. <i>Hall</i> , Hist. of Norwalk, 127, 208, 226, 275.	Lockwood Family Genealogy, 86, 209. <i>Perry</i> , Old Burying Ground of Fair- field, 134.
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DANIEL BRINSMADE, elder son of Lieutenant Daniel and Mary (or Mercy) Brinsmade, of Unity Parish, in Stratford, now Trumbull, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Sarah (Kellogg) Brinsmade, of Stratford, was born on July 31, 1718. He was admitted to the church in Unity, January 6, 1734.

He studied Theology, and was licensed to preach October 7, 1747, by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers.

In September, 1748, he was invited to preach, as a candidate for settlement, in Judea Society (incorporated in 1779 as the town of Washington, but then) in Woodbury, Connecticut, over which the Rev. Reuben Judd (Y. C. 1741) had previously been installed; and there he was ordained, March 1, 1748-9, by the Fairfield East Consociation,—his classmate Beebe (now the pastor of his boyhood home) taking part in the exercises.

He had just entered upon the forty-fifth year of his ministry with this people, when he died, of pneumonia, April 23, 1793, at the age of 74.

His neighbor, Mr. James Morris (Yale 1775), writes in 1815 in his Statistical Account of Litchfield County:—"Mr. Brinsmade had a clear and comprehensive mind, and was a pious and able instructor; but was not distinguished for pulpit eloquence. He was conscientious and

inflexible, in his attachment to the doctrines of Christianity, as they were understood by the Reformers; and died in the full possession of the esteem and affection of his people."

A later authority (Mr. Cothren) records that serious divisions existed in the parish, on account of dissatisfaction with the minister, until after the Revolution.

In worldly affairs he was unusually prosperous, and was accounted during the latter part of his life one of the wealthiest of the Connecticut clergy.

He married Rhoda, youngest daughter of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Burwell) Sherman, of New Haven, who died November 3, 1798, aged 77 years. Of their two sons, one was graduated at this College in 1772.

AUTHORITIES.

Cothren, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 262, 511; ii, 1475. *Hinman*, Catalogue of Puritan Settlers, 338. *Morris*, Statist. Account of Litchfield Co., 113. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1062, 1163.

Sprague, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 631. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 190. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, ii, 945.

THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER, the eldest child of Captain William Chandler, and grandson of Colonel John and Mary (Raymond) Chandler, of Woodstock, Massachusetts (transferred to Connecticut in 1749), was born on his father's farm near Woodstock, but within the borders of what is now Thompson, Connecticut, on April 26, 1726. His mother was Jemima, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hilton) Bradbury, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. He was prepared for college by his pastor, the Rev. Abel Stiles (Y. C. 1733), and perhaps spent the year after graduation here, engaged in further study.

On the 1st of October, 1746, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, of Stratford, mentions him as recently declaring his intention to enter the ministry of the Church of England.

Later he taught school in Woodstock, and pursued studies in theology, under Dr. Johnson's direction. Being still too young to be admitted to orders, he was at first (in 1747) invited to serve as catechist or lay-reader to the Church of England congregations in North Castle and Bedford, New York, but declined. Meantime, in October, 1747, St. John's Church in Elizabeth, New Jersey, was deprived of its rector by death, and in December the church wardens applied to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the appointment of Mr. Chandler as their catechist, he being already so employed. This application was strongly supported by Dr. Johnson and others, and accordingly the appointment was made, in May, 1748, with a salary of £10 a year. In 1750, the Propagation Society expressed their readiness to advance him to the rank of missionary, and in June, 1751, he went to England for orders. He was ordained deacon and priest in July by Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of London, and returning at once was inducted into his rectorship on the 3d of November. In the course of the following year, 1752, he was married to Jane, daughter of Captain John and Mary (Boudinot) Emott, of Elizabeth. In addition to his labors in Elizabeth, he performed a large amount of missionary work in the vicinity, particularly in Woodbridge. Under his care, his congregation became one of the largest belonging to the Episcopal Church in the Province, increasing to about one hundred families, of whom about eighty persons were communicants. Elizabeth Town was, however, largely Presbyterian, and Mr. Chandler by his refusal to allow Whitefield the use of his church in 1763 seems to have created a division in his own parish, as well as to have stirred much bitter feeling outside. In January, 1766, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the University of Oxford, and he was admitted to the same degree at King's (now Columbia) College in 1767; he had received the Master's degree from Oxford in 1753.

At this time proposals of an American Episcopate began to take definite shape, and Dr. Chandler was induced by his brethren to defend the measure in print, as their spokesman, and was thus led into a long and somewhat bitter controversy.

On the approach of the Revolution he published two vigorous pamphlets in opposition to the popular side, and in consequence saw a marked decrease in his congregation, and deemed it prudent, about the middle of May, 1775, to take refuge on a British man-of-war in New York harbor, whence he sailed for England on the 24th of that month, leaving his family, for the entire period of his absence, in the rectory at Elizabeth. During the next ten years he resided in England, and received, besides his salary from the Propagation Society of £50 a year, an annual allowance of £200 from the British Government.* About 1780 a cancerous affection began to develop itself on his face, and soon undermined his general health.

After the proclamation of peace, Dr. Chandler was recommended (March 21, 1783) by leading American clergy as a proper person for a proposed Bishopric of Nova Scotia; and he remained in England for two years, awaiting the decision of the government in regard to the establishment of that see. Finally, his health requiring a voyage, he abandoned the prospect of advancement, and returned to America in June, 1785. In 1786 the episcopate of Nova Scotia was offered him, but his health was then too much impaired for him to think of accepting. Though rarely able to perform any clerical duty, he nominally retained the rectorship of his old church, and resided in the rectory at Elizabeth, until his death there, June 17, 1790, in his 65th year. His wife survived until September 20, 1801, when she died, in her 69th year. Their only son was graduated at King's College in 1774, held a Captain's commission in the British service during the Revo-

* This grant was dated April 5, 1775, in consideration of his "merit & Services," probably as shown in the pamphlet discussions above referred to.

lution, and died in London in 1784. Two daughters died early, and three lived to old age; one married Bishop Hobart, and the daughter of another married the Rev. Dr. Berrian, of New York.

An engraving of Dr. Chandler, from an oil painting by one of his brothers, is given in the volume on the Chandler Family.

He published :—

1. *An Appeal to the Public, in behalf of the Church of England in America.* N.-Y., 1767. 8°, pp. xii, 127.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. Lenox. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Philad. Libr. Co. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This was reprinted in London, in 1769, corrected by the author : 8°, pp. xi, 118.

[*Harv. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The appearance of this well-written and temperate pamphlet was the signal for an eager and envenomed discussion of the entire subject. A formal answer, by the Rev. Charles Chauncy, D.D., of Boston, was published in 1768; and the New York and Philadelphia newspapers for the same year printed several serial replies,—notably one called *The American Whig*, by William Livingston (Y. C. 1741), and another entitled *The Centinel*, by the Rev. Francis Alison and John Dickinson,—which in their turn called out other discussions. There was also an English answer, by the Rev. Caleb Fleming, appended to a London reprint (in 1768) of Dr. Chauncy's "Letter to a Friend."

2. *The Appeal Defended: or, The Proposed American Episcopate Vindicated, in Answer to the Objections and Misrepresentations of Dr. Chauncy, and others.* N.-Y., 1769. 8°, pp. vi, 268.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. Lenox. M. H. S. Philad. Library Co. U. T. S.*

An edition was perhaps published in London also. (See note on page 5 of Dr. Chandler's next publication.)

Dr. Chauncy published a Reply to this volume, in January, 1770.

3. *The Appeal Farther Defended; in Answer to the Farther Misrepresentations of Dr. Chauncy.* N.-Y., 1771. 8°, pp. vii, 240.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. C. H. S. Harv. Lenox. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. Philad. Library Co. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

4. A Sermon [from Gal. vi, 10] preached before the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen, in the

Communion of the Church of England in America; At their Anniversary Meeting on Oct. 2, 1771, at Perth-Amboy. To which is annexed a brief Abstract of their Proceedings. Burlington. 8°, pp. iii, 76. [*A. C. A. N. Y. H. S. Philad. Libr. Co. Y. C.*]

This sermon was reprinted (26 pp. 8°) in Philadelphia in 1880, in a collection of "Five Sermons preached [1769-89] before the Corporation" described in the above title.

5. In 1773 Dr. Chandler reprinted in New York (with an Introductory Advertisement by himself of 3 pages) the Life of Archbishop Secker by the Rev. Dr. Beilby Porteus; and after the edition was printed off, he prepared and attached to it, with a separate title-page:

An Appendix to the American Edition of the Life of Abp. Secker; containing His Grace's Letter to the Revd. Mr. Macclan-echan: with An Introductory Narrative. N.-Y., 1774. 8°, pp. xx, 28.

The Introduction is dated, Dec. 15, 1773.

In addition, there is appended to this volume, with an independent title-page:

A Free Examination of the Critical Commentary [by Archdeacon Blackburne] on Abp. Secker's Letter to Mr. Walpole [on American Bishops] . . N.-Y., 1774. 8°, pp. xii, 123.

[*A. A. S. Brit. Museum. Harv. Philad. Library Co. Y. C.*]

An English edition of this pamphlet is also said to have been issued.

6. What think ye of the Congress Now? An Enquiry how far the Americans are Bound to Abide by and Execute the Decisions of, the late Congress? N.-Y., 1775. 8°, pp. 48+4.

The four pages appended contain "A Plan of a Proposed Union, between Great-Britain and the Colonies," which is anonymous (as well as the rest of the pamphlet), but is well known to be Joseph Galloway's.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Lenox. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Watkinson Library. Y. C.*]

Reprinted (with the Appendix) in England. London, 1775. 8°, pp. 90.

[*A. A. S. L. I. Hist. Soc.*]

7. Dr. Chandler completed in 1774 a life of his revered friend and patron, Dr. Johnson, and the manuscript was published after the author's death by his son-in-law, Bishop Hobart, viz:—

The Life of Samuel Johnson, D.D. N.-Y., 1805. 12°, pp. v, 208.

[*A. A. S. B. Publ. Brit. Museum. Lenox. N. Y. State Libr. N. Y. H. S. Philad. Library Co. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

This was reprinted in London, 1824. 8°, pp. iii, 209.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Y. C.*

Many of Dr. Chandler's private letters will be found in print : over twenty (1749-81) are given in whole or in part in Clark's History of St. John's Church, Elizabeth ; other important ones are in Dr. Beardsley's Life of Johnson, and his Life of Seabury, and in Bishop Perry's Historical Notes and Documents.

He was also the author or one of the authors of a significant Memorial from the Convention of the Clergy of New Jersey to the General Convention, in May, 1786, which is given in Bishop White's Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 2d edition, pp. 298-300.

The Rev. Dr. McVickar names among Dr. Chandler's publications an "Address to Southern Churchmen," which I have failed to identify.

A pamphlet with the following title has been referred both to the Rev. Dr. Myles Cooper and the Rev. Dr. Chandler :—

The American Querist : or, Some Questions Proposed relative to The Present Disputes between Great Britain, and her American Colonies. By a North-American. Boston, 1774. 8°, pp. 32.

[*Brit. Museum. M. H. S.*

The pamphlet consists of a series of one hundred pointed questions.

AUTHORITIES.

Anderson, Hist. of Church of England in the Colonies, iii, 245-51, 469. *Beardsley*, Hist. of the Church in Conn., i, 149, 159, 243, 252, 256-61, 264, 296-7, 302, 356, 377 ; Life of Johnson, 279, 296, 312-16, 325, 352-3, 366-71 ; Life of Seabury, 20, 30-33, 85, 95, 111, 121, 177-81, 188, 228, 259. *Berrian*, in Hobart's Posthumous Works, i, 71-75. *Bolton*, Hist. of the Episcopal Church in Westchester County, 273. *Chandler* Family, 2d ed., 128, 260-66. *S. A. Clark*, Hist. of St. John's Church, *passim*. Documents concerning the Church in Conn., i, 228-29 ; ii, 218, 223, 230. Documents relating to the Colonial

Hist. of N. Y., vii, 397, 515, 518, 566, 592 ; viii, 569. *Eaton*, Church in Nova Scotia, 117, 131-34. *Hatfield*, Hist. of Elizabeth, 537-51. *Hawkins*, Notices of Missions of the Church of England in the Colonies, 150-61, 194, 302, 315, 328, 411. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham Co., i, 385, 497. *McVickar*, Professional Years of Hobart, 16-23. Memoirs of T. Hollis, i, 435-6. *N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register*, xv, 341 ; xxvii, 227-36. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 302-3. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 137-42. *Whitehead*, Contributions to E. Jersey History, 390-92.

JOSEPH CLARKE, the youngest of eight children of Daniel Clarke, of Middletown, Connecticut, was born in Middletown, September 5, 1720. His mother was Elizabeth Whitmore; after her husband's death in March, 1725, she married a Williams, and died in January, 1742-43.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach on the 2d of February, 1747-8, by the Hartford South Association of Ministers. He was recommended in 1749 by the local Association to the vacant parishes in Stratfield and Redding, Connecticut.

He was never settled in the ministry, but spent his life in useful public service in his native town. From 1765 to 1777 he was Town Clerk, and from August, 1765, until his death he was deacon in the First Church. He also held a commission as justice of the peace from May, 1776.

He died in Middletown, April 22, 1778, in his 58th year, leaving an estate inventoried at £1318, and including 44 volumes of books.

He married, June 2, 1752, Joanna, daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Coe) Fairchild, of Stratford, Connecticut, who died November 23, 1793, aged 68 years. Their children were four daughters and five sons; two of the daughters and one son died in infancy, and the other children survived their father.

AUTHORITIES.

Field, Centennial Address, 167, 219; *Statist. Account of Middlesex Co.*, 124, 140.

JOHN CLEAVELAND, the third son and the seventh of eleven children of Josiah Cleveland, of Canterbury, Connecticut, and grandson of Josiah Cleveland, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and Canterbury, was born April 11, 1722, O. S. His second cousin, the Rev. Aaron Cleveland (Harv. Coll. 1735), was a direct ancestor of President

Cleveland. The mother of our graduate was Abigail, eldest daughter of Elisha and Rebecca (Doane) Paine, of Eastham, Massachusetts, and Canterbury. He was destined for a farmer's life, but an injury due to overwork during his youth disabled him for severe physical labor, and led to his seeking a College education.

He united with the Canterbury Church in 1740, and on entering College the next year found himself in a revival atmosphere, with which he was fully prepared to sympathize. His home circle in Canterbury was also especially moved by a similar revival, and one of his mother's brothers became conspicuous, in 1742, as a lay exhorter. In the fall vacation of 1744, John Cleaveland, with his brother Ebenezer (just admitted Freshman), incurred College censure by being present with their parents at what were technically "Separatist" meetings in Canterbury, though they were at the same time private meetings of the major part of the church of which John Cleaveland was a member. On their return to New Haven in November, the brothers were suspended by the Rector and Tutors, for violating the laws of the Colony and the College, and since they could not conscientiously make such an acknowledgment of wrong-doing as the Rector required, but vitiated their humble apology by "continuing to justify themselves," they were expelled in January, 1745. A great clamor followed this act, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain redress through the next General Assembly. It was not, however, until so late as 1763, long after it could have been of any value to him, that the subject of this notice was admitted to a degree by the College.

For several months in the year 1745 he studied theology with the Rev. Philemon Robbins (Harv. 1729), the "New Light" pastor in Branford, Connecticut, and while thus engaged was invited by the Separatists in his native town to preach for them as a candidate for settlement. This offer he declined, but in September of the same year he

consented to supply a New Light (afterwards the Eleventh Congregational) Church in Boston, which he was still serving when he acted as the moderator of the ecclesiastical council which organized, on the 22d of May, 1746, a new Congregational Church in Chebacco Parish (since 1819 the town of Essex), in Ipswich, Massachusetts. This new enterprise was a secession from the old church in Chebacco, on grounds similar to those which had caused a separation in the Canterbury church; and when on December 17 he received a call to the pastorate of the new church, just as he was considering a call from his Boston congregation, he accepted the former, though the social advantages of the capital must have been more attractive. The pastor of the mother church in Chebacco (which was the Second Church in Ipswich), the Rev. Theophilus Pickering (Harv. 1719), exerted himself strenuously to prevent Mr. Cleaveland's ordination; but that event took place, on the 25th of February, 1747, and the old pastor was obliged to content himself with involving the intruder in a pamphlet war.

Mr. Pickering died a few months later, and Mr. Cleaveland by his zeal and activity secured the approbation of the entire community, so that on a future vacancy occurring in the ministry of the old church in Chebacco, he brought about, in 1768, an arrangement for the two societies to worship together, half the year in each meeting-house; this was soon followed (in 1770) by an agreement that the old parish should pay a part of Mr. Cleaveland's salary, and, in 1774, by a complete union of the two churches, and this in 1776 by a union of the ecclesiastical parishes. He remained sole pastor until his death, after a brief but painful illness, in Chebacco, April 22, 1799, at the age of 77. He preached as usual on the last Sabbath but one before his death.

His pastorate was repeatedly interrupted by service to his country. In March, 1758, he was commissioned by Governor Pownall as Chaplain in a Massachusetts regi-

ment raised under Colonel Bagley to assist in the invasion of Canada, and in this capacity he served on the shores of Lake George until October. The next year his regiment was ordered to the garrison at Louisburg, Cape Breton, which occasioned another absence of four months. In the succeeding years Mr. Cleaveland was conspicuously identified by his pulpit utterances and by his contributions to the newspapers with the rising sentiment against Great Britain.

When war came, he went at once to the front, and from June to November, 1775, was with the army about Boston as Chaplain of Colonel Little's regiment, the 17th Foot, while all his four sons were also in the service. Again in the fall of 1776 he served for a short time as chaplain of Colonel Jonathan Cogswell's Essex County regiment in the neighborhood of New York. It was said of him with significant if evident exaggeration, that he preached all the men of his parish into the army, and then went himself.

He was married, July 31, 1747, to Mary, younger daughter of Parker and Mary (Choate) Dodge, of Hamiltou, then a part of Ipswich. She died of a cancer, on April 21, 1768, in her 47th year, and he married, in September, 1769, Mary Neale, widow of Captain John Foster, of the adjoining town of Manchester.

She died April 19, 1810, in her 80th year, at the home of one of her step-sons, in Topsfield, Massachusetts.

Of the four sons by the first marriage, the eldest was debarred by his health from completing his education at this College; he had, however, a long and useful career in his father's profession. Two other sons became physicians of distinction; and the fourth died young. By the same marriage there were three daughters, all of whom left descendants.

Mr. Cleaveland sustained the character of a very earnest, though not elegant, preacher, and a most exemplary and conscientious man.

A sermon occasioned by his death, by the Rev. Elijah Parish (Dartmouth Coll. 1785), was printed, and bears ample testimony to his character. As thus commemorated, "tho' of a mild spirit, he was decided in his opinions; tho' gentle in his manner, he was independent in his conduct. . . We recollect his pleasing address, his meekness of temper, the suavity of his manners, and the uniform propriety of his deportment. . . Charity and good nature were prominent features of his character."

He published:—

1. A Twig of Birch for Billy's Breech; A Letter to the Rev. Mr. William Hobby. . . Being a gentle and necessary Correction of him, for his Folly and Wickedness lately published to the World, in a Piece entitled, A Defence of the Itinerancy and the Conduct of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield. By J. C. Boston, 1745. 8°, pp. 13. [*A. A. S. B. Ath. Harv. M. H. S. (imperfect.)*]

The title is explained by one of the mottoes on the title-page: "Judgments are prepared for Scorners and Stripes for the Back of Fools." Prov. xix, 29.

2. A Plain Narrative of the Proceedings which caused the Separation of a Number of aggrieved Brethren from the Second Church in Ipswich. . . Boston, 1747. 8°, pp. 16.

[*A. A. S. Essex Institute. Harv. Y. C.*]

Anonymous. This was in reply to an attack by the Rev. Mr. Pickering, and was in turn replied to by him.

3. The Chebacco Narrative Rescu'd from the Charge of Falshood and Partiality. In a Reply to the Answer Printed by Order of the second Church in Ipswich. . . By a Friend of Truth. Boston, 1738 [error for 1748]. 4°, pp. 20.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. Prince. Y. C.*]

Anonymous.

4. An Epicedium, or a Poetical Attempt upon the Life & Death of Mr. Josiah Cleaveland, late of Canterbury. . . Boston, 1753. 8°, pp. 16.

Anonymous, though the acrostical Preface discloses the author.

5. An Essay, to defend some of the most important Principles in the Protestant Reformed System of Christianity, on which the Churches of Christ in New-England, were originally founded:

More Especially; The Doctrine of Christ's Sacrifice and Atonement, as being absolutely necessary to the Pardon of Sin . . . ; against the injurious Aspersions cast on the same, by Jonathan Mayhew, D.D., in his late Thanksgiving Sermon. Boston, 1763. 8°, pp. 108. [*A. A. S. Brit. Museum. Harv. M. H. S. Y. C.*]

The nature of this pamphlet may be inferred from the title of Dr. Mayhew's scathing reply, in 1764: "A Letter of Reproof to Mr. John Cleaveland, occasioned by A defamatory Libel Published under his Name."

6. A Reply to Dr. Mayhew's Letter of Reproof to Mr. John Cleaveland of Ipswich. Boston, 1765. 8°, pp. 96.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

The date appended is, Ipswich, August 21, 1764.

7. A Justification of his Church from the Strictures of the Rev. S. Wigglesworth of the Hamlet, and the Rev. Richard Jaques of Gloucester. 1765.

This is mentioned by Dr. Sprague, in his list of Cleaveland's publications, but has not been seen by me.

8. A Short and Plain Narrative of the late Work of God's Spirit at Chebacco in Ipswich, in the Years 1763 and 1764: with Some Account of the Conduct of the fourth Church of Christ in Ipswich, in admitting Members—and their Defence of said Conduct. Boston, 1767. 8°, pp. 90.

[*A. A. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*]

9. An Attempt to nip in the Bud the unscriptural Doctrine of universal Salvation, and some other dangerous Errors connected with it; which a certain Stranger, who calls himself John Murray, has, of late, been endeavoring to spread. . . Salem, 1776. 8°, pp. 46.

[*B. Publ. Brit. Museum. Y. C.*]

The Preface explains that the publication was delayed for a year by the war.

10. Infant-Baptism "from Heaven," and Immersion, as the only Mode of Baptism and a Term of Christian Communion, "of Men": Or, a Short Dissertation on Baptism. . . Salem, 1784. 8°, pp. 113+13.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. C. H. S. U. S.*]

11. The Reverend Dr. N. Whitaker's Neighbour is come, and searcheth him: or, A Brief Defence of the late Council's Result, against The Doctor's Charges in his late Brief History. Salem, 1784. 8°, pp. 32+8.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv.*]

The matter in dispute was connected with a council called by the Third Church in Salem.

12. Gospel-Ministers must be wise, faithful and exemplary, in order, to be pure from the blood of all men. A Sermon [from Acts xx, 26] preached at the Ordination of [his son] the Rev. John Cleaveland, Jun., . . in Stoneham, Oct. 19, 1785. Newbury-Port. 8°, pp. 40. [A. A. S. A. C. A.]

The Sermon occupies pp. 5-27,—other parts of the exercises being appended.

Besides these, Professor Fisher has printed, in his Discourse on the History of the Church in Yale College (pp. 59-67), copious extracts from Mr. Cleaveland's Diary in 1742; while a grandson has edited his Journal as a Chaplain in 1758, in the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, 1874-75 (vol. xii, pp. 85-103, 179-196; vol. xiii, pp. 53-63).

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AUTHORITIES.

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| <p><i>W. Allen</i>, Amer. Biogr. Dict., 1857.
 <i>Backus</i>, Hist. of the Baptists, 2d ed., ii, 70-72, 129-30. Dodge Family, 43. Essex Institute Hist. Collections, xii, 85-92; xxiv, 140-45. <i>Felt</i>, Hist. of Ipswich, Essex, and Hamilton, 263-66. <i>Fisher</i>, Hist. Discourse at Y. C., 53-68. <i>Johnston</i>, Yale in the Revolution, 190. <i>D. F. Lamson</i>, in Magazine of American History, xviii, 239-42. <i>Larned</i>, Hist. of Windham Co., i, 397-8, 419-22,</p> | <p>440. 470. Mass. Acts & Resolves, ed. Goodell, v, 478, 533-37. Paine Family Records, ii, 156. <i>E. Parish</i>, in Mass. Missionary Magazine, ii, 129-33. <i>Parkman</i>, Montcalm and Wolfe, ii, 76, 115-21. <i>Sprague</i>, Annals of Amer. Pulpit, i, 458-61. <i>Trumbull</i>, Hist. of Conn., ii, 179-83. 200th Anniversary of 1st Church in Essex, 26-7, 72-95, 204-14. <i>Woolsey</i>, Hist. Discourse, 106, 108.</p> |
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JONATHAN COLTON, the youngest of nine children of Captain George Colton, of that part of Springfield, Massachusetts, which is now Longmeadow, and grandson of Isaac and Mary (Cooper) Colton, was born March 11, 1726. His mother was Mercy, third daughter of Captain Luke and Sarah (Burt, Dorchester) Hitchcock, of Springfield.

After graduation he enjoyed one of the Berkeley Scholarships at the College, meantime probably studying theology, and then seems to have entered on a business career; a subsequent bitter attack upon him by the Church of

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England missionary at New London describes him at this period of his life as "a covetous man, a farmer, an apothecary, a merchant, and a usurer." In 1748 he undertook, while still a layman, the duty of reading the church services to the Episcopalians in Hebron, Connecticut, whence he went to England, in October, 1751, with the hope of returning to the same post as an ordained clergyman. He received deacon's and priest's orders in March, 1752, and was commissioned by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as their missionary for Hebron and vicinity. He embarked upon the return voyage in safety, but (as stated by his classmate Chandler, in his *Appeal Defended*, page 127) died from small-pox on the passage, on May 7, in his 27th year, and was buried in the ocean.

An elegy by Joseph Coalman was printed as a broadside soon after his death, and a copy is owned by Dr. C. J. Hoadly, the State Librarian of Connecticut.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of Episcopal Church in Conn., i, 163-4. Longmeadow Centennial, Appendix, 29. Soc. for Propagating the Gospel, Abstracts of Pro-

ceedings for 1752, 38; do. for 1753, 45; and for 1759, 56. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Conn., ii, 535.

NATHANIEL DRAPER is believed to have been a native of Woodstock, one of the towns which was transferred from Massachusetts to Connecticut in 1749.

While in College he roomed with his classmate and neighbor, John Cleaveland.

The records of the Windham County (Connecticut) Association of Ministers, of which the pastor of Woodstock, Abel Stiles (Y. C. 1733), was a member, show that in May, 1746, a delegate from the vacant church in the adjoining town of Union applied for recommendation to some promising candidate for the pastorate; and a vote was passed to move Mr. Draper to apply himself to study

for a license. He studied with such profit that the same organization licensed him on the 14th of the following October; and in August, 1747, he was formally called to settle in Union, but declined. In May, 1748, the Windham Association received information that he had fallen into divers errors, and had practically joined the Separatists. After reasonable delay, they withdrew his license to preach, on the 10th of October, 1749.

He is next heard of in the outskirts of Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he ministered for some time to a Separatist congregation which afterwards (in 1779) was incorporated as a separate precinct, and finally became the First church in Brighton. The historian Backus asserts that Mr. Draper was ordained as pastor of this congregation on the 24th of April, 1751, but deserted the Separatist cause some two or three years later; he also states that Draper had, before his ordination, adopted the doctrines of the Baptists.

His later career is unknown; but he is marked as dead in the catalogue of graduates issued in September, 1766, though not so marked in the catalogue printed in President Clap's Annals, earlier in the same year.

AUTHORITIES.

Backus, Hist. of the Baptists, ed. 1871, ii, 79, 277. *Hammond & Lawson*, Hist. of Union, 64-65. *Hovey*, Life of Backus, 106. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham Co., i, 384, 572. *L. R. Paige*, MS. letter, Nov. 11, 1885; Hist. of Cambridge, 295.

SIMON ELY, the fourth and youngest son of Richard and Ruhama (Thompson) Ely, of Lyme, Connecticut, and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Ely, of Lyme, was born in 1723. While in College he was an intimate friend and associate of his classmate Cleaveland, and shared his intense religious experience as a New Light.

Accordingly he studied divinity, and was early licensed

to preach by the Western Association of Ministers in New London County. In October, 1747, Fairfield East Association advised the church in Judea Parish (now Washington) to apply to him as a candidate. For some lack of orthodoxy, however, his license to preach was afterwards revoked by the New London Association. He spent some time (shortly before 1755) in the Province of New York or in that of New Jersey, and had some prospect of settling in a Presbyterian church of that region, but was prevented by reports which were rife against him. Later he returned to Connecticut, and in June, 1756, applied to the Hartford South Association for a license to preach; they referred him to the Association which had originally licensed him, from whom he obtained liberty to supply for a time in the parish of Chester, in Saybrook, where he declined a call to settle, but so far as now appears he was not again fully recommended to the churches.

He is said to have died in 1765, at the age of 42.

By his wife, Abigail Halsey, he had ten children. She next married Captain David Miller, of Middlefield Parish, in Middletown, Connecticut, and one of her sons by Mr. Ely, who died in December, 1775, at the age of 12 years, is buried in the Middlefield graveyard.

AUTHORITIES.

Fisher, Discourse on Hist. of Church in Y. C., 59, 63-4.

SAMUEL FIELD, third son and fourth child of Thomas Field, of Hatfield and Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Gilbert) Field, was born, probably in Hatfield, October 10, 1725. His mother, Abigail Dickinson, was a sister of Jonathan and Moses Dickinson (Y. C. 1706 and 1717).

He settled in Saybrook (now the town of Old Saybrook), Connecticut, as a physician, and became a leading man in

that community. In 1771, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1780 and 1781, he was one of the representatives in the General Assembly; he also held a commission as Justice of the Peace, and was in sympathy with the patriot cause in the Revolution. His services were interrupted by his early death, in Saybrook, on the 25th of September, 1783, at the age of 58.

He married in 1745 his second cousin, Abigail, daughter of Deacon Joseph Field, Jr., and Mary (Smith) Field, of Sunderland, Massachusetts. His second wife, Hannah, died on the 9th of the next month after his own death, in her 48th year.

AUTHORITIES.

<i>Field</i> , Statist. Account of Middlesex Co., 125.	<i>Judd</i> , Hist. of Hadley, 493-4.	61. N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxxv, 239.
Longmeadow Centennial, Appendix,		

JEREMIAH LEAMING, the eldest of nine children of Jeremiah and Abigail Leaming (who were married on July 4, 1716), was baptized by the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey in Durham, Connecticut, on May 12, 1717. It is supposed that his father was a resident of Durham, though it is possible that he resided within the bounds of the adjoining township of Middletown; he was the youngest son of Christopher and Esther (Burnett) Leaming, of Southampton, L. I., and Durham. His mother was a daughter of Edward and Sarah (Hall, Blake) Turner, of Middletown.

While an undergraduate he declared for Episcopacy, and under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson acted as lay-reader to the churchmen of Norwalk, Connecticut, for two years from December, 1745, having been first admitted as a communicant by Dr. Johnson at Stratford on Christmas Day in that year. At the expiration of that time, he was sent to England, on Dr. Johnson's

recommendation, at the expense of Trinity Church, Newport, Rhode Island, to obtain orders, that he might thus be qualified to accept an appointment as master of the charity-school attached to that church and as assistant to the rector, the Rev. James Honyman. He was ordained deacon, on the 5th of June, 1748, by Bishop Gilbert, of Llandaff, and priest, June 19, 1748, by Bishop Hoadly, then of Winchester. In September he returned to America, and assumed the desired position. On Mr. Honyman's death, July 2, 1750, Mr. Leaming received a temporary appointment as minister of the church, and so officiated until the arrival of the next incumbent, in May, 1754. He continued to perform the duties of his original office (with an annual stipend of £20 from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel), until the autumn of 1758, when, with the approval of the Propagation Society, he became the minister of the church in Norwalk, where he had formerly served as reader. In this parish he remained for nearly twenty-one years, acting also for the earlier part of the time as the missionary to Ridgefield, sixteen miles distant. During this period he appeared in print repeatedly in defence of church principles, and as the Revolution approached was identified with the loyalist party. In 1776 he was taken from his bed in an inclement wintry night, and lodged in the county jail as a tory, with the consequence of a severe cold, which settled in his hip, and made him a cripple for the rest of his life. In July, 1779, his church and a great part of his parish were laid in ashes by the British invasion of Fairfield County under General Tryon. By this disaster he lost all his personal property, furniture, books, and papers, while he was himself taken by the invaders to New York City. He was in comparatively affluent circumstances before these losses and the confiscation of his landed estate by the Americans. He remained in New York until after peace was declared, and was still there when ten of the Episcopal clergy of Connecticut met at Woodbury, on the 25th of

March, 1783, and fixed upon himself and the Rev. Samuel Seabury (Y. C. 1748) as suitable, either of them, to go to England and seek consecration to the Episcopal office. Mr. Leaming being their first choice, the offer was first made to him, but he declined on account of his age (66) and infirmities. He returned, however, to Connecticut, and was the leading spirit in shaping the movements of the clergy and in conducting their correspondence during the wearisome delays which followed, and the president of and preacher at the convention which welcomed the new bishop on his return. Meantime, he had been elected, at Easter, 1784, rector of the parish in Stratford, the oldest in the State, where he ministered faithfully until Easter, 1790. He was once more urged (in 1787) to go abroad for consecration, as coadjutor to Bishop Seabury; and in 1789 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Columbia College. In these later years he was active and influential in promoting the union and organization of the Episcopal Church in the United States; and after this end was accomplished he gladly laid down the burden of the parochial office, being forced to that step by the infirmities of age.

On resigning at Stratford he retired at first to New York, but subsequently found an asylum in the home of the widow of the Hon. James A. Hillhouse, of New Haven, Conn., a friend of his deceased wife. Besides his lameness, he was afflicted in his last years by total loss of sight. He died here, on September 15, 1804, in his 88th year. For years before his death he was believed to be the oldest clergyman of the Episcopal Church in America. The epitaph over his grave, in the Grove Street cemetery, describes him as "well instructed, especially in his holy office; unremitting in his labours; charitable, patient, and of primitive meekness."

His first wife, Ann, died in child-birth in Newport on July 22, 1752, in her 22d year, and he married, in the latter part of the year 1755, Elizabeth Peck, of the New

York family which gave its name to "Peck Slip" in that city; she died early. They left no children, and her fortune went to the family of Bishop Abraham Jarvis (Y. C. 1761) of Connecticut, whose first wife was Mrs. Leaming's niece. Dr. Leaming's property at his death was inventoried at only \$116.

He published:—

1. A Defence of the Episcopal Government of the Church: containing Remarks on two late, noted Sermons [by Charles Chauncy and Noah Welles] on Presbyterian Ordination. N.-Y., 1766. 8°, pp. 74.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*]

This is introduced by a commendatory extract from a Letter by Dr. Samuel Johnson, dated 1765. There is an historical Appendix, evincing considerable research.

2. A Second Defence, of the Episcopal Government, of the Church, containing Remarks, on the Objections advanced by Mr. Noah Welles. . . N.-Y., 1770. 8°, pp. 5, 81.

[*C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*]

3. The True Christian's Support under Affliction. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. iv, 17] Preached at Christ's-Church, in Stratford, Jan. 9, 1772 at the Funeral of the Rev. Samuel Johnson, D.D. N.-H. [1772]. 4°, pp. 18.

[*N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. U. S.*]

4. The Evidence for the Truth of Christianity made plain—from Matters of Fact. In a Sermon [from Hebr. i, 1, 2]. Preached at Norwalk, January 28th, 1770, and at Trinity-Church, in the City of New-York, July 5th, 1772. . . N.-Y., 1772. 8°, pp. iii, 14.

[*B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus.*]

The same, with an Appendix. N.-H., 1785. 8°, pp. 27.

[*A. C. A. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

Another edition was printed in New York in 1790. (8°, pp. 28.)

[*Y. C.*]

5. A Sermon [from 2 Tim. iii, 16, 17], Preached before the Convention of the Clergy, of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, at Middletown, Aug. 3, 1785; the Day on which they recognized Bishop Seabury. N.-H. [1785]. 8°, pp. 18.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

This makes a part of a pamphlet which also contains the Address

of the Clergy to the Bishop, his Answer, and his First Charge. The most of the pamphlet was republished in Edinburgh, 1786. 8°, pp. 40. [Advocates' Library.]

6. Dissertations upon Various Subjects, which may be well worth the attention of every Christian; and of Real service to the sincere Inquirer after true Religion. N.-H., 1788. 8°, pp. 68.

[A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.]

The same. Portsmouth, 1789. 8°, pp. 68. [N. Y. H. S.]

The same. Litchfield, 1798. 8°, pp. 72. [A. C. A.]

The same. Pittsfield, 1808. 12°, pp. 117. [A. C. A. Y. C.]

The last edition contains additional matter by other writers.

The same. Montreal, 1819. pp. 68. [A. C. A.]

Five of Dr. Leaming's private letters (1786-89) are printed by Dr. Beardsley in his Life of Seabury. The fullest sketch of the life of Dr. Leaming is contained in a pamphlet by Dr. Beardsley, reprinted from the Churchman in 1885.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, i, 136-7. *Beardsley*, Life & Services of J. Leaming; Life of Seabury, 59, 73-9, 109-13, 172, 215, 293, 364; Hist. of Episc. Church in Conn., i, 157, 213-14, 316, 328, 347, 399, 410, 416. *Conn. Journal*, Sept. 20, 1804. Documents concerning the Church in Conn., ii, 203, 257, 306. *Field*, Centennial Address at Middletown, 219-20. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th series, v, 405-6. *Fowler*, Hist. of Durham, 255, 343. *Hall*, Hist. of Norwalk, 169, 179-80. *Magazine of Amer.*

Hist. xx, 78-9. *Mason*, Annals of Trinity Church, Newport, i, 85, 88-90, 94, 102. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xiii, 127-8; xxiv, 148-9. N. Y. Marriage Licenses, 228. *Perry*, Hist. of the Amer. Episc. Church, i, 318-19. Public Records of Conn., ii, 427. *Sabine*, Loyalists of the Revolution, 2d ed., ii, 7. Seabury Centenary, Diocese of Conn., 25-6. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 129-30. *Updike*, Hist. of the Narragansett Church, 267-9, 400-01, 463-7.

FREEGRACE LEAVITT, son of Lieutenant Joshua Leavitt, of Suffield, and of Hannah (Devotion) Leavitt, and grandson of Josiah and Margaret (Johnson) Leavitt, of Hingham, Massachusetts, was born August 12, 1719, and was baptized three days later by his uncle, the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion (Harv. 1707), the pastor of Suffield. A half-brother was graduated here in 1758.

He studied theology, and was a candidate for settlement in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1747, and probably in

other parishes, before his acceptance of a call to Somers, a neighboring town to Suffield, and transferred with it from Massachusetts to Connecticut in 1749. Here he was ordained and installed over the Congregational Church, July 6, 1748, and here he remained until his death, October 9, 1761, in his 43d year, of a nephritic disorder, which had troubled him for several years. "He was a superior scholar, and a strong, earnest and faithful preacher, and died greatly lamented."

He married, February 15, 1753, Abiah, second daughter of Captain Abraham and Mehitabel (Dwight) Burbank, of Suffield. They had no children, and she next married the Rev. Andrew Storrs (Y. C. 1760), of Northbury, now Plymouth, Connecticut, and after his death the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), of Bethlem, Connecticut. She was born January 5, 1731, and died July 15, 1806.

After his death was published :

The ministerial Office, a good Work. A Sermon [from 1 Tim. iii, 1] Preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Leavitt in Walpole, May 27, 1761. N.-H. [1762]. 8°, pp. 40.

[N. Y. H. S. Y. C.

A Preface, signed by three neighboring ministers, gives him a high character as a man and as a preacher.

AUTHORITIES.

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| <i>C. Backus</i> , Discourse, on Godly Fear, | Family, i, 428. | <i>Orcutt</i> , Hist of New |
| 24. Contributions to Ecclesiastical | Millford, 148. | <i>Savage</i> , Geneal. Dict., |
| Hist. of Conn., 476-77. <i>Cottren</i> , | ii, 43; iii, 70. | |
| Hist. of Woodbury, i, 614. Dwight | | |
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NATHANIEL LLOYD was the ninth in a family of ten children of Henry and Rebecca Lloyd, of the ancestral (Sylvester) manor of Horse Neck, or Lloyd's Neck, in the town of Oyster Bay, Queen's County, Long Island, where he was born, November 11, 1725. His father was a son of James and Griselda (Sylvester) Lloyd, of Long

Island and of Boston, Massachusetts; and his mother was the youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tailer) Nelson, of Boston. A younger brother, James, became a distinguished physician in Boston; and a sister married Samuel Fitch (Y. C. 1742).

He was an Episcopalian by birth, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson (Y. C. 1714), of Stratford, a warm friend of the family, mentions him in a letter to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, dated October 1, 1746, as a candidate for orders, though Dr. Johnson's parochial records show that he was not admitted as a communicant until December 7, 1746 (at Stratford). It does not appear, however, that he ever finished his studies, or crossed the ocean for ordination. His death in Boston Harbor, on the 16th of November, 1752, at the age of 27, is mentioned in the Boston News Letter of the next week (November 23), as follows:—

“Last Thursday Morning Mr. Nathanael Lloyd, a young Gentleman of Long-Island in New-York Government, with two other young men of this Town, going from hence in a Boat to his Brother's at Long-Island in our Harbour, by a sudden Gust of Wind the Boat overset, and they were all drowned.”

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episc. Church L. I., 2d ed., i, 492. *Whitmore*, Account in Conn, i, 149. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. of the Temple Family, etc., 1871, 14. Register, xvii, 238. *Thompson*, Hist. of

SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, the youngest child of James and Lydia (Smith) Lockwood, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in that town, November 30, 1721.

He studied theology with his brother, the Rev. James Lockwood (Y. C. 1735), of Wethersfield, Connecticut; and was licensed to preach, in the summer of 1747, by a committee of the Hartford South Association of Minis-

ters. During the next winter he preached to the newly constituted parish (now town) of Marlborough, Connecticut; and thence went to another new parish in the vicinity, that of Andover, where the society voted unanimously, on the 11th of May, 1748, "to hire him to preach as a probationer in order to settlement." After the customary delays, he was ordained in Andover, February 15, 1748, (his brother preaching the sermon), over a church gathered the preceding day. He continued in the faithful discharge of the duties of his office in this retired country parish for upwards of forty-two years. In 1791 an enfeebled state of health obliged him to seek rest, and by medical advice he visited the mineral springs in New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York; his disease, however, rapidly increased, and he died there on the 18th of June, in his 70th year. He was buried in Andover, and his tombstone records that "He was a firm Advocate for the Doctrines of Grace and for evangelical Purity in Religion. He fulfilled the Work of the Ministry with Ability, Zeal, and Faithfulness. To Soundness in the Faith, he added an exemplary Piety and Holiness of Life." In the neighboring congregations, and in the State at large, he had a high reputation, especially for integrity and wisdom.

He was dignified in appearance, with a keen, piercing eye, and countenance expressive of intelligence; but was not an attractive preacher.

He was a Fellow of the College from September, 1777, until his death, and in 1789 the Corporation conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1787 he showed his interest in the institution by contributing one hundred pounds towards the purchase of new philosophical apparatus; and by his last will a bequest of £336, 14s., from which the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-two dollars was realized, was made, "to be improved to purchase good and useful books to enlarge the library of the College." During the latter part of his life he was accounted one of the wealthier ministers in the State.

He married, not long after his ordination, Anne, eldest child of Deacon Hezekiah and Anne (Stillman) May, of Wethersfield, who survived him, dying March 7, 1799, in her 77th year. He had no children, but adopted and educated the Rev. William Lockwood (Y. C. 1774), one of the sons of his brother James.

He published :—

Civil Rulers an Ordinance of God, for Good to Mankind. A Sermon [from Rom. xiii, 4], Preached before the General Assembly, of the Colony of Connecticut, on the Day of their Anniversary Election, May 12, 1774. N.-London, 1774. 8°, pp. 39.

[A. A. S. A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.]

This discourse is notable, among others of the same series, for its burden of practical suggestions, including pleas for pecuniary assistance to the College, and for some attempt to diminish the amount of needless litigation and the plague of vagrant tramps.

The Right-Hand of Fellowship, given by him to the Rev. John Marsh, at his ordination in Wethersfield, as successor to the author's brother, is printed (New-Haven, 1774) with the Rev. Samuel Woodward's Sermon on that occasion.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Foote Family, 284. *Hall*, Centennial Discourse at Andover, 13-18, 30. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 190; vi, 66.
Hist. of Norwalk, 203. *Lockwood* Family Genealogy, 48, 106-13. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 465-7;

JOHN HAYNES LORD, the only child of Elisha Lord (Y. C. 1718) and Mary (Haynes) Lord, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in that town, in 1724, and was baptized on December 17 of that year. His mother became the wife of Rector Clap in the February before he entered College.

He inherited large wealth, and resided in Hartford, where he was respected for his many charities, and was prominent in social and political life. He died in Hartford, March 24, 1796, in his 72d year. In the notice of

his death he is styled "Captain." His estate was inventoried at £3368.

He married Rachel, daughter of John and Rachel Knowles, of Hartford. She survived him, with four sons and three daughters, and died on February 15, 1803, at the age of 77.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Genealogical Notes, 350. *ford*, 52, 196. *Porter*, Hist. Notices of
Hist. Catalogue of 1st Church in Hart- Hartford, ii, 11.

DANIEL LYMAN, the tenth child of Lieutenant Benjamin Lyman, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and grandson of Lieutenant John and Dorcas (Plumb) Lyman, of Northampton, was born in that town, April 13 [or 18?], 1718, and was thus in his 28th year at the time of his graduation. His mother was Thankful, third daughter of Deacon Medad and Experience (Woodward) Pomeroy, of Northampton. During his Senior year he was a sympathizer with the Cleaveland brothers (see above, page 30) in their New Light views.

He remained in New Haven after graduation, as a merchant, and from September, 1747, until February, 1752, was employed as the Steward of the College. A little later (in October, 1753) he was appointed by the General Assembly of the Colony to be Surveyor of Lands in and for the county of New Haven. Between 1759 and 1767 he served as deputy for New Haven in fourteen sessions of the Assembly. From 1760 he held a commission as Justice of the Peace, and he was often appointed on important commissions by the Legislature.

On December 29, 1751, he united by letter (from the First Church in Northampton) with the First Church in New Haven, and on May 23, 1754 (at the age of 36) he was chosen one of their deacons, though not ordained to the office until August, 1755; but in April, 1758, he trans-

ferred his membership to the White Haven (or Separatist) Church, in which he filled the office of deacon for the rest of his life.

He died in New Haven, after a lingering illness, October 16, 1788, in his 71st year, "justly respected and lamented." His estate was inventoried at £638.

He married, June 6, 1748, Sarah, youngest daughter of the Hon. Colonel Joseph and Hannah (Trowbridge) Whiting, of New Haven, who was born April 15, 1725, and died August 1, 1751. He next married, June 25, 1752, Sarah, daughter of Captain Samuel and Sarah Miles, of New Haven, who was born August 6, 1731, and died October 14, 1768. Within a few months he was again married, to Ellen, widow of Seth Benedict, of Norwalk, Connecticut (who died in 1764), and daughter of Jonathan and Eleanor Fairchild, of Norwalk. She next married Deacon Lyman's classmate, Dr. Thaddeus Betts, and died March 23, 1825, at the age of 95.

By his first marriage he had two children, who died in infancy. Two sons and two daughters by his second marriage grew to maturity; one of the daughters was the wife of Peter Colt (Y. C. 1764).

AUTHORITIES.

Benedict Genealogy, 56. <i>Chapman,</i>	<i>Hall,</i> Hist. of Norwalk, 226. Lock-
Trowbridge Family, 39. <i>Coleman,</i> Ly-	wood Family Genealogy, 209. N. H.
man Family Genealogy, 391. <i>Fisher,</i>	Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 549.
Discourse on Hist. of Church in Y. C.,	<i>Savage,</i> Geneal. Dict., iii, 134. <i>Pres.</i>
59, 63. <i>Fowler,</i> Hist. of Durham, 111.	<i>Stiles,</i> MS. Itinerary, iii, 183-4.
<i>Goodwin,</i> Genealogical Notes, 333.	

ELIHU LYMAN, a brother of the preceding, was born in Northampton, July 10, 1720.

For a short time after graduation he taught school; and among the manuscript correspondence of Ezra Stiles (Y. C. 1746) are preserved two or three of his letters written from Oyster Bay, Long Island, in May and June,

1747, while he was keeping a school of thirty or more scholars, for which he received £6 per quarter with his board and a horse for riding.

Later, he went into business in New Haven, with his brother Daniel. In March, 1755, at the special session of the General Assembly called to provide for the raising of men to join in the movement against Crown Point, he was appointed Commissary of the provisions and muster-rolls of the forces. He received a similar appointment the next year, in connection with another intended expedition; and he died in or near Albany during the early part of the year 1758, in his 38th year. He was unmarried.

Among President Stiles's papers is a copy of an interesting letter from Mr. Lyman, dated at Albany, September 17, 1755, and containing a graphic account of the battle of Lake George.

His estate was insolvent, the inventory showing a total of £81, chiefly in clothing and cash, and £355 in debts owing to him; while the claims on him amounted to £628, his brother being the largest creditor. A commissary for the Colony who succeeded him at Albany was sued for the expenses of his funeral, which were finally paid out of the public treasury.

AUTHORITIES.

- Coleman*, Lyman Family Genealogy, 12. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Letters, i, 306-8; 392. Conn. Colony Records, xi, 290; v, 38-44.
xii, 104. *Fowler*, Hist. of Durham, 111-
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JOHN RICHARDS, the second of nine children of Lieutenant Thomas Richards, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Mary (Welton) Richards, of Waterbury, was born there on June 23, 1726. His mother was Susanna, daughter of John Turner, of Hartford, and widow of Samuel Reynolds, of Preston, Connecticut.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach, May 31, 1748, by the New Haven County Association of Ministers. After due trial he was ordained on the 2d of November, 1748, pastor of the church in the parish of North Guilford, Connecticut, as successor to the Rev. Samuel Russell (Y. C. 1712), who had died in January, 1746; and on the 1st of August, 1749, he married Dorothea, daughter of his predecessor, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Difficulties arose about 1761, and charges (principally of absorption in secular concerns to the neglect of his parochial duties, and harshness towards certain individuals in the church) were made against him before the County Association, in September, 1764, and again in May, 1765; as a result of investigation, he was mildly censured, and finally at his own request he was dismissed from his charge on the 24th of December, 1765.

He then removed his residence to Waterbury. His next stated employment was in the village of New Concord, in the township of Chatham, Columbia County, New York, where he is said to have gathered a Congregational Church in 1771, to which he ministered until 1773.

About 1775 he removed to Piermont, in Grafton County, New Hampshire, on the banks of the Connecticut. A Congregational Church had been organized there in 1771, on the half-way covenant basis, and on February 5, 1776, this church called him as pastor, on a salary of £30 per annum, to be increased as the town increased up to £70. A meeting-house was begun in 1780, but its completion was delayed, and in 1782 the pastor offered to give the arrears of his unpaid salary towards this object, by which means the house appears to have been finished. He was admitted (*ad eundem*) Master of Arts at Dartmouth College in 1782. The imperfect records of the church and town do not show the length of his pastorate in Piermont, but he was certainly still there in 1784, and is reported to have retained his office until 1802, but this is doubtful.

He is said to have died in 1814, but whether in Piermont, or (as according to another account) in Weybridge, Addison County, Vermont, is uncertain.

AUTHORITIES.

Rev. W. A. C. Converse, MS. Letter, July 17, 1895. *Farmer*, in *Amer. Quarterly Register*, vi, 244. *Hazen*, in *Congregational Quarterly*, xvii, 567; xviii, 305. *Lawrence*, N. H. Churches, 570-1. *Morse*, *Richards Family Genealogy*, 27. *Smyth*, *Hist. of Guilford*, 117.

WILLIAM RUSSELL was the eldest son of the Rev. William Russell (Y. C. 1709), of Middletown, Connecticut, and was born there, July 23, 1723.

He resided at College after graduating as one of the Berkeley scholars, and as Tutor from June, 1749, through the next college year, and doubtless pursued meantime the study of theology, though he did not become a member of his father's church until June, 1749. In the latter part of 1750 he began preaching in Windsor, Connecticut, where he received a call to settle over the First Church in the following February, on an annual salary of £67. He accepted the call, but his ordination did not take place until July 24, 1754. He came to his work at a trying period, after an interval of upwards of three years since the death of the last pastor, and in the midst of contentions and divisions respecting the building of a meeting-house; but his prudence and fidelity won the entire confidence of his people.

He died in Windsor, April 17, 1775, in his 52d year. His estate was inventoried at £994, and included about 130 volumes of books.

He married, about the time of his ordination, Abigail, daughter of the late Samuel Andrew, Jr. (Y. C. 1711), of Milford, Connecticut. She died in Windsor, June 13, 1763, aged 39 years. By her he had two sons and two daughters; one son, William Andrew Russell, was graduated here in 1776.

He married, secondly, January 18, 1770, Abigail, third daughter of Captain Roger Newberry (Y. C. 1726), of the parish of Wintonbury (now Bloomfield), in Windsor. The issue of this marriage was a son who died in infancy.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, new ed., i, 279-80, 519.

JOHN SEARLE, son of James and Mary Searl, and grandson of John and Mary (North) Searl, of Northampton, was born in Northampton, May 14, 1721. His parents were poor, and the boy's education is said to have been due to the interest taken in him by his early pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards (Y. C. 1720); his social rank in the class was below all his twenty-six classmates. His father subsequently removed to Simsbury, in Connecticut.

He is said to have studied theology with Jonathan Edwards, and was licensed to preach in 1746. In May, 1748, he received a call to the parish of Judea (now Washington), Connecticut, where his classmate Brinsmade was subsequently settled. Early in 1749 he began to preach in Sharon, Connecticut, and on the 3d of April a formal call was extended to him. This call he accepted, and he was ordained there, on August 2, 1749. He had been settled but a short time before his health began to fail, and he was absent on this account for some time in the latter part of 1750. Substitutes were repeatedly employed by the town, for considerable periods, and on the continued decline of his health he was dismissed from his office, June 25, 1754, by the Litchfield Association, with the reluctant consent of his people. The tradition there represents him as of mild and unassuming deportment, and much given to metaphysical investigation.

He then returned to Simsbury, and was restored to health sufficiently to be able to supply the vacant pulpit there for a few months. On his further recovery he was

installed, January 19, 1759, as pastor of the Congregational Church in Stoneham, Massachusetts, a small town ten miles north of Boston. While settled here he is said to have assisted in preparing for posthumous publication some of the writings of his preceptor, Jonathan Edwards.

He resigned his charge in Stoneham, late in April, 1776, moved thereto, in his own words, by "the difficulty of the times, whereby there was not a probable prospect of support for his family, but more especially on account of his ill health occasioned by easterly winds." He then made his headquarters for some time at his wife's father's, in the northern part of Stoughton, Massachusetts, now Canton, and found employment in various places for longer or shorter periods. When his son entered College in 1779, he seems to have been living in Norwich (West Farms?), Connecticut. President Stiles, in his MS. Diary, April 8, 1781, says: "He has been preaching in divers places; and received a Call to settle in the Ministry at Darby North Hill [*i. e.*, Great Hill Society, in the northwest part of Derby, Connecticut]. But I have dissuaded his Acceptance, there being but about 40 Families & few only of these liberal. He is one of the most learned Divines & thoro' Theologians in America."

He accepted a call (given August 12, 1783) to become the first settled minister of the Congregational Church in Royalton, in central Vermont, where he was installed, November 19, 1783. His health soon failed, and a vote was passed by the town, March 14, 1787, to join with the church in calling a council for his dismissal; but before this result was attained his death occurred, July 5, 1787, in his 67th year.

He married Hephzibah, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Dunbar (Harv. 1723), of Stoughton; and his son, Samuel Dunbar Searle, was graduated at this College in 1781. The father in earlier years spelt his name *Searl*; but the spelling was changed to *Searle*, in conformity with the son's usage, in the Triennial Catalogue of 1781.

He published :

1. A Funeral Sermon [from Rom. xiv, 8] Delivered at Newbury-Port, Dec. 30, 1770. Occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Phebe Parsons, Consort of the Rev. Jonathan Parsons [Y. C. 1729]. Boston, 1771. 8°, pp. 54.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. S. Y. C.*

2. Revelation a Guide to Reason : or, The Word of God our supreme Rule in Religion. A Sermon [from I Cor. ii, 11-13] delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Stephen Peabody. . . Nov. 25, 1772. Boston, 1773. 8°, pp. 35.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

3. The Character and Reward of a good and faithful Servant of Jesus Christ. A Funeral Sermon [from Matth. xxv, 21], occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Jonathan Parsons . . 1776. Newbury-Port, 1778. 8°, pp. lxvi.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. N. Y. H. S.*

This Sermon is reprinted in volume I of Sixty Sermons by Mr. Parsons, published in 1779.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, xi, 377, 387. *Barber*, Conn. Historical Collections, 492-3. Boston News Letter, Jan. 25, 1759. *Clark*, Antiquities of Northampton, 341. *Dwight*, Travels, iii, 242. *McLaughlin*, Re-dedication Discourse at Sharon, 8, 9. *Phelps*, Hist. of Sims-

bury, 72. Royalton Church Centennial, 1877, 8-10. *Sedgwick*, Hist. of Sharon, 1st ed., 27-35. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 104. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Diary, Apr. 8, 1781; and MS. Lists of Churches & Pastors in N. E., 111.

WILLIAM SMITH, the eldest son of the Hon. William Smith (Y. C. 1719), of New York, was born June 18 [or 25], and was baptized in the First Presbyterian Church in that city, July 7, 1728, and was graduated at the early age of 17.

Immediately upon graduation he began the study of law in the office of his father, having for his associate William Livingston (Y. C. 1741). He was appointed clerk in the Court of Chancery in 1748, and was licensed as an attorney on the 22d of October, 1750, and at first

entered into partnership in New York City with Livingston, who had preceded him by two years in admission to the bar. They were also associated in the preparation and publication (1752-62) of the first collection of the Laws of the Province. "William Smith, Junior," as he was commonly called, at least until his father's death in 1769, soon attained a large and lucrative practice, and also found an early opportunity for the exercise of his literary ability in connection with the anonymous political writings of the day. He is believed to have contributed to the *Independent Reflector* (1752-3) and to some of the other series of papers of which his friend Livingston was the main author. He was still under 30 when he published over his own name the first instalment of that *History of New York*, which has given him the distinctive title of "William Smith, the Historian." By this volume he incurred the displeasure of the churchmen of the Province, who professed to detect in it the author's bias as a Presbyterian against the Church of England and its missionaries. But although deeply interested in the political movements of the day, he was above all a learned, skillful, and conscientious lawyer, so that when in 1767 Governor Moore requested of the British ministry his appointment on the Governor's Council, it was with the honest statement: "he is now at the head of the profession of the law, and will be of great service in the Council, as his opinions may always be depended on, not only from his knowledge of the law but his integrity." His appointment followed the same year, the vacancy which he filled being made by his father's resignation. He was also repeatedly employed on important public commissions, such as that for settling the boundary line between New York and Massachusetts.

In 1765, during the Stamp Act agitation, he urged on the British prime minister an elaborate scheme of union and home rule for the colonies, not unlike Franklin's Plan of Union in 1754; and again in 1775, on the approach of independency, he exerted himself to turn the sentiment of

New York in favor of reconciliation. Failing in this, and conscientiously believing that the rebellion was treasonable, he left the city early in the spring of 1776 for his country seat at Haverstraw, with the purpose and desire of neutrality. His name was early placed, however, on the list of persons suspected by the provincial authorities, and in November or December, 1776, he was obliged to remove to a greater distance, and was confined on his parole at the Manor of Livingston on the Hudson. While residing there, he was freely consulted by the leaders in state politics, and in particular contributed essential aid to the drafting of the new Constitution of New York, adopted in 1777. In July, 1778, he was released from his parole, and on declining to take the new oath of allegiance to the State was ordered to depart from the jurisdiction, and sent to New York City. He was in high favor there, and was appointed in 1779 one of the Board of twelve Commissioners for restoring peace to the Colonies.

In April, 1780, he was notified of his appointment by British authority as Chief Justice of the Province, and on the 4th of May he took the oaths of office; but it is hardly necessary to say that the validity of his commission had no wider recognition. His influence with the resident British authorities was always great, and at the same time he was not without proofs of the continued respect of his former associates. He was one of the three commissioners sent to Washington in September, 1780, by Sir Henry Clinton, to intercede for the life of Major André.

On the 5th of December, 1783, he sailed with his son for England, on board the frigate which carried the British commander-in-chief, leaving his wife and daughters in New York. On the 1st of September, 1785, he was appointed Chief Justice of Canada, but he remained in England for a twelvemonth longer, not arriving in Quebec until October 23, 1786. Thenceforwards he devoted himself with distinguished honor to the duties of his office, until stricken on the bench with a fever which ended his life in a few

days. He died in Quebec, December 3, 1793, in his 66th year. By an Act of the Legislature of New York, passed in April, 1790, he had been restored to citizenship in the State, but he never availed himself of the opportunity to return.

He married, on the 3d of November, 1752, Janet, second daughter of James Livingston, a wealthy merchant of New York City, and Elizabeth (Kierstede) Livingston. She died on the day of the completion of her 89th year, November 30, 1819, in Quebec, at the house of her son-in-law, Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice of Lower Canada. Of their ten children, five died in infancy, one daughter in her 20th year, and the rest—one son and three daughters—survived their father.

He published :

The History of the Province of New-York, from the First Discovery to the Year M.DCC.XXXII. To which is annexed, A Description of the Country. . . . Lond., 1757. 4°, pp. xii, 255 + 1 pl.

[*Astor. B. Ath. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. U. S. Y. C.*

This edition was reprinted (without the original dedication, to the Earl of Halifax) in London, 1776. 8°, pp. viii, 334.

[*Harv. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. U. S.*

Also, in Philadelphia, 1792. 8°, pp. 276.

[*A. A. S. B. Publ. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr.*

There was also a French translation, by Marc Ant. Eidous, viz :—*Histoire de la Nouvelle-York . . Traduite de l'Anglois par M. E. * * **. A Londres, 1767. 12°, pp. xvi, 415.

[*L. I. Hist. Soc. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. Watkinson.*

The English text was reprinted, with a Continuation [by J. V. N. Yates, which was to extend to the Commencement of the Year 1814, but did not proceed beyond 1747]. Albany, 1814. 8°, pp. 512.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. Pa. Hist. Soc. U. S. Y. C.*

In 1826 the New York Historical Society published, as volume 4 of its Collections, the author's

Continuation of the History of the Province of New York, to the Appointment of Governor Colden, in 1762. N. Y., 1826. 8°, pp. vii, 308.

[*N. Y. H. S. U. S. Y. C.*

The same was reissued by the Historical Society, together with the original history, and a memoir of the author, by his son, making two volumes. N. Y., 1829. 8°, pp. xvi, 320; and iii, 308. These volumes were reprinted from the same types, in New York, in 1830, with the title page of the Historical Society's Collections; pp. xvi, 390; and v, 390.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr.*

Some of the correspondence between Cadwallader Colden and the author, in 1759, respecting certain alleged errors and misstatements in his History, is printed in volume 2 of the 2d Series of Collections of the N. Y. Historical Society; and further letters of Governor Colden (1759-60) on the same subject are in the Collections of the same Society for 1868.

One of his legal opinions as Solicitor-General to the Crown, in 1763, on the distribution of forfeitures under the acts of trade, is printed by George Chalmers, in his *Opinions of Eminent Lawyers*, vol. ii, pp. 281-84.

A few of his private letters are in print, *e. g.*:—Three letters to General (and Governor) Monckton, 1764-65, in the Collections of the Mass. Historical Society, 4th Series, x; portions of four letters, 1766-68, to Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, with reference to the beginnings of Dartmouth College, in Chase's *Hist. of Dartmouth College*, i, 65-66, 93, 95-96; a letter to Governor Tryon, 1775, in Documents relating to the Colonial Hist. of N. Y., viii, 653-4; a letter to General Philip Schuyler, 1777, in the *American Historical Record*, ii, 38-9.

Some of his MS. letters to Governor George Clinton are preserved among the Clinton Papers in the New York State Library.

Six of his letters to the Earl of Carlisle, in 1778-79, are given in volume i of B. F. Stevens's "*Facsimiles of MSS. in European Archives relating to America*" (1889).

"*A Review of the Military Operations in North-America*," published anonymously at London in 1757, has sometimes been attributed to him; but more usually is referred to William Livingston (Y. C. 1741); it is probable that Smith gave some assistance in its preparation. (See Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, v, 587, for references to the evidence on this point.)

An engraving from a portrait in the possession of his descendants is given in volume 6 of the *Magazine of American History*, in connection with a sketch of his life by Maturin L. Delafield. A miniature portrait, by Henry Stubble, which appears to be a replica of the one just mentioned, is in the possession of the New York Historical Society.

A very embittered and hostile view (prompted in part it is likely by jealousy) of Chief-Justice Smith's character is given in Judge Thomas Jones's "History of New York during the Revolutionary War." Judge Jones, however, justly points out the influence on public affairs of a young triumvirate of Yale graduates—William Livingston (1741), William Smith (1745), and John Morin Scott (1746)—in New York City about 1750 to 1770, all of them being Presbyterians and strongly in favor of republican or independent principles and of Provincial as against Imperial rights.

AUTHORITIES.

- John Adams*, Works, ii, 347-9, 353-4. *Magazine of N. Y.*, ii, 161, 206. *Albany Institute*, Transactions, i, 154-56, 207-09. *Amer. Hist. Record*, ii, 38. *Documents relating to the Colonial Hist. of N. Y.*, vii, 371, 909-10; viii, 62, 221, 257, 653-4, 685, 750, 771, 801, 809. *Hist. Magazine*, ii, 148-9; xiv, 266-8. *T. Jones*, Hist. of N. Y. during the Revol., *passim*. *Lamb*, Hist. of City of N. Y., ii, 161, 206. *Magazine of Amer. History*, v, 21; vi, 418-31. *Memoir* prefixed to his History of N. Y., by his son William, 1829. *F. Moore*, *Diary of the Amer. Revol.*, i, 193; ii, 95. *Sabine*, *Amer. Loyalists*, 2d ed., ii, 312-13. *Whitehead*, *Contributions to E. Jersey History*, 180-1.

DAVID STRONG, the second son of Lieutenant Jedediah Strong, a farmer in that part of Lebanon which is now Columbia, Connecticut, and grandson of Jedediah and Abiah (Ingersoll) Strong, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and Lebanon, was born May 23, 1724. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Webster of Lebanon.

He settled as a physician and farmer in his native parish, and attained local distinction in the pursuit of his profession. He is said to have seen some service in the war of the Revolution, but this is doubtful.

He died in the town of Columbia, September 11, 1807, in his 84th year.

He married, July 29, 1756, Rebecca Swift, who died on the 21st of the following April; her infant son died a few days later. He next married, April 27, 1758, Deborah, second daughter of Ephraim and Deborah (Bailey) Terry, of Lebanon, by whom he had five daughters and three sons. She died in 1824, at the age of 90.

AUTHORITIES.

Rev. F. D. Avery, MS. Letter, March 840-2. *Terry Families*, 24, 49-50.
9, 1874. *Dwight*, Strong Family, ii,

WILLIAM STURGEON was a son of the Rev. Robert Sturgeon, who was settled over the Congregational parish (now town) of Wilton, in Norwalk, Connecticut, from 1726 to 1732, and over the Presbyterian Church in Bedford, N. Y., from 1732 to 1743. The father was of Scotch, or Scotch-Irish, descent, and as the son was born about 1722, before the father's first known appearance in this country, he may have been of Transatlantic birth.

During the year after graduation he was employed as a schoolmaster in Rye, New York, in the near neighborhood of his father's last settlement. The son, however, conformed to the Church of England, and by the fall of 1746 had declared himself a candidate for orders. At a meeting of the vestry of Christ Church, Philadelphia, on December 6, 1746, a letter was laid before them by the rector from the Rev. Henry Barclay (Y. C. 1734), of New York City, recommending Mr. Sturgeon for the vacant position of assistant minister. Due inquiry was instituted into his character and qualifications, and in January, 1747, the vestry addressed a letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, nominating him for appointment as assistant to the rector, and catechist "for the instruction of negroes and others"; the portion of his salary provided by the Propagation Society for this service was £30 *per annum*. Mr. Sturgeon went to England at once and received orders in May, his appointment to Christ Church dating from May 30. He returned in the fall, and was inducted into office on the 30th of October. A letter sent by the vestry to the Venerable Society, April 25, 1749, says: "We have now the pleasure to inform you that Mr. Sturgeon has rendered himself agreeable to the congregation; and, considering his youth, and the stinted

education given in the American Colleges, he discharges extremely well the offices of his function, and will, we do not doubt, continue to give entire satisfaction." The rector and people gave him a liberal support, and the Society increased their allowance to him to £50 a year in 1756. About that date the aged rector of the church (Robert Jenney, LL.D.) was laid aside from active service by paralysis, and the entire ministerial duties devolved on Mr. Sturgeon. At the same time, the vestry were induced to build an additional church, to meet the demands of the population; and in 1759, the Rev. Jacob Duché was associated with Mr. Sturgeon in the same rank of assistant minister. The rector died in 1762, and his place was supplied during the same year by the election of the Rev. Richard Peters, a former assistant minister of the church. At the same time Mr. Sturgeon's salary was fixed at £200, £50 of which was paid by the Venerable Society. Partly in consequence of ill health, and partly with the object of retrieving his fortune, which was somewhat embarrassed, he resigned his office, July 31, 1766; he appears to have had some hope of a transfer in the same year to another mission (Oxford) in Pennsylvania, but was disappointed. He died in Philadelphia, November 3, 1770, and was buried in the grounds of Christ Church. An obituary notice in the Pennsylvania Gazette speaks feelingly of the afflictions of his later years, by deaths in his family and other distresses, as if the close of his life was melancholy in the extreme.

He married, September 3, 1749, in Philadelphia, Miss Hannah Denormandie of that city, by whom he had a large family of children. She died in Philadelphia, January 8, 1769, in her 43d year.

A letter of Dr. Jenney's is preserved, which shows that, ten years after Mr. Sturgeon's settlement in Philadelphia, there was still a wide prejudice against him on account of "the place and manner of his education," which interfered with his further advancement. He was very laborious in

his office, but seems to have failed of gaining a deep hold on the parish. Several of his letters to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (1758-65) are printed, in whole or in part, in Bishop Perry's Papers relating to the History of the Church in Pennsylvania.

The letters of the Rev. Dr. William Smith, Provost of the College of Philadelphia, speak slightly of Mr. Sturgeon's abilities and reputation, and describe him as "but an unengaging preacher, averse to public bustle, and of but indifferent abilities, though otherwise a man of much apparent piety, that has taken much pains in his office."

AUTHORITIES.

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| <p><i>Beardsley</i>, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 149. <i>Bolton</i>, Hist. of the Church in Westchester Co., N. Y., 277. <i>Dorr</i>, Hist. Account of Christ Church, Philadelphia, 90-1, 93, 96, 107, 117, 130-34, 157, 289. <i>Pa. Chronicle</i>, Jan. 16, 1769, 443. <i>Pa. Gazette</i>, Nov. 8, 1770. <i>Pa. Magazine of Hist.</i>, iv, 423; vii, 105. <i>Perry</i>, Papers relating to the Hist. of the Church in Pennsylvania, 248-50,</p> | <p>258-9, 274, 332, 341, 355-6, 372-77, 415; and in Delaware, 95, 110. <i>H. W. Smith</i>, Life of Rev. Wm. Smith, i, 221-22, 322-23, 406-07. <i>Soc. Prop. Gospel</i>, Abstracts for 1745. <i>Sprague</i>, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 181. <i>Webster</i>, Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in America, 492-3. <i>Wilton Congregational Church</i>, 150th Anniversary, 19, 23.</p> |
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NATHANAEL TAYLOR, son of Daniel Taylor, a farmer, of Danbury, Connecticut, by his second wife, — Starr, and grandson of Thomas and Rebecca (Ketcham) Taylor, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in Danbury, August 27, 1722.

After graduation he taught school in Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He also studied theology, and was licensed to preach, October 7, 1747, by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers. He immediately began preaching in the town of New Milford, Connecticut, and on the 3d of January following he was called to settle as their pastor, on a salary of £400, old tenor. His ordination took place on June 29, 1748, and he continued in office until his death, in New Milford, after a long illness, December 9, 1800, in his 79th year.

He accepted an appointment from the Governor of the Colony to serve as chaplain to Colonel Nathan Whiting's regiment, in the campaign of 1762 against Crown Point. He was also during his early ministry accustomed to add to his means of support by maintaining a grammar school in his house for the preparation of boys for college. He was earnestly in favor of the American Revolution, and gave up his salary for one year as a practical evidence of his sympathy with the burdens imposed on his parish by the war. In 1789 he requested the settlement of a colleague-pastor, and the Rev. Stanley Griswold (Y. C. 1786) was accordingly settled, January 20, 1790, after which date Mr. Taylor rarely preached in his old pulpit; during these later years of his life he was accounted among the wealthier clergy in the State. He was elected a Fellow of the Corporation of Yale College in September, 1774, and retained the office until his death; he was remarkable for the regularity of his attendance on their sessions, until his last illness. He was also of essential service to the Corporation by assuming for many years the oversight of the farms belonging to the College in various parts of Litchfield County.

He married, February 23, 1749, Tamar, second daughter of his predecessor, the Rev. Daniel Boardman (Y. C. 1709), of New Milford. She was born March 26, 1723, and died June 27, 1795, aged 72 years. He next married, March 25, 1797, Zipporah, widow of Deacon Daniel Bennett (Y. C. 1748), of Huntington, Connecticut, who had previously been the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Tallmadge (Y. C. 1747), of Setauket, in Brookhaven, Long Island, and was the daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Thompson) Strong, of Brookhaven. She was born February 1, 1743, and died in Huntington, June 13, 1835, in her 93d year.

He had by his first marriage four sons and two daughters. The eldest son died in infancy, and the second was the father of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor (Y. C. 1807), Professor of Theology in Yale College. The two younger

sons were graduated at this College, in 1776 and 1785 respectively. The elder daughter married Daniel Everett (honorary M.A., Y. C. 1785), a lawyer in New Milford, and the younger married another lawyer of the town, Nicholas S. Masters, of the class of 1779, Yale College.

Portraits of Mr. Taylor and of his first wife, by Earle, are in possession of his descendants; a photograph of the former is in Orcutt's History of New Milford.

As a pastor he was greatly revered and influential, his natural vivacity of temperament making a distinct part of his power. As a preacher he held a high rank for plain, practical teaching; he was sound in doctrine, and also liberal and broad in his sympathies.

He published :

1. Praise due to God for all the Dispensations of his wise and holy Providence. A Sermon [from Rom. xi, 33-36] Preached at Crown-Point, at the Close of the Campaign, 1762. N.-H. [1762]. 8°, pp. 28. [C. H. S. Y. C.]

2. The Office and Authority of the Gospel Minister, and the Mutual Obligations Ministers and People are under to maintain the Honour of Christianity; considered in a Sermon [from I Thess. v, 12, 13] Preached at the Ordination of the Rev'd Mr. David Brownson [Y. C. 1762], at Oxford, Apr. 25, 1764. N.-H., 1765. 8°, pp. 26. [C. H. S.]

3. He is also supposed to have been the author of A Second Dialogue, Between a Minister and his Parishioner. Concerning the Half-Way Covenant. Hartford, 1769. 8°, pp. 15. [A. C. A. C. H. S.]

This was in reply to a Dialogue by Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), published in 1769.

The sermon preached by his colleague on the Sabbath after Mr. Taylor's death was printed (Litchfield, 1801, 8°, pp. 32). It gives an attractive picture of his character and life, and singles out his "active and ardent desire of Peace" as, on the whole, the crowning trait of his constitution.

AUTHORITIES.

- Barber*, Conn. Historical Collections, 623-5, 774, 868. *Schroeder*, Memoir of Mrs. M. A. Boardman, 390. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 467-69. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 152, 190. *Dwight*, Hist. of the Strong Family, i, 647. *Litchfield Co. Consociation Centennial*, 66-69. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 148-52, 176-90, 285-7.

SAMUEL TUTHILL was born in Southold, Long Island, in 1725, a younger son of John and Elizabeth Tuthill, of Southold, and grandson of John Tuthill, Jr., who was repeatedly a member of the General Assembly of New York from Suffolk County. His father died while he was in College.

He settled as a physician in Morristown, New Jersey, and there married Sarah Kenny, of Morristown, November 3, 1751. The baptisms of their four daughters and three sons, between 1754 and 1770, are on the records of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. Dr. Tuthill was one of the Trustees of that Church from 1762 to 1788.

He died in Morristown, May 31, 1814, at the age of 79, and his wife died November 12, 1811, in her 80th year. One of their daughters married Dr. William Campfield (Coll. of N. J. 1784), a distinguished physician of Morristown.

Dr. Tuthill was commissioned, October 27, 1775, by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment of light horse about to be raised in the eastern part of the State; but it is not probable that the regiment was ever called into service. He resigned this appointment about three months later. He was also commissioned in 1759 and again in 1768 as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Morris County.

AUTHORITIES.

A. Griffin, Journal, 62-3. *Johnston*, i, 14; iv, 127; etc. *W. H. Tuthill*, MS. Yale in the Revolution, 190. Morristown 1st Presbyterian Church Record, Letter, May 5, 1869. *Wickes*, Hist. of N. J. Medicine, 195.

MOSES TUTTLE, sixth and youngest child of John Tuttle, whose homestead was on a part of the present college square, and grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Powell)

Tuttle of New Haven, was born here June 25, 1715. His mother was Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Johnson) Humiston, of New Haven.

He is said to have followed a seafaring life for some years, and did not graduate till over 30. He married his second cousin, Martha Edwards, of East Windsor, Connecticut, the youngest sister of the distinguished Jonathan Edwards (Y. C. 1720); this marriage is said by some authorities to have occurred in 1746; but this date is disproved by the will of the father of the bride, written in September, 1749, which describes her as then unmarried.

He perhaps studied theology in New Haven; certainly he was teaching in the Hopkins Grammar School here just before his call to settle as pastor in Bedford parish, which afterwards became the town of Granville, in Hampden County, Massachusetts, where he was ordained in January, 1746-7,—a church being gathered at the same time. The erection of a church building was due in great part to his efforts, and his contribution for that purpose was the largest received. He continued there for six years (President Stiles says, dismissed about February, 1752), and the Rev. Timothy M. Cooley (Y. C. 1792), who succeeded him forty-three years later, reports that "he was an orthodox and faithful minister, and his short ministry was blest with prosperity and peace." He then returned to New Haven.

We next trace him in May, 1756, when he appears to have been settled over a Presbyterian Church in Kent County, Delaware, and his name appears on the lists of the Presbytery of Lewes, Delaware, up to September, 1762. In July and August, 1762, he disposed of several parcels of land which he still owned in New Haven, and in the deeds of sale he describes himself as "of Worcester County, Maryland,"—that being the county lying directly south of Delaware. In November, 1763, the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Ministers paid him £25, in consequence of his extreme poverty, and his desire

to return to the place whence he had been driven by the late French War.

In May, 1764, he appears on the rolls of the New York Presbytery, and his name continues to be reported there, until May, 1769, when they announce that he has withdrawn himself from the jurisdiction of the synod. A note of President Stiles seems to imply that during this period of his life he preached at some locality in New Jersey.

Meantime, as I suppose, he had removed to the neighborhood of his wife's native parish, and there—within the limits of the present town of South Windsor—made his permanent home, living at first, it is said, in a "Sabbath-day house," and afterwards building a house in the north-east part of the recently formed parish of Wapping in that town, to which he preached for some three years.

In May, 1769, the Governor and Council, upon his memorial, granted him liberty to ask the charitable contributions of the several religious societies in New Haven, Windsor, and East Windsor,—the grounds alleged being the heavy losses which he had incurred by being twice burnt out, once at Bedford and again more recently, together "with many heavy losses by the Enemy in the last War," the total of his losses having been not less than £1000.

He died in Southold, Suffolk County, Long Island, in the neighborhood of which he had been preaching, November 21, 1785, in his 71st year; in the newspaper notices of his death he is called "of East Windsor," and there his widow died, in February, 1794, at the age of 76. She is said to have been a person of many eccentricities, and of ungoverned temper, and to have made his home very uncomfortable for him.

Their children, who were left in extreme poverty, were four daughters, three of whom died in middle or advanced life, unmarried, in Wapping Society, East Windsor; the eldest daughter died, a widow, in Rockville, Connecticut, in January, 1847, at a great age.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 262. Dwight Family, ii, 1037. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 57. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 65-6. Sketches of Churches & Pastors in Hampden Co., 43-4. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Lists of Pastors in N. E., 35. *H. R. Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 621-23. Tuttle Family, 172. *Webster*, Hist. of Presbyterian Church in America, 669.

WARHAM WILLIAMS, the third son of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Williams (Harv. 1713) and Abigail (Davenport) Williams, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and brother of Stephen Williams, Jr. (Y. C. 1741), and of Nathan Williams (Y. C. 1755), was born in Longmeadow, January 7, 1725-26.

He remained at College after graduation, as a Berkleian Scholar, and after the expiration of a year entered on a tutorship in the College (October 30, 1746), which he held until June, 1750. Meantime he had pursued theological studies, and in the year 1749 began to preach as a candidate in what is now the town of Northford (known also familiarly by its Indian name, Paug), in the northern part of Branford, about ten miles from the College. His efforts were acceptable, and he was ordained on the 13th of June, 1750, as the first pastor of the Northford Society, —a church of 19 male members being gathered at the same time. His ministry was more than ordinarily successful, as is evidenced by the fact that not a single year of it passed without some accessions to the church. Tradition in the parish represents him as of commanding presence, and of more than ordinary ability as a preacher. His theological sympathies were with the "New-Lights."

He was one of the Corporation of Yale College from October, 1769, until his death; and for six years (1770-76) served as the Secretary of the Board.

He died in office, in Branford, April 4, 1788, in the 63d year of his age, and the 38th of his pastorate.

He married, November 30, 1752, Ann, second daughter

of the Rev. Samuel Hall (Y. C. 1716), of the neighboring parish of Cheshire, who died, after a painful illness, on March 25, 1776, in her 43d year. He next married Mary (Saltonstall), widow of Colonel Nathan Whiting (Y. C. 1743), of New Haven, who survived him. His children, by his first marriage, were six sons and six daughters, of whom two sons were graduated here,—Jonathan Law, in 1777, and William Augustus, in 1780; one of the daughters was successively the wife of the Rev. Jason Atwater (Y. C. 1781), of the Rev. Lynde Huntington (Y. C. 1788), and of the Rev. Joseph Barker (Y. C. 1791).

President Stiles writes in his Diary, April 5, 1788 :

"I attended the Funeral of the Rev^d Mr. Williams. There were eleven Ministers present . . . For more than a Year past Mr. Wms. has been most severely exercised with a painful & excruciating Disorder in the Bladder . . . He was a good Classic Scholar, & well studied in Div^y, & was a solid judicious Divine; a great Friend to Order & Regularity in Chh. & State. A steady, upright, firm Man. In 1769 was elected Fellow of the College, & constantly one of the stand^g Committee of the Corporation; a very judicious & faithful Member of the Board. He was naturally rather fixt & rigid, esp'y. in the former part of life. But Experience benefited him, & he became mild & condescend^g but always steady & uniform. . . ."

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Apr. 3, 1776; Apr. 9, 1788. Davenport Family, supplementary ed., 224. Longmeadow Centennial, Appendix, 92-4. Maltby Genealogy, 136-37. N. H. Colony Hist. Society's Papers, iv, 315-17. N. H. Gazette,

Apr. 10, 1788. *A. C. Pierce*, Hist. Discourse at Northford, 14, 15, 20. *Sprague*, Annals of Amer. Pulpit, i, 287. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, iii, 16. Williams Family, 84, 87.

Annals, 1745-46

The most important incident of this year was the receipt of a benefaction from the Hon. Colonel Philip Livingston, proprietor (since 1728) of the Manor of Livingston, in the Province of New York, and one of His Majesty's Council (since 1725) for that Province. Four of his sons had been graduated here (in 1731, 1733, 1737, and 1741). He wrote from Albany, his principal residence, on October 11, 1745, to President Clap, as follows :

"I imbrace this opportunity to send you herewith an order drawn on the hon^{ble} Thomas Berry, Esq., one of his Majesties Councill for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, who has favoured me with a letter of the 27th of last month, that he has Fifty Pounds in their New Tenor bills, in his hands to waite my orders, which money I begg you to accept from me, in behalf and for the use of Yale College at New Haven as a small acknowledgement of the sence I have for the favour and Education my sons have had there. to be put at Interest with good Security and the Interest ariseing thereby to be Imployd towards repairing said College or a College that may hereafter be Erected & built instead of the same, which I hope you will be glad to Receive. I wish it had been a larger sum."

This gift, of £50 new tenor, was equivalent in the more usual mode of reckoning to £200 old tenor, or £28.10s. sterling; and was thus a larger amount than the College had before received from any private individual, except Governor Yale and Dean Berkeley. It seemed important to the President that so handsome a gift should be used to mark some special advance in the policy and efficiency of the College; and accordingly he made a representation to the donor which secured his assent to any use of his gift which the President and Fellows might think most advantageous.

A meeting of the Corporation was called for the 26th of February, 1746, but failed, probably from the want of a

quorum; it was finally held on the 16th of April, and a project brought forward by the President was adopted, that the money given by Mr. Livingston be "sequestered and appropriated for a Fund for the maintenance of a Professor of Divinity," to be called the "Livingstonian Professor." But further donations were necessary to make the fund an adequate one, and the matter was left thus for the present.

In 1744 a school for the training of Presbyterian candidates for the ministry had been established by the Synod of Philadelphia, under the care of the Rev. Francis Alison, at New London, in Chester County, Pennsylvania; and in August, 1745, the Corporation of Yale College were approached by the Synod, to see if any arrangement could be made for sending the New London students at the end of their course to New Haven for a short time, to receive diplomas here. In November, President Clap replied encouragingly, and asked for further particulars; and the Synod at their next meeting, in May, 1746, sent a second letter, mainly of explanation. The charter obtained later in the same year for the College of New Jersey sufficiently explains why no practical results followed, and this promising mode of retaining a hold on the Presbyterian population of the Middle Colonies was abandoned.*

At the April meeting of the Corporation the Rev. Samuel Cooke's resignation was announced, and the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey (Y. C. 1702), of Durham, was chosen in his stead a Fellow of the College; and at another meeting, at Commencement, September 3, 1746, the Senior Fellow, the Rev. Samuel Whitman, tendered his resignation, and the Rev. Thomas Ruggles, Jr. (Y. C. 1723), of Guilford, was elected in his room.

At the April meeting, the President was desired "to collect all the proper and necessary materials for a History of this College, from the first Founding thereof to this

*See Webster's Hist. of the Presb. Church, 214, 219; and Alexander's Sketches of the Log College, ch. 7.

Time"; the fruits of this commission are seen in a manuscript drawn up by the President early in 1747, and now preserved in the College archives, which served as the basis for the volume of "*Annals*" which he published in 1766.

At the same meeting, "to prevent several Extravagant and Expensive Customs which have prevailed in this College," it was voted that "there shall be no kind of public Treat or Entertainment, made by or to the Scholars, but only at the Commencement, Quarter Days, and the Day on which the Valedictory Oration is pronounced, and on that Day the Seniors may provide and give away a Barrel of Metheglin and nothing else." Further to prevent "the great charge and expense and other Inconveniences of Public Commencements," it was agreed that they should be hereafter more privately carried on; and in pursuance of this policy, the Commencement of 1746 was a private one.

In this year the College acquired some 150 acres of land, valued at about £100, in Wallingford and New Haven, under the will of Mr. Samuel Lambert, a merchant of New Haven, who died in 1718, leaving this land to be sold and the proceeds to be paid, in sums of £6 apiece, to the ordained and settled clergymen among the graduates of Yale College. The settlement of the matter had been delayed until now, when many of the possible claimants assigned their rights to the Corporation, through Clap's energy, and the other rights were purchased. The original assignments and other connected papers are preserved in the College archives.

Sketches, Class of 1746

*Ludovicus Morris, 1790, A.M. 1790, e Congr.	*1798
*Thomas Fitch, A.M.	*1795
* <i>Ezra Stiles</i> , A.M. et Harv. 1754, Tutor, Hist. Eccl. Prof., Præses, S.T.D. Edinb. 1765 et Dartm. 1780 et Neo-Cæs. 1784, LL.D. Neo-Cæs. 1784	*1795
* <i>Johannes McKinstry</i> , A.M.	*1813
*Enos Alling, A.M.	*1779
*Johannes Morin Scott, A.M., Reip. Nov. Ebor. Secr., e Congr.	*1784
*Thomas Fosdick, A.M.	*1776
*Ephraimus Judson, A.M.	*1751
*Ebenezer Bassett, A.M.	*1758
* <i>Pelatias Webster</i> , A.M.	*1795
* <i>Johannes Brainerd</i> , A.M. et Neo-Cæs.	*1781
* <i>Elihu Spencer</i> , A.M., S.T.D. Coll. Philad. 1782	*1784

ENOS ALLING, only son of Ebenezer Alling, and grandson of the Hon. John Alling, of New Haven, Treasurer of the College from 1702 to 1717, was born here, April 19, 1719. His mother was Mercy, daughter of John Mix, Jr., of New Haven; and both parents died before he entered College.

He became a prosperous merchant in his native place (a part of the time in company with Thomas Howell), and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, serving, for instance, as their deputy in the General Assembly at the session in May, 1764. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1771. In 1756 he contributed £15 to the building of the new College Chapel; but just about that time he left the First Church of New Haven, to join the Church of England, of which in later life he became an especially zealous and influential member, and was hence familiarly

known to his contemporaries as "Bishop" Alling; in the last years of his life he was the Senior Warden of the parish.

His gravestone records that he "became an industrious and useful member of civil Society and in a course of extensive and successful commerce he approved himself the man of Integrity, Vertue and Honor. He was a member of the London Episcopal Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts, and died universally respected, Sept. 11, 1779, *Ætat.* 61."

He married, February 8, 1749-50, Phebe, fourth daughter of the Hon. Colonel Joseph and Hannah (Trowbridge) Whiting, of New Haven, who was born October 23, 1720, and died December 23, 1751. He next married, July 26, 1753, Hannah, daughter of Captain Samuel and Sarah Miles, of New Haven, who survived him, and married subsequently (within four months of his death), January 9, 1780, the Hon. Jared Ingersoll (Y. C. 1742); she was again married, in April, 1785, to Captain Joseph Bradley, of New Haven, and died December 3, 1786, in her 54th year. Enos Alling had no children.

The membership of the Propagation Society, which is commemorated on his tombstone, was bestowed on him in 1764 as a special compliment, in recognition of his marked beneficence to the church in New Haven; he was the largest benefactor to that church in its early days, and a fitting tribute to his memory has been paid by the Rector in an Historical Discourse delivered in 1894, in which quotations are also made from two of his letters to the Society. Dr. Harwood calls especial attention to Mr. Alling's sweetness of temper, as well as to the dignity and sagacity with which he supported the cause of the churchmen in New Haven.

AUTHORITIES.

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| <p><i>Beardsley</i>, Hist. of Episc. Church in Conn., i, 171-2, 224, 228. <i>Chapman</i>, Trowbridge Family, 38. Documents concerning the Church in Conn., ii, 63. <i>Goodwin</i>, Genealogical Notes, 333.</p> | <p><i>Harwood</i>, Beginnings of the Episc. Church in N. H., 41-45. N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, i, 58-61; iii, 473, 497. Tuttle Family, 621.</p> |
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EBENEZER BASSETT, son of Abram Basset, of that part of New Haven which subsequently became the town of North Haven, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Dickerman) Basset, of New Haven, was born in North Haven, November 14, 1723. His mother was Mehitabel, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Hannah (Glover) Street, of Wallingford, Connecticut.

He studied theology, but did not enter any profession. His residence remained in North Haven parish, where he died, between June and November, 1758, in his 35th year, leaving only a slender estate.

He married, January 24, 1749-50, Susanna, younger daughter of Captain John and Susanna (Alling) White, of New Haven. She survived him, with two of their three daughters, and next married, May 13, 1762, Charles Sabin, of New Haven, who died in 1789. She died, a widow, in August, 1801, at the age of 76.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapman, Coit Family, 92. *Kellogg*, John White & Descendants, 53.

JOHN BRAINERD, fourth son of the Hon. Hezekiah and Dorothy (Hobart) Brainerd, of Haddam, Connecticut, was born in that town, February 28, 1719-20. He was a brother of Nehemiah Brainerd (Y. C. 1732), and of David Brainerd, who was expelled from College the year before this brother entered.

At the time of John Brainerd's graduation his brother David was just breaking down in health, though still at his post as a missionary to the Delaware Indians in New Jersey, under the employ of the Edinburgh Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. John then hastily prepared himself by a course of theological study for taking his brother's place temporarily, and on April 11, 1747, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New

York, in session at Newark. He left immediately for the scene of David's former labors, near the village of Cranberry (15 miles from Trenton), where about 130 Indians had formed a settlement, called Bethel. On his brother's death (in October, 1747) he was naturally retained in the work he had undertaken, receiving ordination in February, 1748. He inherited his brother's spirit of devotion, and the mission prospered in his hands, until its dispersion. But finally the Indians were cajoled out of so much of their land that removal became necessary, and moreover the state of Mrs. Brainerd's health seemed to require a change of residence. He was accordingly dismissed, May 7, 1755, from his charge by the agents of the Scottish Society.

He then took charge of the Presbyterian Church in Newark, and for a year preached to that people on probation. In June, 1756, he resumed his duties with his former Indian congregation, then gathered near New Brunswick, New Jersey, with a prospect of permanent settlement; but the plan of purchasing a satisfactory tract of land for the Indians failed for the time, and in September, 1757, he was again dismissed and returned to the Newark Church, which was still unsupplied and gladly renewed their call, which he accepted. Eighteen months later, however, the government provided a sufficient territory for the Indians in Burlington County, in the southern part of the Province, and Mr. Brainerd was persuaded to give up again his Newark charge for permanent missionary employment. In the summer of this year he served, as he had done on a similar occasion before, as a chaplain in the expedition to Crown Point, and on his return in November he settled at the new Indian town, called Brotherton, having also the supervision of various other small settlements of Indians and of whites in that region; the chief part of his support was derived from contributions made by the congregations in the Presbyterian Synod with which he was connected, and from his private fortune. In 1768 he removed

his residence to Mount Holly (or Bridgetown), near Burlington, where he gathered a church and built a meeting-house. Thenceforth his labors were more among the whites, the prospects of permanent success among the Indians being apparently dispelled, and his health being also more frail; the Indian work, both of preaching and teaching, was not however abandoned, though prosecuted under increasing infirmities.

In 1777, under the apprehension of the invasion of British troops, he removed to Deerfield, near the southern extremity of the Province, and took charge of the Presbyterian church there, though never regularly installed as pastor; he also retained some oversight of the Indian school and settlement in his former abode. His health was, as it had always been, delicate, and he died in Deerfield, probably of a pulmonary affection, March 18, 1781, at the age of 61. He was buried under the church, which is still standing.

He was married, in November, 1752, to Experience, the only daughter of William and Experience (Hayward) Lyon, of New Haven. She died, after a long and painful illness, in New Brunswick, September 17, 1757, in her 35th year. He next married, in 1766, Mrs. Elizabeth Price, of Philadelphia, who survived him and died August 28, 1793.

His children were three, all by his first marriage: two (a daughter and a son) died in infancy, and the third married in 1779 Major John Ross, an officer in the Revolutionary army.

His life has been written by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Brainerd (Philadelphia, 1865, 8°, pp. 492), who has printed many of his letters and preserved a graphic picture of his simple piety. Dr. Brainerd also reprints (pp. 253-65) the following pamphlet:

A Genuine Letter from Mr. John Brainard, employed by the Scotch Society for Propagating the Gospel, . . . To his Friend in England. Giving an Account of the Success of his Labours. . . London, 1753. 8°, pp. 16.

[A. C. A. N. Y. H. S.]

Mr. Brainerd's Journal, from January, 1761, to October, 1762, was printed in 1880 (Toms River, N. J., 8°, pp. 25 + 2 plates), from a manuscript copy transmitted by the author to Scotland, with an Introduction by Professor G. Macloskie of the College of New Jersey.

Mr. Brainerd was a Trustee of Princeton College from 1754 to 1780.

AUTHORITIES.

T. Brainerd, Life of J. Brainerd. *S.* ix, 175, 355-58. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, iii, 149-54. *Stearns*, 553-54. *D. D. Field*, Genealogy of the Brainerd Family, 283-92. *N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers*, i, 125-28; iii, 550. *New Jersey Archives*, vii, 598;

THOMAS FITCH, Junior, the eldest child of Governor Thomas Fitch (Y. C. 1721) and Hannah (Hall) Fitch, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, August 12, 1725, and spent his life in that town.

During the years of his father's governorship (1754-66) the Colony Records show that he was often employed in drafting and copying writings of a public nature; the inference is that he was in some sense a member of the legal profession.

As early as 1759 he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace, and he remained in that office until late in life. He was also a Representative at some twenty sessions of the General Assembly between 1761 and 1776, and in 1774 he was appointed Colonel of the Militia of Fairfield County.

He died in Norwalk, January 16, 1795, in his 70th year, and is buried beside his father in the cemetery near the East Norwalk railroad station.

He married, April 28, 1763, Sarah Hill, of Fairfield, Connecticut, daughter of Captain Thomas Hill and sister of Andrew Hill (Y. C. 1759); she died eleven days after

her husband, in her 61st year. Their children were four sons (one of whom died before their parents) and two daughters.

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Fairfield County Hist. Soc. Reports for 1893-95, xxiii. *Hall*, Hist. of Norwalk, 127, 141, 207. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 216, 241, 278, 316. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 194. *Selleck*, Centenary Address, at St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, 91-2.

THOMAS FOSDICK, only son of Deacon Thomas Fosdick, and grandson of Captain Samuel and Mercy (Picket) Fosdick, of New London, Connecticut, was born in that town, April 3, 1725. His mother was Esther, daughter of Lodowick and Abigail (Newton) Updike, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island.

He became a physician in his native place, and died there, April 10, 1776, after a few days' illness, at the age of 51. He is probably the Thomas Fosdick, of New London, who was appointed Surgeon's Mate for the 6th Connecticut Regiment in May, 1775, and served through that year.

He married in 1748 Anna, daughter of Jonathan Havens, of Shelter Island, Long Island, and sister of Nicoll Havens (Y. C. 1753).

AUTHORITIES.

Austin, R. I. Geneal. Dict., 399. *Johnston*, Conn. Men in the Revolution, 72.

EPHRAIM JUDSON, Junior, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, September 10, 1721, the youngest child of Deacon Ephraim Judson, and grandson of John and Hannah Judson, of Woodbury, Connecticut. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Wheeler) Beardslee, of Stratford. They lived in what was afterwards

Ripton Society, and is now included in the township of Huntington.

After studying theology, he was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers, December 1, 1747. In June, 1748, the same Association, as appears by their MS. Records, advised the North Society in New Fairfield (now Sherman), Connecticut, to apply to him to fill their vacant pulpit.

He died at his home in Stratford, July 8, 1751, in his 30th year, and his father administered upon his estate.

His name is not italicized in the triennial catalogues, showing that he was never ordained.

AUTHORITIES.

Orcutt, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 977, 1229.

JOHN MCKINSTRY, the eldest child of the Rev. John McKinstry, and grandson of Roger and Mary (Wilson) McKinstry, was born in Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, December 31, 1723. His mother was Elizabeth Fairfield, of Wenham, Massachusetts, probably a daughter of the Hon. William Fairfield of that town. His father was born in Ireland, of Scotch parents, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh (M.A. 1712); he emigrated to New England in 1718, and was settled as pastor of the church in Sutton from 1719 to 1728, and in Ellington Parish in Windsor, Connecticut, from 1733 till 1749.

The son taught school the year after graduation in Worcester, Massachusetts, and later studied theology and preached as a candidate in various Connecticut pulpits; thus in May, 1751, he was recommended to the Second Church in Mansfield by the Windham Association of Ministers. Finally he was ordained, September 27, 1752, the first pastor of the Fifth Parish in Springfield, Massa-

chusetts, in which a church of about 20 members was gathered the same day, in the northern part of the town, now Chicopee, with a salary of £62 and fire wood. A part of his parish lived on the west side of the Connecticut River, in what is now the town of Holyoke, and when a meeting-house was built on that side, his congregation became much reduced and his salary inadequate to his support. In 1789 he was formally released from preaching, nominally on account of the failure of his voice, though continuing to perform other pastoral duties on a reduced salary until his death, November 9, 1813, in his 90th year.

He married, in February, 1760, Eunice, daughter of David and Experience Smith, of Suffield, Connecticut, who died September 20, 1820. Their children were four sons and three daughters, of whom all but one son survived them.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Lathrop (Y. C. 1754), of West Springfield, who preached the sermon at his funeral, described him as "of good natural talents, a respectable scholar, and a sound divine. He was a man of exemplary piety, of a candid spirit, of a modest, humble disposition, of great resignation under trials, of steady, unwavering patience under long-continued infirmities, and of Christian fortitude and hope in the view of approaching dissolution."

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| <p><i>Amer. Quart. Register</i>, x, 383, 398.
 <i>Holland, Hist. of Western Mass.</i>, ii, 51.
 <i>Sketches of the Churches in Hampden County</i>, 76-8. <i>Sprague, Historical Discourse at W. Springfield</i>, 30, 58-9.</p> | <p><i>Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, Conn.</i>, 2d ed., i, 836-37, 867; ii, 476. <i>Willis, Genealogy of the McKinstry Family</i>, 12, 13; or, in <i>N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register</i>, xii, 322-23.</p> |
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LEWIS MORRIS, the eldest son of Lewis Morris, Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty at New York, and grandson of Lewis Morris, Chief-Justice of the Province of New York and Governor of New Jersey, was born at the family manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New

York, April 8, 1726. His mother was Trintie (or Catharine), daughter of Dr. Samuel and Johanna (Rynders) Staats, of New York City. His brother Staats was at Yale, perhaps in the same class with himself, and a third brother, Richard, in the Class of 1748; his half-brother, Gouverneur Morris, was graduated at Columbia (then King's) College in 1768.

The subject of this notice left College in June, 1746, before taking his degree; at which time also another brother withdrew. It may perhaps be inferred from a passage in his father's will (dated 1760), in which it is directed that under no circumstances shall Gouverneur Morris be sent to Connecticut for education, that the withdrawal of the elder sons was in consequence of some serious disagreement. Nothing, however, is known beyond the fact that Richard Morris was admitted to a degree in 1787, and that Lewis Morris's classmate, President Stiles, visited at Morrisania in September, 1789, and makes the note in his memorandum-book that "Gen'l. Lewis Morris asks his degree at Y. C."; the degree was accordingly voted at the meeting of the Corporation in September, 1790.

After leaving College Lewis Morris remained at Morrisania, where he became a farmer on an extensive scale and with success. On the 24th of December, 1749, he was married, in New York City, to Miss Mary Walton, a young lady of large fortune, the daughter of Jacob and Mary (Beekman) Walton, of New York.

He took little or no part in political affairs until in 1775 his sympathies were enlisted on the colonial side, and as the representative of one of the leading families of the region he secured (not, however, without incurring the charge of adroit manœuvring) a nomination and election as one of the New York Delegates to the Continental Congress. He took his seat on May 15, and rendered important service during the ensuing months. He spent the latter part of the year on the western frontier, in Pitts-

burgh and vicinity, assisting in the attempt to draw over the Indians from the British to the American side.

In 1776 he was a pronounced advocate of independence, and signed the famous Declaration, though fully conscious of the risk he ran of serious losses from the exposure of his estates to the ravages of the British soldiery. The apprehended results followed, the whole property at Morrisania being laid waste, and the owner being kept out of possession until the evacuation of New York in November, 1783.

While a member of Congress he was appointed, on June 6, 1776, Brigadier-General of the Militia of Westchester County; but his other public duties and the state of his family prevented his serving.

He withdrew from Congress early in 1777, his half-brother, Gouverneur Morris, being elected at his request to his place. Subsequently, on June 25, 1778, he was again appointed Brigadier-General and undertook the desired duty.

From 1777 until 1790 he served as a member of the State Senate of New York. He was also appointed Assistant-Judge of Westchester County in May, 1784. His remaining years were passed in retirement on his family estates. Late in life he was made Major-General of the Southern Division of the State, and he held that position at the time of his death.

He died in Morrisania, January 22, 1798, in his 72d year.

The notice of his death in the *New York Spectator* for January 24 includes this sentence:—"To an uncommon degree of cheerfulness of disposition, were united as genuine philanthropy and hospitality, as ever graced or warmed the bosom of man."

His children were six sons and four daughters, all of whom survived him except the eldest son, who was a graduate of the College of New Jersey in the Class of 1774. All the sons except the youngest were officers in

the Revolutionary army. A grandson (James Van Cortlandt Morris) was graduated here in 1816.

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Bolton, Hist. of Westchester Co., 1st ed., ii, 284½, 312. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th Series, ii, 323-24; 5th Series, iii, 231-32. *Historical Magazine*, 2d Series, iv, 226-28. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 6, 37, 191-92. *Lamb*, Hist. of the City of N. Y., ii, 281. *Gov. L. Morris*, Papers, 190. N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record, vii, 17, 18; ix, 149. *Sanderson*, Biography of the Signers to the Declaration, ix, 117-49. *Scharf*, Hist. of Westchester County, i, 242-57, 365-66, 827. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 147, 150.

JOHN MORIN SCOTT was born in New York City, probably in the year 1728, the only child of John Scott, who was a grandson of Sir John Scot, Baronet, of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, Scotland, became a merchant in New York, and died in April, 1733, in his 31st year. His mother was Marian, youngest daughter of Pierre and Marie (Jamain) Morin, Huguenots from La Rochelle, who were married in New York City in 1692; the eldest daughter of the same family was the grandmother of Philip Freneau, the poet of the Revolution.

He studied law in the office of William Smith (Yale 1719), in New York, his license to practice being dated January 23, 1752.

He became a leading lawyer in the city, and first became prominent in political affairs by his election in December, 1756, as one of the Aldermen, a position which he continued to hold for five years. During this time he was also associated with William Livingston (Y. C. 1741) and William Smith, Jr. (Y. C. 1745), in the agitation for the furtherance of popular rights, and in opposition to the Church of England. He was commonly supposed to be a coadjutor in the production of the Independent Reflector (1752-53), the Watch-Tower (1754-55), the Review of Military Operations in North-America (1757), and the American Whig (1768-69).

He became interested (perhaps through his marriage) in some large tracts of land on the New Jersey border, and about 1765 was appointed on a commission to determine the boundary line between the two provinces.

He was conspicuous in the movements in opposition to the Stamp Act in 1765, and particularly in the organization of the New York "Sons of Liberty"; and on a noted occasion, at the last election of assemblymen held in New York under the crown, in January, 1769, he as one of the candidates endorsed by the Liberty party was defeated by the conservative element.

Again, in July, 1774, he was proposed as a delegate to the Continental Congress, but was passed over from distrust of his extreme views. The news from Lexington and Concord the next year justified his position, and as a member of the four Provincial Congresses or Conventions of New York in 1775-77 he was recognized as a leader in revolutionary sentiment. He was one of the Committee of the Convention appointed in August, 1776, to draw up a Constitution for the State, though not specially active in their deliberations.

In June, 1776, he was appointed to a command in the New York militia, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and in that capacity he commanded the battalions distinctively representing the city and took an active part in the campaign around New York and Brooklyn. His commission expired in March, 1777, when he succeeded to civil office as a State Senator, and this position he retained until 1782. Meantime he was elected as one of the delegates to Congress (in October, 1779), and held that office until 1783. In May, 1777, the State Convention reorganized the Supreme Court, and elected him as one of the Associate Justices, but he declined the appointment. He was also appointed Secretary of the State of New York in March, 1778, and so continued until his death, when his son succeeded to the office.

A predisposition to acute rheumatism was greatly aggra-



vated by exposure in the army, and resulted in his early death.

His spacious and elegant residence stood on a lot containing 123 acres, some three miles out of the city, in the suburb then known as Greenwich, where West 33d street now runs, between 8th and 9th avenues. He died there on the 14th of September, 1784, at the age of 56. The modern slab over his grave (by the side of the entrance to the north door of Trinity Church) states his age as 54 years.

He married, about 1752, Helena, daughter of Captain Petrus and Helena (Hoogland) Rutgers, of New York City, who next married, on January 9, 1789, John R. Myer. She died in Flatbush, on Long Island, August 1, 1798.

Their children were a daughter and three sons. Of the sons, only the youngest lived to grow up. The daughter married in 1770 Lieutenant John Litchfield, of the British army, who died before the Revolution; she next married Dr. Charles McKnight (Coll. of N. J. 1771), a distinguished physician and surgeon.

John Adams in his Diary for August, 1774, mentions his meeting Mr. Scott in New York, and characterizes him as "an eminent lawyer, said to be one of the readiest speakers on the continent."

Judge Thomas Jones, in his bitterly partisan "History of New York during the Revolution," while vigorously condemning General Scott for his later course, thus describes him at the opening of the struggle against England:—

"He was honest, open, and generous, a good lawyer, a fluent speaker, was candid in his profession, just and fair in his dealings, had honor and integrity, was caressed and esteemed by his acquaintances, possessed a jovial, hearty, free and engaging disposition, loved company and was a boon companion."

Another prejudiced opponent, Paul Wentworth, thus describes him in his Minutes of information furnished

secretly to the British Government:—"an unprincipled, restless, avaritious Lawyer very fitt for any intrigue. He will allways keep his own party agitated, and has influence both in the Council and the Field."

His reputation as a writer must depend on the reports of his contemporaries, as he committed nothing of importance to print over his own name. Besides his share in the writings already specified, which are usually placed under William Livingston's name, he is known to have been the sole author of an epoch-making Essay against the Stamp Act, signed "Freeman," contained in three numbers of Holt's "New York Gazette", in June, 1765. It is also stated, on the authority of Governor Colden, that he was the author in 1764 of the preface to an edition of a speech of Chief Justice Horsmanden, made in the Council of the Province of New York, in support of the refusal of appeals from the provincial courts to the Governor.

Several of his private letters are found in print: as, one to Colonel Richard Varick (1775), in "New York City during the Revolution," pp. 84-85; another to the same (1782), in the Historical Magazine, 2d Series, vol. 3, p. 21; one to Governor Clinton (1782), in the same volume, pp. 282-83; one to Colonel Sands (1776), in Onderdonk's Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County, p. 67; one to the Queens County officials (1776), in the same volume, p. 68; one to the Hon. John Jay (1776), in Memoirs of the L. I. Historical Society, vol. 3, pp. 36-39; one to General Washington (1777), in Sparks' Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, vol. 1, pp. 340-42; and two to General Gates (1777-78), in Johnston's Yale in the Revolution.

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John Adams, Works, ii, 346-47, 349, 351, 357. *Bancroft*, Hist of U. S., last revision, iii, 93, 331; iv, 31, 32, 176, 311, 429; v, 36. The Curio, i, 108-9. Documents relative to Colonial Hist. of N. Y., vii, 371, 679-80, 684; viii, 470, 601.

Force, Amer. Archives, 4th series, i, 308. *B. H. Hall*, Hist. of Eastern Vermont, 248, 565, 762. *H. Hall*, Early Hist. of Vt., 317. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 6, 40, 48-9, 82, 89-90, 192-93. *T. Jones*, Hist. of N. Y. during

the Revolutionary War, i, 4-7, 13-17, 29, 46, 49, 62, 64, 109, 167, 224-31; ii, 212, 225, 524-33. *Lamb*, Hist. of the City of N. Y., i, 691, 718, 751, 766-67; ii, 26, 32, 48-9, 89-90, 161-62, 285. *L. I. Hist. Soc. Memoirs*, iii, 43, (pt. 2) 190-91. *Lossing*, Field Book of the Revolution, i, 386; ii, 588-89, 599, 623. *C. S. McKnight*, in Amer. Hist. Record, iii, 215-18. *Munsell*, American Ancestry, iii, 126. N. Y. City during the Revolution, 29, 63-4, 84. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xvii, 85. *Scharf*, Hist. of Westchester Co., i, 268-69. *Stevens*, Facsimiles of Documents, vol. 5, No. 487, 28. *Street*, N. Y. Council of Revision, 53.

ELIHU SPENCER, the seventh child and fourth son of Deacon Isaac Spencer, and grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Willey) Spencer, of Millington Parish, in East Haddam, Connecticut, was born in Millington, February 12, 1721. His mother was Mary, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Church) Selden, of Lyme and East Haddam.

He grew up in close intimacy with David and John Brainerd, his second cousins; and two of his older brothers, one of them General Joseph Spencer, of Revolutionary fame, were married to two sisters of the same family. In the summer of 1747 David Brainerd influenced the Commissioners under whose authority he had himself labored, to employ his cousin Spencer and Job Strong (Y. C. 1747) in a new mission to the Indians of the Six Nations, in western New York. To prepare for this work they spent the winter of 1747-48 with John Brainerd, among the Christian Indians of New Jersey, and the following summer in study under Jonathan Edwards at Northampton. On the 14th of September, 1748, Spencer was ordained at Boston by a council called by the Commissioners of the London Propagation Society, and he proceeded, as soon as an interpreter could be found; to establish a mission among the Oneida Indians on the Susquehanna River, in the present township of Unadilla, in Otsego County, New York, about 90 miles from Albany. Want of success, owing to the lack of proper assistance, led him to withdraw from this field in the following spring; he had,

however, already gathered the material for a valuable vocabulary of the language.

On leaving the mission he made a visit to Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), New Jersey, and while there was urged to settle over the Presbyterian Church, whose pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson (Y. C. 1706), had died in October, 1747. Accordingly he was installed there by the Presbytery of New York, on February 7, 1749-50. No special records of his pastorate are preserved, but it is known that he lived in harmony with his people, and that Governor Belcher, who was a member of his congregation, was warmly attached to him. He was elected in 1752 a trustee of the College of New Jersey, and retained the office until his death. He resigned his pastorate in 1756, and his next regular employment appears to have been the supply of the Presbyterian Church in Jamaica, Long Island, whither he at once removed, though he was never regularly settled over the church in that place. He also served as a chaplain to some of the New York troops in the Northern Campaign of 1758.

In the autumn of 1759 he removed from Jamaica to Shrewsbury, in Monmouth County, New Jersey, that his wife might reside with her mother. While settled in Elizabeth he had preached to some extent in Shrewsbury, and now he assumed for six years the charge of this congregation with several smaller ones in Amboy and other neighboring places. In 1764 he was sent by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, in conjunction with the Rev. Alexander MacWhorter, of Newark, on a mission to the scattered congregations to the southward, particularly in North Carolina. In consequence of this visit he received several passing invitations to accept of permanent pastorates in the Province just named, all of which he felt obliged to decline.

In May, 1765, the Rev. John Rodgers, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the town of St. George's, in the northern part of Delaware, was dismissed to accept a call

to New York City ; and at the same time Mr. Spencer was invited to supply the vacant pulpit. As the result, he was called to St. George's on September 28, and removed thither soon after. He gave also, like his predecessor, a part of his time to the Forest Church, at Apoquinimy, now Middletown ; and on April 17, 1766, he was installed over these two congregations. On October 19, 1769, at his request, the Presbytery of Newcastle dissolved his pastoral relation, on account of the injurious effect of the climate upon himself and his family. He immediately removed to Trenton, New Jersey, and took charge of the two Presbyterian congregations in that town, together with the congregation in the adjoining township of Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville. In December, 1775, he was invited by the North Carolina delegates to the Continental Congress to revisit that Province, with Mr. MacWhorter, for the purpose of influencing popular sentiment in the remoter districts in the direction of resistance to Great Britain. With the exception of this brief interruption, and others caused by the presence of a hostile army in the neighborhood, he continued in the quiet pursuit of his pastoral duties until his death. His well-known sympathies in the war of the Revolution marked out his property in Trenton for destruction, while he and his family found refuge in his old parish of St. George's. He was complimented, in September, 1777, by an appointment by Congress as one of the chaplains for the hospitals in his neighborhood, though no details of his service are recoverable. In March, 1782, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania.

He died in Trenton, after a few days' illness, from an inflammatory fever, December 27, 1784, in his 64th year.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, who married a granddaughter of Dr. Spencer, testifies concerning him : " His piety was ardent ; his manners polished, attractive, and full of engaging vivacity ; his public spirit and activity in doing

good indefatigable; and his character as a preacher singularly prompt, popular, and impressive."

He married, October 15, 1750, Joanna, daughter of John and Joanna Eaton, of the village of Eatontown, in Shrewsbury, near the present Long Branch, who died November 1, 1791, after a tedious illness, aged 63 years.

Out of a large family of children, one son and seven daughters reached maturity; one of the daughters married the Hon. Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant (Coll. of N. J. 1762), and became the mother of two distinguished jurists, John and Thomas Sergeant.

A letter which he wrote to his classmate, Dr. Stiles, giving an Account of the Dissenting Interest in the Middle Colonies in 1759, is said to have been printed; I have seen no copy of it, but an addendum to the same letter is printed in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 2d Series, volume 1 (1814), pp. 156-57.

He is also said to have printed a pamphlet on the Origin and Growth of Episcopacy, which I have not been able to identify.

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 142-49. <i>Jonathan Edwards</i>, Works, ed.
 S. E. Dwight, i, 274; x, 402. <i>Foote</i>,
 Sketches of N. Carolina, 190. <i>Goodwin</i>,
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 207-31, 258-66, 272-90. <i>E. F. Hatfield</i>,
 in Historical Magazine, 2d Series, iii,
 274-75; and History of Elizabeth, 394-
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 90.</p> |
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EZRA STILES, the only child of the Rev. Isaac Stiles (Y. C. 1722), of the parish of North Haven, in New Haven, Connecticut, by his first wife, Kezia Taylor, was born November 29, 1727.

After graduation he pursued further studies in New Haven, especially in divinity, and on May 30, 1749, having been for the previous six months College Butler, he was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers. The week before, he entered on a tutorship in the College, which he filled with distinguished success for over six years. In the meantime he received several invitations to settle in the ministry; but religious doubts and an infirm state of health led him in 1752 to lay aside the idea of preaching and to take up a course of legal study, as a result of which he was admitted to the New Haven County bar in November, 1753. He gradually regained his health and overcame his doubts; and when in the College vacation in April, 1755, he preached to the Second Congregational Church in Newport, Rhode Island, which had lately lost its pastor, the Rev. James Searing (Y. C. 1725), their earnest call to him to serve them as their minister prevailed. He resigned his tutorship at Commencement, and on the 22d of October was ordained and installed; the sermon preached on the occasion by his father was afterwards published.

In the congenial atmosphere of this place, a center of commerce and of news, frequented by many foreign visitors of distinction, and remarkable for a certain breadth of view in religious matters, Mr. Stiles passed twenty happy years. An omnivorous reader, and equally curious in the pursuit of information by personal interviews and by correspondence, he came to be known as one of the most learned men in America, and as such received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Edinburgh in March, 1765, at the age of 37.

He sympathized most earnestly with the rising spirit of resistance to Great Britain, and remained at his post in the discharge of his duties until March, 1776, when—his flock being practically dispersed on account of threats of hostile attacks—he retired to Dighton, Massachusetts, where he continued—preaching most of the time—until April, 1777,

when he accepted an invitation to supply the vacant pulpit of the First Church in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. While thus engaged, in the following September, he was elected to the Presidency of this College, which had been filled for the previous eleven years by Professor Daggett. The opportunity of remaining in Portsmouth was also open to him, as well as the return to his former flock whenever war should cease; but after full deliberation he announced in March, 1778, his decision to accept the call to New Haven. The expenses of his removal were paid by the General Assembly of Connecticut.

His duties in Portsmouth closed in June, and on July 8 he was installed as President and Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The disorder in public affairs and the poverty of the institution rendered his term of office especially laborious; but his zeal for learning and his catholic views in both religious and political matters were important in determining the development of the College, which no officer ever served more faithfully.

He died in New Haven, May 12, 1795, of a bilious fever, after four days' illness, in the 68th year of his age and the eighteenth of his Presidency. The sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. James Dana, D.D., was published, as well as one preached in Newport by the Rev. William Patten, his successor in the ministry.

He married, February 10, 1757, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel John Hubbard (honorary M.A. Yale 1730) and Elizabeth (Stevens) Hubbard, of New Haven, who died in Newport, after an illness of several months from pulmonary disease, May 29, 1775, in her 44th year.

He next married, October 17, 1782, Mrs. Mary Checkley, the widow of William Checkley (Harv. Coll. 1756), a friend of Dr. Stiles's, the son of the Rev. Samuel Checkley, of Boston, and an officer of the Customs at Providence, Rhode Island, who had died in that town in July, 1780. She was a daughter of Benjamin Cranston, of Newport, where she was born on February 13, 1744-5.

and had married Mr. Checkley in October, 1766. After Dr. Stiles's death she returned to Newport, and died in 1801.

His children (by his first wife) were six daughters and two sons: of the latter, one was graduated at Harvard in 1778, and one at Yale in 1783; of the daughters, one died in infancy, and four were married, respectively, to the Hon. Lewis B. Sturges (Yale 1782), the Rev. Abiel Holmes (Yale 1783), Jonathan Leavitt (Yale 1785), and the Rev. Caleb Gannett (Harvard 1763).

His publications were:

1. Oratio Funebris pro Exequiis celebrandis Viri perillustis Jonathan Law Armigeri, Coloniae Connecticutensis Gubernatoris. . . Habita in Aulâ Collegii Yalensis, Dec^{bris} 12^{mo} 1750. Novi-Londini, 1751. 4°, pp. 15.

[*B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. Y. C.*

2. A Discourse [from Phil. iii, 16] on the Christian Union: The Substance of which was delivered before the Rev^d Convention of the Congregational Clergy in the Colony of Rhode Island; Assembled at Bristol April 23, 1760. Boston, 1761. 8°, pp. 139.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Brown Univ. Harv. M. H. S. Prince. N. Y. State Libr. Y. C.*

3. A Discourse [from John xvii, 3] on Saving Knowledge: Delivered at the Instalment of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins . . in Newport. Newport, 1770. 8°, pp. 48.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brown Univ. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

4. Oratio Inauguralis habita in Sacello Collegii Yalensis, quod est Novo-Portu Connecticutensium, In Nov' Anglia, viii. Id. Quintil. 1778. Hartfordiæ, 1778. 8°, pp. 40.

[*B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

5. The United States elevated to Glory and Honor. A Sermon [from Deut. xxvi, 19], preached at Hartford, at the Anniversary Election, May 8th, 1783. New-Haven, 1783. 8°, pp. 99.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A second edition, corrected, was published at Worcester by Isaiah Thomas in 1785. 12°, pp. 172.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Harv. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

It is also reprinted in J. W. Thornton's Pulpit of the American Revolution.

6. A Sermon [from Acts xx, 24], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Henry Channing, in New-London, May 17, 1787. New-London, 1787. 8°, pp. 41.

[*A. C. A. B. Publ. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

7. A Funeral Sermon [from Matth. xxv, 20, 21], delivered Thursday, July 26, 1787. At the Interment of the Rev. Mr. Chauncey Whittlesey. New-Haven, 1787. 8°, pp. 37.

[*B. Ath. B. Publ. U. T. S. Y. C.*

8. A History of Three of the Judges of King Charles I. Major-General Whalley, Major-General Goffe, and Colonel Dixwell. Hartford, 1794. 12°, pp. 359+6 plates.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

His son-in-law, the Rev. Abiel Holmes, published in 1798 a life of Dr. Stiles (404 pp., 8°), containing large extracts from his manuscripts; and in 1845 Professor Kingsley contributed to a volume of Sparks's American Biography a much briefer sketch (79 pp., small 8°), based on the same material. By his will President Stiles bequeathed to the College a case of valuable manuscripts, comprising his Literary Diary, from January 1, 1769, to May 6, 1795, in 15 volumes; his Itineraries, or notes on his journeys, from May 23, 1760, to November 8, 1794, in 6 volumes; a volume of Lists of the Congregational Churches and Pastors in New England, containing also other material for an Ecclesiastical History of that region; and 13 volumes of his correspondence, besides several hundreds of unbound letters; a Thermometrical Register, from 1763 to 1795, in 6 volumes; Observations on Silk Worms, 1 volume; and 9 other bound volumes, of a more miscellaneous character, besides many unbound manuscripts.

The College also owns his portrait,—a copy by Moulthrop, presented by the Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston, the President's grandson. Three other original portraits are owned by various descendants.

Among many tributes paid to him, may be cited the

words of Dr. Channing, who was born in Newport in 1780:

"This country has not perhaps produced a more learned man. To enlarged acquaintance with physical science he added extensive researches into philology, history, and antiquities; nor did his indefatigable mind suffer any opportunity to escape him of adding to his rich treasures of knowledge. His virtues were proportioned to his intellectual acquisition. I can well remember how his name was cherished among his parishioners, after years of separation. . . In his faith he was what was called a moderate Calvinist; but his heart was of no sect. He carried into his religion the spirit of liberty which then stirred the whole country."

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<i>W. E. Channing</i>, Discourse at the Dedication of the Unitarian Church in Newport, 35-36. Conn. Journal, May 20, 1795. <i>Holmes</i>, Life of Ezra Stiles. <i>Kingsley</i>, Life of Ezra Stiles, in Sparks's Amer. Biography, New Series, vol. vi. New Haven Colony Historical Society Papers, ii, 292-97. Newport Hist.	Magazine, ii, 90-93; iv, 77. North Amer. Review, vii, 356-58. Spirit of the Pilgrims, iv, 349-58. <i>Sprague</i>, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 470-79. <i>H. R. Stiles</i>, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 708-10; Stiles Genealogy, 101, 135-219. <i>Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells</i>, in Atlantic Monthly, liv, pp. 247-57.
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PELATIAH WEBSTER, the eldest son of Pelatiah and Joanna (Smith) Webster, and grandson of George and Sarah Webster, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was born in Lebanon, on November 24, 1726.

He remained at home for two years after graduation, and in the meantime undertook the study of theology, presumably with his pastor, the Rev. Solomon Williams, D.D. In June, 1748, the Hartford North Association of Ministers recommended him as a candidate to the vacant church in Ellington; and in November, 1749, another Association recommended him to Redding. As early as June, 1749, however, he had begun to preach to the settlers in what was afterwards incorporated as the town of Greenwich (then known by its Indian name of Quobbin),

on the eastern border of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, where he was duly ordained on the 20th of December, 1749. He was dismissed from this charge in October, 1755, and then engaged in mercantile business, the change being, as he himself states in the Preface to the volume published by him in 1791, due to a turn in his private affairs, and "more a matter of necessity than inclination." He settled in Philadelphia, and besides his business was from 1763 to 1766 a master, at first of English, and subsequently of Latin, in the Germantown Academy. He accumulated a handsome estate, but did not lose his love for study and literary labor. In politics he was an active Whig, and during the war of the Revolution suffered on this account both in person and estate: thus, in April, 1777, while taking a cargo of flour and iron on one of his own vessels to Boston, he was seized by the British and suffered an imprisonment of three or four weeks in Newport, besides the loss of his property to the value of about £2000; again, in the next year, during the British occupation of Philadelphia, he was confined by General Howe's orders for over four months in the city jail, with serious detriment to his health, while a large amount of his goods was confiscated, of which however all but about £500 worth were finally recovered.

As early as 1776 he began to direct his studies to the currency, finances, and resources of the country, and in October of that year he published in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, over the signature of "A Financier," "An Essay on the Danger of too much circulating Cash"; this is reprinted in *Force's American Archives*, 5th Series, volume ii, pages 434-37.

A succession of valuable anonymous treatises from his pen followed, in the ensuing order:

1. *An Essay on Free Trade and Finance*. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1779. 8°, pp. 20.

[*Hist. Soc. Pa. Philad. Libr. Co.*

2. A Second Essay on Free Trade and Finance. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1779. 8°, pp. 20.

[*Brit. Mus. N. Y. H. S. Philad. Libr. Co. Hist. Soc. Pa.*

This is dedicated "To the Honourable the Legislatures of the Thirteen United States of America."

3. A Third Essay on Free Trade and Finance. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. [Published in the Pennsylvania Packet, January 6 and 8, 1780.]

4. A Fourth Essay on Free Trade and Finance. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1780. 8°, pp. 16.

[*Brit. Mus. Philad. Libr. Co.*

5. A Fifth Essay on Free Trade and Finance. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1780. 8°, pp. 23.

[*Hist. Soc. Pa. Philad. Libr. Co.*

6. Strictures on Tender-Acts. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Pennsylvania Gazette, Dec. 13, 1780.

7. An Essay or Humble Attempt to examine and state the True Interest of Pennsylvania with Respect to the Paper Currency. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Pa. Gazette, Jan. 10, 1781.

8. A Dissertation on the Nature, Authority, and Office of a Financier-General, or Superintendent of the Finances. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Pa. Gazette, Jan. 24, 1781.

9. An Essay on the Economy, Policy, and Resources of the Thirteen States, and the Means of their Preservation. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Pa. Gazette, Jan. 31, 1781.

10. An Essay on the Extent and Value of our Western Unlocated Lands, and the Proper Method of disposing of them. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Freeman's Journal, April 25, 1781.

11. Remarks on the Resolution of Council, of the 2d May, 1781, for raising the Exchange to 175 Continental dollars for 1 hard. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Freeman's Journal, May 9, 1781.

12. Strictures on a Publication [in reply to the last named pamphlet] in the Freeman's Journal of May 16, 1781, signed Timoleon. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Pa. Gazette, May 19, 1781, and the Freeman's Journal, May 23, 1781.

13. Strictures on Two Publications in the Freeman's Journal of May 30, 1781, signed Phocion, and Impartial. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Freeman's Journal, June 6 and 13, 1781.

14. An Essay on Test-Acts imposed with Penalties. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Freeman's Journal, Sept. 12, 1781.

15. A Dissertation on the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States, of North-America: which is necessary to their Preservation and Happiness, humbly offered to the Public, By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1783. 8°, pp. 47.

[*B. Ath. N. Y. H. S. Hist. Soc. Pa. Y. C.*

This was reprinted in Hartford, 1783. 8°, pp. 30.

It is believed that this tract was the first published suggestion of a bicameral Congress, with heads of departments, and a federal judiciary. It was answered anonymously, by Roger Sherman, in 1784.

16. A Sixth Essay on Free Trade and Finance. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1783. 8°, pp. 32.

[*Brit. Mus. Hist. Soc. Pa. Philad. Libr. Co.*

Written in the interest of Philadelphia.

17. A Seventh Essay on Free Trade and Finance. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1785. 8°, pp. 38.

[*Harv. N. Y. H. S. Hist. Soc. Pa. Philad. Libr. Co. Watkinson Library. Y. C.*

18. Strictures on the Net Produce of the Taxes of Great-Britain, in the Year 1784. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Pa. Gazette, Aug. 4, 1785.

19. An Essay on Credit, in which the Doctrine of Banks is Considered, and Some Remarks are made on the present State of the Bank of North-America. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1786. 8°, pp. 42.

[*Hist. Soc. Pa. Philad. Libr. Co. Watkinson Library.*

20. Remarks on the Address of Sixteen Members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, to their Constituents, Dated Sept. 29, 1787. With some Strictures on their Objections to the Constitution, Recommended by the late Federal Convention, Humbly offered to the Public. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1787. 8°, pp. 28.

[*B. Ath. M. H. S.*

This is reprinted in "Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution," edited by J. B. McMaster and F. D. Stone (1888), pp. 89-106.

21. The Weaknesses of Brutus exposed: or, some Remarks in Vindication of the Constitution proposed by the late Federal Convention, against the Objections and gloomy Fears of that Writer. Humbly offered to the public, by a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1787. 12°, pp. 23.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. M. H. S.*

This is reprinted in Paul Leicester Ford's Pamphlets on the Constitution (1888).

22. An Essay on the Seat of the Federal Government and the Exclusive Jurisdiction of Congress, over a ten miles District with Observations on the economy and delicate morals, necessary to be observed, in infant states. Humbly offered to the Public. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1789. 8°, pp. 34. [*B. Ath.*

23. A Plea for the Poor Soldiers ; or an Essay to Demonstrate that the Soldiers and other Public Creditors, who really and actually supported the burden of the late War, have not been paid ! ought to be paid ! can be paid ! and must be paid ! By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., M.DCC.LXC [*sic*]. 8°, pp. 39. [*A. A. S. B. Ath. N. Y. H. S. Hist. Soc. Pa. U. S.*

The date appended is Jan. 2, 1790. The pamphlet was reprinted in New Haven in 1790. 8°, pp. 33.

[*B. Ath. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The foregoing publications were subsequently collected by their author in one volume, with some additions and alterations, which appeared with his name as follows :—

24. Political Essays on the Nature and Operation of Money, Public Finances, and Other Subjects. . . Philadelphia, 1791. 8°, pp. viii, 504.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. Hist. Soc. Pa. Philad. Libr. Co. U. S. Watkinson Library. Y. C.*

The two following pamphlets are also ascribed to him :—

25. An Essay on the Culture of Silk, and Raising White Mulberry Trees. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, 1790. 8°, pp. 8.

26. To the Stockholders of the Bank of North America on the subject of the old and new Banks, by a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, 1791. 8°, pp. 8.

He also published, over his own name ;—

27. Reasons for Repealing the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which took away the Charter of the Bank of North America. Philadelphia, 1786. [*Philad. Library Co.*

Another epoch-making pamphlet, entitled Observations on the Nature and Use of Paper Credit (Philadelphia, 1781) was ascribed to him by Madison (Introduction to Debates in Convention, in the Madison Papers), but is now known to have been written by William Barton.

The essays enumerated are written with much ability, and constitute a really important contribution to the political and commercial literature of the country. It is a matter of tradition that members of Congress, especially the Connecticut delegates, were in the habit of passing the evening with him, to consult him upon financial and political concerns.

He died in Philadelphia, September 10, 1795, in his 69th year.

His wife died in Philadelphia, of the yellow fever, in October, 1793, and their only son died early. Their two daughters married, respectively, John and Thaddeus Perit, and three of their children were graduated at Yale.

AUTHORITIES.

- Bronson*, Hist. Account of Conn. Currency, 96-97 (in N. H. Colony Historical Society's Papers, i). *Hinman*, Connecticut in the War of the Revolution, 487, 535-37. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 213. *McMaster*, Hist. of People of U. S., i, 284. *McMaster & Stone*, Pennsylvania & the Federal Constitution, 5-6, 89-106. *Penns. Magazine of Hist.*, vi, 152. *Noah Webster*, Collection of Papers, 163, 169; and Webster Genealogy, 8.

Annals, 1746-47

During the current year President Clap brought forward again the project first agitated five or six years before for the erection of a new building, to accommodate the increasing number of students. In December the New York Assembly passed an Act, authorizing a lottery, the proceeds of which should go towards the founding of a College in that Province; the suggestion was not lost on Clap, and in response to a memorial submitted the next month, the Connecticut Assembly voted in May that a public lottery should be instituted in New Haven, and that 15 per cent. be deducted out of each prize, for the building of a new College house,—the expenses of the lottery having been first provided for.

As an evidence that the steps already taken by the Corporation (see above, p. 72) respecting the establishment of a Professorship of Divinity, were not as yet accompanied with any intention of setting up separate Sunday worship, the fact may be adduced that in December, 1746, the College was granted leave to build a pew in New Haven First Church "always to be called and known by the name of the President's Pew."

In the year 1747 William Livingston of the Class of 1741 published anonymously "*Philosophic Solitude: or the choice of a Rural Life. A Poem. By a Gentleman educated at Yale College*"; this deserves to be noted in this place as the earliest contribution to polite literature, so far as known, by any one who had been graduated in course at the College.

In November, 1746, John Ellery, a wealthy citizen of Hartford, died and left by will £100 to the College "to be used towards maintaining needy students designed for the ministry."

Class of 1747

*Oliverus Wolcott, A.M. 1765, et LL.D. 1792, e Congr., Reip. Conn. Vice-Gubern. et Gubernator, Socius ex officio	*1797
*Elisæus Whiting, A.M.	*1766
* <i>Timotheus Pitkin</i> , A.M., Tutor, Soc.	*1812
*Guilielmus Cooke, A.M.	*1761
* <i>Chauncæus Graham</i> , A.M. et Neo-Cæs. 1752	*1784
*Jedidias Mills, A.M.	
*Johannes Benedict, A.M.	*1814
* <i>Nathanael Huntington</i> , A.M.	*1756
* <i>Lyman Hall</i> , A.M., e Congr., Reip. Georg. Gubern.	*1790
* <i>Johannes Maltby</i> , A.M. et Neo-Cæs.	*1771
* <i>Benjamin Tallmadge</i> , A.M.	*1786
*Josua Chandler, A.M.	*1787
*Guilielmus Bryant, A.M. 1757	*1786
*Benjamin Fisk, A.M.	
*Josephus Clark	*1748
* <i>Isaacus Lyman</i> , A.M.	*1810
*Daniel Sheldon, A.M.	*1772
* <i>Jonathan Elmer</i> , A.M.	*1807
* <i>Samuel Langton</i> , A.M. et Harv. 1792	*1794
* <i>Job Strong</i> , A.M.	*1751
* <i>Johannes Hubbard</i> , A.M.	*1794
*Daniel Griswold, A.M.	*1792
*Johannes Reynolds, A.M.	*1750
*Timotheus Todd, A.M.	*1779
*Matthias Crane, A.M.	*1779
* <i>Jacobus Brown</i> , A.M. et Neo-Cæs.	*1788
*Daniel DeWolf, A.M.	*1752
* <i>Aaron Hutchinson</i> , A.M. et Harv. et Dartm. 1780 et Neo-Cæs. 1794	*1800

JOHN BENEDICT, one of twin sons, the youngest in the family of eight children of Deacon James Benedict, one of the original settlers in Ridgefield, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon John and Phebe (Gregory) Benedict, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in Ridgefield, October 3, 1726. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Mary (St. John) Hyatt, of Norwalk.

He was educated with the design of entering the ministry, but abandoned that idea and spent the most of his uneventful life in his native town, which he represented in the General Assembly at seven sessions between 1755 and 1779. He also held a commission as justice of the peace from 1777 to 1804, and was for many years before his death a deacon in the Congregational Church. Mr. Samuel G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley"), whose boyhood was spent in Ridgefield, gives a picture in one sentence of the worthy old deacon: "He was the entire police of the meeting-house on Sunday, and not a boy or girl, or even a bumblebee, could offend, without condign punishment."

He died in Ridgefield, July 9, 1814, in his 88th year.

He married, January 24, 1749-50, Esther, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Mead) Stebbins, who died February 10, 1814, in her 90th year. Their children were five daughters and two sons; all but the oldest daughter lived to maturity.

AUTHORITIES.

Benedict Genealogy, 52, 66. Goodrich, Recollections of a Lifetime, i, 223-25. Hall, Hist. of Norwalk, 315, 320.

JAMES BROWN's nativity is unknown. By one authority he is supposed to have been born in Connecticut, and by another in Mendham, New Jersey; while a third statement is to the effect that he was a descendant from Chad Brown, the founder of the Brown family of Providence, Rhode

Island. My own belief is that he is to be identified with James, only son of James and Esther (Broughton) Brown, of Windham, Connecticut, who was born on January 29, 1720-21.

At a meeting of the Suffolk (Long Island) Presbytery, held at Huntington, on October 21, 1747, "James Brown, A.B. of Yale College" was examined and recommended as a preacher of the Gospel; and under the sanction of this Presbytery he was employed as a probationer to preach a few months later in the parish of Bridge Hampton, in Southampton. The pastor of this church, the Rev. Ebenezer White (Harvard 1692), was obliged to withdraw from his charge early in the year 1748, at the age of 76; and Mr. Brown was invited to assist temporarily in the services of the church and to heal an existing division among its members. He gave such satisfaction that he was ordained and installed as Mr. White's successor, on June 15, 1748. He married, on December 14, 1749, Margaret, eldest daughter of one of the clergymen who took part in his ordination, the Rev. Ebenezer Prime (Yale 1718), of Huntington, but she died within six weeks of her marriage, on January 19, 1750. He next married, in February, 1751, Susanna White, a granddaughter of his predecessor, and daughter of the Rev. Sylvanus White (Harvard 1723), of the First Church in Southampton. She died on the 19th of the following August, and he married as his third wife Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Williams, by whom he had one son and six daughters; one of the daughters was the mother of Nathaniel Rogers, a somewhat distinguished miniature-painter in New York.

His early ministry was embarrassed by an intrusive organization of Separatists, which drew off some of his church. This trial, acting on a naturally depressed temperament, caused him great anxiety. Great bodily infirmity obliged him to take a dismission from his people, March 27, 1775; he removed to a farm at Scuttle Hole, within the limits of the town, where he died on April 22, 1788,

in his 68th year. His widow died September 20, 1821, aged 93 years.

In recording his dismissal, the Presbytery speak of him as a sound, orthodox, judicious, spiritual preacher, laborious and successful. Other authorities emphasize particularly the soundness of his theological views.

The only publications of his which I have seen are :

1. An Exhortation to the People ; Delivered at Brook-Haven, on Long-Island, October 23, 1754. Consequent upon the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Tallmadge. N.-Y., 1755. 4°.

Being pp. 55-62, appended to the Sermons by Samuel Buell (Yale 1741) and Ebenezer Prime (Yale 1718) on the same occasion.

[C. H. S. Y. C.

2. A Letter of Condolence, appended to the Sermon by Samuel Buell, on the decease of the wife of the Rev. John Darbe (Yale 1748). N.-Y., 1757. 8°.

[C. H. S.

AUTHORITIES.

<i>Hedges</i> , Hist. Address at Bridge-Hampton, 1886, 9-10, i-iii.	<i>Howell</i> , Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 344.	<i>Thompson</i> , Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in America, 605-06.
<i>Webster</i> , Hist. of Southampton, 2d ed, 128.		
<i>Prime</i> , Prime Family Records, 23.		

WILLIAM BRYANT was a son of Captain William Bryant, of New York City and later of Elizabeth, New Jersey, a noted commander in the merchant service between New York and London, and of his wife Eleanor. One of his sisters married the Hon. William Peartree Smith (Y. C. 1742).

He became a physician, and practiced his profession with distinction in Trenton, New Jersey. In 1778 he took into partnership Dr. Nicholas Belleville, who had come to America the year before with Count Pulaski. His will was proved in June, 1786, and disposes of a large estate. His wife Mary survived him without issue ; an illegitimate son is remembered with a legacy. In dispos-

ing of his negro slaves he makes the charitable proviso that none of them shall be "sent off to or sold in the West Indies contrary to their own will and consent."

AUTHORITIES.

Hall, Hist. of Presbyterian Church, &c., 145-46. *Wickes*, Hist. of Medicine in N. J., 142, 170-71.
Trenton, 235-36, 430. *Whitehead*, Contributions to Hist. of Perth Amboy,

JOSHUA CHANDLER, the eldest child of Joshua Chandler, a farmer of the West parish in Woodstock, Connecticut, was a first cousin of Thomas B. Chandler, of the Class of 1745, and was born March 1, 1727-28. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Underwood) Cutler, of Reading, Massachusetts, and step-daughter of Theophilus Clark, of Medway, Massachusetts.

After graduation he settled in New Haven and became a prominent member of the bar. He was also a leader in civil affairs, and served continuously from May, 1768, till May, 1772, and also in October, 1774, and March and April, 1775, as a member of the General Assembly. From 1769 he held a commission as Justice of the Peace. He resided in the suburb of North Haven from about 1765.

In May, 1774, when New Haven, on the news of the Boston Port Act, formed a Committee of Correspondence with other towns, his name was placed first on that committee. He was elected in December, 1774, as for several years previously, one of the Selectmen of the town; but towards the end of the next year, after the result of the final petition to the King was known, and war had actually begun, he chose to side with the mother country, and consequently was not re-elected. In November, 1775, a committee of the town was appointed, to see that persons likely to give intelligence to the enemy were removed, and under their authority he was kept for some time under

guard in North Haven. On July 5, 1779, New Haven was invaded by British troops, and it is said that members of the Chandler family assisted to pilot the British General in his incursion. The troops retired the following day, and with them went all of the Chandler household, except the eldest son. Mr. Chandler had accumulated a considerable property, which was left behind in his flight and was confiscated by the State; this was inventoried at £3755, and sold for £3050, though its owner subsequently estimated his losses at £30,000.

The exiles took refuge within the British lines on Long Island, and left New York for Nova Scotia in October, 1783. Mrs. Chandler was overcome by the very tempestuous voyage, and died in Annapolis about three weeks after landing. The family settled about ten miles above Annapolis, and in January, 1784, Mr. Chandler sailed for England, to endeavor to secure from the government compensation for his pecuniary sacrifices. After a considerable delay he returned to Nova Scotia, and in March, 1787, started from Annapolis, in a party including also his eldest surviving daughter and second son, to sail across the Bay of Fundy (somewhat over fifty miles) to St. John, New Brunswick, where the Commissioners were in session before whom claims for losses were to be proved. The vessel encountered a violent snow storm, and was cast away on March 10, upon the rocks at Musquash Point, about nine miles below St. John. The son was drowned in the attempt to land; the others reached the shore, but only to perish in a different way. The father met his death on the same day, by falling from a rocky point, which he had climbed while benumbed with cold in the search for help; the daughter and a female companion wandered in the woods until the next day, only to sink under the prolonged exposure.

Mr. Chandler married, September 21, 1747, Sarah, third daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Trowbridge) Miles, of New Haven; she was born October 6, 1722, and died in

Annapolis about the middle of November, 1783, in her 62d year. Their children were four daughters and six sons,—of whom the eldest daughter and eldest son died in infancy. Of the remaining sons, the two elder were graduated here in 1772 and 1773, respectively; the second daughter married Amos Botsford (Y. C. 1763), and the youngest married Colonel Joshua Upham (Harv. Coll. 1763), and was the mother of the Rev. Charles W. Upham, of Salem, Massachusetts.

A touching letter from Mr. Chandler to his friend and pastor, the Rev. Chauncey Whittelsey (Y. C. 1738), dated at London in 1784, is given in Dr. George Chandler's *History of the Chandler Family*. In this letter he expresses his "very strong affection to and predilection for" his native country, and his gloomy anticipations of the results likely to flow from the discords existing under the government of the Confederation; one is impressed in reading it with the writer's honesty of purpose and Christian principle.

AUTHORITIES.

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| Chandler Family, 2d ed., 124, 252-57. | N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, ii, 54, |
| <i>Chapman</i> , Trowbridge Family, 48-9. | 68-9. <i>Thorpe</i> , North Haven Annals, |
| Conn. Journal, April 4, 1787. <i>Larned</i> , | 251-52. <i>Sabine</i> , Loyalists of the Amer. |
| Hist. of Windham County, ii, 206-7. | Revolution, 2d ed., i, 308. |
| N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xix, 27. | |

JOSEPH CLARK, the elder son of Joseph Clark, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was born in that town, December 8, 1723. By his mother, Rebecca, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Mary (Clark) Huntington, of Lebanon, he was the first cousin of Samuel Huntington (Y. C. 1743).

He is said to have died in 1748.

AUTHORITIES.

Huntington Family Memoir, 86.

WILLIAM COOKE, the youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Cooke (Y. C. 1705) by his first wife, Anne Trowbridge, was born in Stratfield Parish, now Bridgeport, then in Fairfield, Connecticut, May 29, 1720, and was therefore over 27 years of age at graduation.

He is supposed to have remained in New Haven for some time after leaving College, but he did not become a landholder here. He probably studied for the ministry, as he received in 1761 an appointment as chaplain of the Second Regiment of Connecticut troops, under the command of Colonel Nathan Whiting (Yale 1743), in the campaign for the further reduction of Canada. He lost his life in this expedition, dying on the 23d of August, 1761, in his 42d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapman, Trowbridge Family, 30. Conn. Colony Records, xi, 487.

MATTHIAS CRANE is supposed to have been a son of Matthias Crane, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, who was a son of John Crane, and grandson of Stephen Crane, of the family which emigrated from Branford, Connecticut, to Newark and Elizabeth.

Nothing is known of his career. His name was first marked as deceased in the Catalogue of Graduates issued in 1787. The Rev. Dr. Hatfield, the historian of Elizabeth, thought it probable that the graduate was to be identified with a Matthias Crane who was buried, according to the records of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, on May 25, 1779.

AUTHORITIES.

E. F. Hatfield, MS. letter, Nov. 4, 1882.

DANIEL DEWOLF, youngest son of Josiah and Anne (Waterman) DeWolf, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, November 20, 1726. An elder brother was graduated here in 1743.

He settled in his native place, and married in [June or] October, 1751, Azubah, daughter of William and Mary (Griffin) Lee, of Lyme, who was born on April 24, 1729, and who bore him two sons.

He died in Lyme, October 10, 1752, at the age of 26 years. His widow married, in 1764, Joseph Sill.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xxiii, Genealogies, ii, 134-35 ; iii, 56.
428. *Salisbury*, Family Histories &

JONATHAN ELMER, the eldest son of Deacon Jonathan and Mary Elmer, of Norwalk, and (after 1746) of Sharon, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel Elmer, of Windsor, was born in Norwalk, June 4, 1727. He was a nephew of the Rev. Daniel Elmer (Yale 1713).

Within two months after graduation, or in November, 1747, he applied to the Western Association of Ministers in Fairfield County, Connecticut, for a license to preach, but was refused, on the ground of the lack of time for proper preparation. On the 4th of the following May an application of a similar nature to the Eastern Association of the same County was successful; although this action was revoked eight weeks later, he was restored to his standing in October, having meanwhile received at least one call to a settlement, over the church in Sharon, of which his father was now deacon. In the following spring he was preaching in the North Parish of New Fairfield, now Sherman, Connecticut; and in October, 1750, he was ordained and installed over a Presbyterian Church in

Florida Parish, in Goshen, Orange County, New York. He left this place within five or six years, by reason of the disorganizing effects of the French and Indian war, and in the spring of 1756 began to supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Greenfield Hill, in Fairfield, Connecticut. He continued there for over a year, and received a call to settle, which it was not at first (in October, 1756) thought best for him to accept, as his relation to his former people was not dissolved; but subsequently (May, 1757) his candidacy was approved, though the matter finally fell through.

On the 1st of October, 1757, he began to preach as a stated supply to the Presbyterian Church, in New Providence, then known as Turkey Parish in the town of Elizabeth, New Jersey. His regular installation did not take place until November 13, 1765. About 1790, a violent opposition appeared against him among his people, owing chiefly to a charge of immoderate indulgence in intoxicating drinks, to which color was lent by a fullness of blood induced in him by his corpulent habit of body. In August, 1791, a majority of his people demanded his removal, and when repeated attempts on the part of the Presbytery to compose the difficulty had failed, they dissolved the pastoral relation, July 3, 1793. After an appeal to the Synod, in October, this action was sustained.

During the remainder of his life he preached to some extent in the vicinity, especially serving as stated supply at Millstone.

He died [in New Providence?], June 5 or 7, 1807, at the age of 80.

He married, in 1749, Amy Gale, of Goshen, New York, who died July 24, 1812, at the age of 94.

Their children were five sons and one daughter; two of the sons became physicians.

He served as a Trustee of the College of New Jersey from 1782 to 1795.

AUTHORITIES.

Fairfield West Association, MS. Records. *Hatfield*, Hist. of Elizabeth, 576-79. Hist. Magazine, 2d series, iii, 277. *Littell*, Family Records of Passaic Valley, 148-9. *Sedgwick*, Hist. of Sharon, 2d ed., 41, 128. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 235. *Webster*, Hist. of Presbyterian Church in U. S., 608. *Wickes*, Hist. of Medicine in N. J., 252-3.

BENJAMIN FISK was probably born in Haddam, Connecticut, the second son of Captain John Fisk, Junior, and Sarah Fisk, and a nephew of the Rev. Phineas Fiske (Yale 1704). The family removed to Middletown, Connecticut, not far from 1740, and settled in what is now the town of Portland.

In 1761 he served as executor of his father's will, and probably spent his whole life in Portland. The records of the Congregational Church there record his death (or burial?) on February 27, 1802, but no tombstone is found.

His wife Sarah died in Portland on October 2, 1762, aged 32 years.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xi, 222. *F. F. Starr*, MS. Letter, June 19, 1895.

CHAUCEY GRAHAM, a half-brother of John Graham (Yale 1740), was born^{*} November 13, 1731, probably in Lebanon, Connecticut, shortly after his father, the Rev. John Graham, was dismissed from his pastorate in Stafford. His mother was Abigail, second daughter of the Rev. Isaac Chauncy (Harvard 1693), of Hadley, Massachusetts. In 1733 his parents settled in Southbury parish, in Woodbury, Connecticut.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers, January 14, 1747-8. On the 25th of January, 1749-50, after a lengthened probation, he was ordained pastor of an independent church

which had been gathered in July, 1748, at Rumbout's Precinct, now the Presbyterian Church in Fishkill, New York; a congregation which was gathered at the neighboring village of Poughkeepsie in July, 1750, was also under his charge, but only until the end of September, 1752. About 1760 he went as a chaplain in an expedition to Canada, and was so long absent that his people put the inquiry to the presbytery whether the pastoral relation was not dissolved. Soon after 1764 he was regularly dismissed from Rumbout, and he then opened a school in Fishkill, and supplied from time to time the Presbyterian Church in that place. He also practiced as a physician.

He died, at Fishkill, after a few days' illness, on March 30, 1784, in his 53d year.

He married a daughter of Theodorus Van Wyck, one of the elders in his church in Rumbout; one of his children was Judge of the State Court of Probates (1813-16), and two daughters were married in succession to Jonathan Landon (Yale 1763).

He published :

1. God will trouble the Troublers of his People. A Sermon [from Joshua vii, 25] Preached at Poughkeepsie, July 14, 1758. Being the Day of the Execution of Hugh Gillaspie, for Felony. N.-Y., 1759. 16°, pp. 23. [U. T. S. Y. C.]

This has a Dedication to Lieutenant Governor DeLancey.

2. A Sermon against Profane Cursing and Swearing, delivered to the New York Forces in their Camp. N.-Y., 1761. 8°.

3. Children fœderally Holy: a Sermon [from 1 Cor. vii, 14], Shewing that the Holiness of Children, arises from one, or, both of their Parents being in Covenant with God. preached at Albany, September, 9th. 1765. Before the Presbytery of Dutchess-County, and publish'd at their Request. . . . N.-Y., 1765. 12°, pp. iii, 40. [A. A. S.]

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Presbyterian & Theol. Review, morials, 230. *Johnston*, Yale in the N. S., vi, 612, 614-18. Conn. Journal, Revolution, 196. *Webster*, Hist. of the Apr. 7, 1784. *Fowler*, Chauncey Me- Presbyterian Church in America, 602-4.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, the second son of Francis Griswold, of Norwich, Connecticut, by his second wife, Abigail Bingham, and a nephew of Dr. John Griswold (Yale 1721), was born in Norwich, on November 21, 1726.

He appears to have made some preparation for entering the ministry, as the Hartford South Association of Ministers, in February, 1750-51, advised the church in Gilead (a parish in Hebron) to apply to him to fill their pulpit, "if he is regularly licensed." No evidence, however, appears of his ever having sought licensure; and in 1756 he removed from Norwich to Sharon, in Litchfield County, where he settled as a physician.

He early took a leading position in the town, and from 1761 held a commission as Justice of the Peace. He was also from 1774 until his death town-clerk, and deacon of the church.

He died in Sharon, December 22, 1792, at the age of 66. His will, dated five days before his death, mentions his wife, Johanah, and four children—two sons and two daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Sedgwick, Hist. of Sharon, 2d ed., 135-36. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 355.

LYMAN HALL, the fifth child and third son of John Hall, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and grandson of the Hon. John and Mary (Lyman) Hall, of the same town, was born in Wallingford, April 12, 1724. His mother was Mary, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Street (Harvard 1664), the first pastor of the church in that town.

He studied theology with his uncle, the Rev. Samuel Hall (Yale 1716), of the Parish of New Cheshire, in the western part of Wallingford, and in June, 1749, began to preach as a candidate in Stratfield Parish (in Fairfield),

now Bridgeport, Connecticut. On the 6th of July he was called to settle as pastor, on the 15th of August he accepted the call, and on September 27 he was ordained by the Fairfield West Consociation, though a protest was offered by eleven members of the Church and five others of the congregation against proceeding to ordination. With this element opposed to him in the beginning, his brief pastorate proved a stormy one; and on the 18th of June, 1751, he was dismissed by the Consociation, after hearing charges against his moral character, which appear to have been supported by proof and also by his own confession. At the same time the Consociation, in evidence of their confidence in his repentance, expressly voted his restoration to good standing in the ministry; and he continued for at least two years longer to fill vacant pulpits. Thus, in May, 1753, the records of the Fairfield West Association show that he had for some time been supplying the church on Greenfield Hill, in the disability of the Rev. John Goodsell (Yale 1724), and was approved for a continuance in that service.

Before this time, however, he had turned his attention to the profession of medicine, being partly occupied also in school-teaching. He married, in Fairfield, May 20, 1752, Abigail, second daughter of Thaddeus and Abigail (Sturges) Burr, of Fairfield, who died there on July 8, 1753, at the age of 24. Some four years later he removed to the neighborhood of Dorchester and Beach Hill, in South Carolina, on the left bank of the Ashley River, not many miles above Charleston, where a settlement of Massachusetts Puritans had been planted since 1697. These settlers were, however, about migrating to what was known as the Midway District, now in Liberty County, Georgia, and thither Dr. Hall accompanied them. The town of Sunbury was founded in this district in 1758, on the coast, about thirty miles southwest of Savannah, and Dr. Hall became one of its leading citizens.

At the approach of the Revolution, St. John's Parish,

in which Sunbury was situated, possessed nearly one-third of the wealth of the entire Province of Georgia, and its citizens were second to none in patriotism and energy. The Province as a whole was not represented in the Continental Congress of 1774, and it was largely through the influence of Dr. Hall that St. John's Parish was brought to the point of sending a delegate to Philadelphia to represent them in the Congress. This resolve was taken on March 21, 1775, and Dr. Hall was elected delegate; and as such he was admitted to a seat in Congress on May 13. On the 7th of July the Provincial Congress of Georgia appointed a full delegation to the Continental Congress, of whom Dr. Hall was one; and he continued in this office until 1780. In the meantime he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the meantime also the town of Sunbury was devastated by the British (January, 1779), and Dr. Hall's family joined him at the North, where they remained until the evacuation of Savannah in 1782. He then returned to Georgia, making his home and practicing his profession in Savannah, and in January, 1783, was elected the first Governor of the independent State, which position he held for a single year. On the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of his profession, and held no further public office save that of Judge of the inferior court of Chatham County. This position he resigned on his removal in prosperous circumstances early in 1790 to a plantation in Burke County, on the Carolina border, where he died on October 19 in the same year, in the 67th year of his age. Sixty-one years later a granite obelisk was erected in the neighboring city of Augusta, to commemorate the three Georgia Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and beneath it all that was recoverable of their dust was reverently buried. The tablet originally covering Dr. Hall's grave was presented a few years later to the State of Connecticut, by whose order it was deposited in the public burying-ground in his native town; it describes him, in just

terms, as "uniformly a Patriot," "a True Christian and an Honest Man."

Before leaving Connecticut he had married, as his second wife, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Couch) Osborn, of Fairfield, who survived him and died in Burke County in October or November, 1793, in her 58th year. Their only son died childless, soon after his father.

AUTHORITIES.

Bi-Centennial Celebration, First Church, Bridgeport, 30, 113-14. <i>Davis</i> , Hist. of Wallingford, 435-39, 766-67. Georgia Hist. Society's Collections, iv, 160, 172-77. <i>D. B. Hall</i> , Hall Genealogy, 95, 105-06. <i>T. P. Hall</i> , Genealogical Notes of Hall Families, 39-48, 154. <i>Harper's Magazine</i> , xlvii, pp. 267-68. <i>C. C. Jones, Jr.</i> , Biogr. Sketches of Delegates from Ga. to the	Continental Congress, 88-105; Hist. of Ga., ii, 167-68, 272; and Magazine of Am. Hist., xxv, 35-46. Magazine of Amer. Hist., xvii, 133-34. <i>Orcutt</i> , Hist. of Stratford, i, 627. <i>Perry</i> , Old Burying Ground of Fairfield, 39. <i>Sanderson</i> , Biography of Signers of the Declaration, iii, 51-60. <i>Todd</i> , Burr Family, 155. <i>Williams</i> , Amer. Medical Biography, 218-22.
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JOHN HUBBARD, the youngest child of Deacon John Hubbard, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Deacon Isaac and Ann (Warner) Hubbard, of Hatfield and Sunderland, was born in Hatfield, November 5 (or 6), 1726. His mother was Anne Cowles, of (East) Hartford, Connecticut. The Rev. Jonathan Hubbard (Y. C. 1724) was his uncle.

The Rev. Benjamin Doolittle (Yale 1716), first pastor of the Congregational Church in Northfield, Massachusetts, died in January, 1749, and Mr. Hubbard was called to succeed him on March 5, 1750, on an annual salary of £66. He was ordained on May 30, and remained in office until his death, in Northfield, November 28, 1794, at the age of 68.

His talents were not equal to those of his predecessor, but his orthodoxy (unlike Mr. Doolittle's) was beyond question, and his personal piety winning and fervent. A brief estrangement took place between him and his people

in the early days of the Revolution, in consequence of his continuing to pray for the King; finally, in November, 1779, a mutual ecclesiastical council was called, but before it had reached a decision an agreement was arrived at and Mr. Hubbard thenceforth conformed to the preferences of his hearers. In the later years of his ministry he suffered under heavy bodily infirmities.

He married, December 26, 1753, Anna, the eldest daughter of Captain Samuel and Ann (Ellsworth) Hunt, of Northfield, who died March 11, 1795, in her 59th year. They had seven sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters were living at their father's death, —the others having died in infancy.

The sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. Joseph Lyman (Yale 1767), of Hatfield, was published in 1795.

His only known publication is "A Letter, giving an Account of the Town of Northfield," dated September 1, 1792, which is printed in the second volume of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society (pp. 30-32).

AUTHORITIES.

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| <i>Alden</i> , Amer. Epitaphs, iii, 95-97. | <i>bine</i> , Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 551. |
| <i>Hunt</i> , Genealogy of the Hunt Family, 178. | <i>Sprague</i> , Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 10. |
| <i>Judd</i> , Hist. of Hadley, 516. | <i>Temple & Sheldon</i> , Hist. of Northfield, 183, 277, 281, 342-46, 471-72. |
| <i>Packard</i> , Hist. of Churches & Ministers in Franklin County, Mass., 285-89. | |

NATHANIEL HUNTINGTON, the eldest child of Nathaniel Huntington, a farmer and clothier of Scotland Society, in Windham, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon Joseph and Rebecca (Adgate) Huntington, of Windham, was born November 25, 1724. His mother was Mehitabel, fifth daughter of John and Hannah Thurston, of Medfield, Massachusetts. Two brothers were graduated here, in 1759 and 1762 respectively, and another brother was distinguished as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence,

President of Congress, and Governor of the State of Connecticut.

Nathaniel Huntington, Junior, studied for the ministry, and on the 15th of November, 1749, was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in Ellington Parish, in Windsor, Connecticut. His valued ministry there was cut short by a pulmonary consumption, which caused his death, in Ellington, April 28, 1756, in his 32d year. He was long remembered with unusual esteem and regret.

He married Jerusha, only daughter of Captain Daniel and Mindwell Ellsworth, of Ellington, by whom he had one son (Yale 1772) and three daughters. His estate was inventoried at about £350, including 31 books. His wife survived him and next married a Watrous.

AUTHORITIES.

Huntington Family Memoir, 84, 111. 857; ii, 212-13, 417.
Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 823.

AARON HUTCHINSON was born in what was later known as Gilead Society in Hebron, Connecticut, in March, 1724.

He was prepared for College, at least in part, by the Rev. Timothy Edwards, of East, now South, Windsor.

He remained at College after graduation, as a scholar on the Berkeley foundation, and while here pursued the study of theology. His maturity in age, and perhaps some previous study with his pastor, the Rev. Benjamin Pomeroy (Yale 1733), enabled him to secure, on the 6th of October, 1747, within a month after graduation, a license to preach from the Hartford South Association of Ministers. Meantime his poverty was relieved by an appropriation from the bequest of John Ellery for the use of needy theological students. In September of the next year the church in Stratfield Parish, now Bridgeport, agreed with him to preach for them on probation, at £6

per Sunday ; this engagement, however, was soon terminated, and his classmate Hall succeeded to the place.

On the 6th of June, 1750, he was ordained as the second pastor of the First (Congregational) Church in Grafton, Massachusetts, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Benjamin Pomeroy. His annual salary was £400, old tenor, and he retained his office until November 18, 1772, when he was dismissed by the church at his own request (after an ecclesiastical council had so advised), though the town refused its concurrence. He was an uncompromising Calvinist in theology, and somewhat eccentric and unpolished in social life ; probably the latter circumstance was the real cause of the unpleasantness which led to his dismissal, though charges of dissimulation were publicly made.

He continued to live in Grafton, supplying vacant churches in the vicinity, until September, 1774, when he was engaged to preach in Pomfret, a recent settlement in central Vermont, and in the two adjacent towns of Hartford and Woodstock, for a period of five years. He purchased a farm in Pomfret in 1775, and in July, 1776, removed his family thither. After the expiration of his original engagement, he continued to preach in the neighborhood, much of the time gratuitously, until his death. During his long ministerial career it is said that he was prevented from preaching by ill-health but two Sabbaths, one of which was the Sabbath before his death.

He died in Pomfret, September 27, 1800, according to his tombstone, in the 79th year of his age.

He was a man of strong natural powers, and in particular was distinguished for his extraordinary memory ; he is said to have been able to repeat the entire New Testament, and to have performed often the whole pulpit service without opening a book. His contemporaries also regarded him as an excellent classical scholar, and many students were prepared by him for College.

He married, soon after his ordination, Margery Carter,

a native of Hebron, Connecticut, who died August 8, 1818 or 1819, in her 90th year. Their children were five daughters and five sons: the eldest son was graduated at Harvard College in 1770, and the youngest (who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont) at Princeton College in 1794.

He printed eight pamphlets, as follows :

1. *Valour for the Truth.* In a Sermon [from Jer. ix, 3], for Substance, Preached in the Presbyterian Congregation at Newbury-Port, Apr. 23, 1767. Boston, 1767. 8°, pp. 23.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Brown Univ. C. H. S. Harv. Prince.*]

This sermon was preached on the occasion of a council for investigation of the orthodoxy of the Rev. John Tucker, of Newbury, and it involved its author (not unwillingly) in a spirited controversy.

2. *A Reply to the Remarks of the Rev. Mr. John Tucker, on a Sermon, . . . Intitled, Valour for the Truth.* Boston, 1768. 8°, pp. 55.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brown Univ. Harv. M. H. S.*]

3. *Iniquity purged by Mercy and Truth.* A Sermon [from Prov. xvi, 6] Preached at Grafton, Oct. 23, 1768. Being the Sabbath after the Execution of Arthur, a Negro Man, at Worcester, for a Rape. Boston, 1769. 8°, pp. 31. [*A. A. S. A. C. A. M. H. S.*]

The Appendix speaks of Tucker's published Considerations of the author's Reply as not needing any rejoinder.

4. *Christ a perfect Saviour unto all them that obey him. And the Death and last End of the Righteous.* Two Sermons [from Hebr. v. 9, and Numb. xxiii, 10] Preached at Grafton, Nov. 15, 1772. Being the last delivered in publick there by their Pastor. Boston, 1773. 8°, pp. vi, 39.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Brown Univ. C. H. S. M. H. S.*]

5. *Coming to Christ, or Faith in his Blood of Sprinkling.* A Sermon [from Hebr. xii, 22-24] Preached at Northbridge, Nov. 29, 1772. Boston, 1773. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Brown Univ. M. H. S.*]

The Preface, dated Dec. 7, 1772, explains that the author has been preaching in Northbridge (an adjoining town) since his dismission from Grafton.

6. Meat out of the Eater; or, Samson's Riddle unriddled. A Sermon [from Judges xiv, 14] Preached at Pelham, Mass., Dec. 28, 1773. Boston [1774]. 8°, pp. 32. *B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S.*

This is a sprightly and entertaining example of the author's style of preaching; in one passage he bears emphatic testimony against the custom of insisting on a public relation of their experiences from candidates for admission to the church.

7. The Passover, and Sprinkling of Blood kept through Faith. A Sermon [from Hebr. xi, 28] Preached at Hardwick, March 3, 1774. At a Sacramental Lecture. Boston, 1774. 8°, pp. 31.

[*A. C. A., imperfect. B. Ath.*]

8. A well tempered Self-Love a Rule of Conduct towards others: a Sermon [from Matth. vii, 12] Preached at Windsor, July 2, 1777, before the Representatives of the Towns in the Counties of Charlotte, Cumberland and Gloucester, for the forming the State of Vermont. Dresden [1777]. 8°. [U. S.]

This is reprinted in volume 1 of the Collections of the Vermont Historical Society (Montpelier, 1870), pp. 67-101.

AUTHORITIES.

Blake, Hist. of the Mendon Association, 96-99. *Chase*, Hist. of Dartmouth College, 237. *Cochrane*, Hist. of Woodstock, Vt., 424, 508. *Essex Gazette*, Dec. 29, 1772, and Jan. 26, 1773. *B. H. Hall*, Hist. of Eastern Vt., 699. *H. Hall*, Early Hist. of Vt., 254-55. *R. C. Hawkins*, Biographical Sketch of the

Rev. Aaron Hutchinson (N. Y., 1888, 4°, 35 pp.). *Howe*, Historical Oration at Grafton, 1876, 23-25. *Pierce*, Hist. of Grafton, 179-86. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 452. *Stoughton*, Windsor Farmes, 110. Vermont Hist. Soc. Collections, i, 58-102.

SAMUEL LANGTON or LANKTON (originally Langdon), the eldest child of Samuel Langton, a respectable farmer of Farmington, Connecticut, and the grandson of Joseph and Susannah (Root) Langdon, of the same town, was born in Kensington Society, now the town of Berlin, on October 23, 1723. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Loomis) Lee, of the same town.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association, October 3, 1749. His first employment was in the ecclesiastical society formed the

year before in Gilead, a parish in Hebron, Connecticut, where he officiated in 1750 and 1751. A slender constitution and feeble health discouraged him from further employment, but while on a journey for his health he visited his classmate Lyman in York, Maine, and derived so much benefit from the climate there that he consented to supply the pulpit of the Second or North parish of that town, as a candidate, and was accordingly called to settle, and was ordained pastor on October 22, 1754. Here he continued in active service, until his sudden death, from hemorrhage of the lungs, on December 19, 1794, in his 72d year.

In November, 1768, his dwelling house was consumed by fire at midnight, and his large family was left by this accident in much impoverishment. By the same fire all the church records were destroyed.

He married a daughter of Deacon Bragdon, of his church, who died while her children were young.

The sermon at his funeral was preached by his friend, the Rev. Joseph Buckminster (Yale 1770), of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who also published (in the *Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine*) an account of his life. Dr. Buckminster gives him credit for more than common intellectual ability, and defines his style in preaching as plain and manly.

AUTHORITIES.

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| <i>Alden</i> , Amer. Epitaphs, i, 43-44. | ants of John Lee, 36. | <i>Loomis</i> , Loomis |
| Amer. Quarterly Register, xiii, 147. | Family Genealogy, Female Branches, | |
| Boston Chronicle for 1768, Nov. 28 and | ii, 874. | <i>Piscataqua Evangelical Maga-</i> |
| Dec. 12 (pp. 455, 475). | <i>Lee</i> , Descend- | zine, i, 121-24. |
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ISAAC LYMAN, sixth child and fourth son of Captain Moses Lyman, and grandson of Moses and Ann Lyman, of Northampton, Massachusetts, was born in that town, on February 25, 1724-5. His mother was Mindwell,

daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Warner) Sheldon, of Northampton. A younger brother was graduated here in 1756.

He studied divinity, probably with his pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, and in March, 1749, began to preach in Northfield, Massachusetts, where the church invited him in September to settle. He declined this call, and accepted one to the First Church in York, Maine, where he was ordained pastor, on December 20, 1749.

He continued in office as sole pastor for forty-nine years, and retained the relation of senior pastor for the rest of his life, though wholly retired from service, and in fact confined to his house by infirmity. He died in York, March 12, 1810, at the age of 85.

His tombstone describes him quaintly, as "the social, venerable, and pious pastor of the First Church in York," and his contemporary and neighbor, the Rev. Dr. Moses Hemmenway (Harvard College 1755), of Wells, thus characterizes him in a published funeral sermon:—

"His talents appeared to be rather solid than shining. Prudence in the conduct of life was an eminent and acknowledged part of his character, as was also great integrity and probity. . . None appeared to be more universally loved and respected by such as knew him."

His doctrinal views were strictly Calvinistic.

He married, April 24, 1750, Ruth Plummer, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who was born July 22, 1730, and died in York, about the 1st of March, 1824, in her 94th year.

Their children were seven daughters and two sons,—the elder son being Theodore Lyman, of Boston and Waltham, Massachusetts, the father of the distinguished mayor of Boston of the same name. One daughter married the Rev. Joseph Buckminster (Y. C. 1770).

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, ii, 123-27. 62. *Temple & Sheldon*, Hist. of North-Coleman, Lyman Genealogy, 308, 360- field, 274.

JOHN MALTBY, the younger child of Captain William Maltby, of Branford and New Haven, Connecticut, a half-brother of Samuel Maltby (Y. C. 1712), was born in New Haven, August 3, 1727. His mother was Sarah, third daughter of the Rev. John Davenport (Harv. 1687), of Stamford, Connecticut. Captain William Maltby, Jr., died soon, and his widow married in April, 1735, the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock (Yale 1733), of Lebanon, now Columbia, Connecticut, and died during her son's Senior year in College.

Young Maltby began the study of theology at Yale during the year after graduation, and while a graduate student enjoyed a grant of £10 from the legacy just received from John Ellery for the benefit of needy ministerial students. Later he continued his studies under the direction of the Rev. Aaron Burr (Yale 1735), in Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Burr was also the President of the College of New Jersey, and Mr. Maltby assisted him in the instruction of the students, from May, 1749, until 1752, so that his name heads the list of Tutors in that institution.

In 1752 application was made to some of the Presbytery of New York for a suitable person to become the pastor of a Presbyterian Church in the Bermudas, and Mr. Maltby was recommended, and received ordination in New York to this office. He remained at that post much beloved, for about sixteen years, and then removed to a church in Wilton, or Willstown, about twenty-five miles southwest from Charleston, South Carolina. Here he lost his wife, and his own health (which had long been delicate) requiring change, he came North, and while on a visit to his step-father, Dr. Wheelock, now the President of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, he died in Hanover, September 30, 1771, at the age of 44, after a few days' illness, of a bilious colic. His was the first interment in the ground set apart for burials in Hanover, where

his tombstone describes him as "In preaching zealous and pathetic ; in his devotions fervent ; . . his style manly and solemn ; of manners gentle, polite and humane ; of strong mental endowments, embellished with sacred and polite literature."

He was greatly beloved by Dr. Wheelock, and had been thought of as his successor in the Presidency of his College.

He left five children.

AUTHORITIES.

Chase, Hist. of Dartmouth College, of College of N. J., i, 139, 156. *Webster*, Hist. of the Presbyterian Church i, 235, 261, 270, 556, 563. Conn. Journal, Oct. 25, 1771. Davenport Family, in America, 676. Supplementary ed., 203. *Maclean*, Hist.

JEDIDIAH MILLS, eldest son of the Rev. Jedidiah Mills (Yale 1722) and Abigail (Treat) Mills, was born in Ripton Parish, now Huntington, then part of Stratford, Connecticut, in April, 1727.

He settled in Derby, the adjoining town to Stratford, as early as 1751, and kept a country store there in partnership with his brother Philo, at least from 1752 to 1762. He disposed of the house in which he lived in Derby to another brother in June, 1763, and is not further traced there.

He married, February 24, 1756, Hannah, eldest daughter of Obadiah and Sarah Hawley, of Stratford, and the births of two sons (1757-59) are on record in Derby. The younger son lived to maturity in Johnstown, New York, and it is probable that the parents removed thither and there died.

His name was not starred in the Triennial Catalogue of Graduates until 1805.

AUTHORITIES.

Hawley Record, 4-5, 461. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Derby, 746 ; Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1248.

TIMOTHY PITKIN, the second son of William Pitkin, of Hartford, Governor of the Colony of Connecticut from 1766 to 1769, and grandson of Chief-Justice William and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, was born in (East) Hartford, January 13, 1726-27. His mother was Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Hartford, one of the founders of Yale College.

Soon after graduation he returned to New Haven as Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School, where he continued for nearly two years, and from the autumn of 1750 till the end of 1751 he was a Tutor in the College. Meantime he was studying theology, and in June, 1752, he was ordained as the fourth pastor of the Congregational Church in Farmington, Connecticut. In the earlier part of his ministry his people were united in cordial and outspoken admiration for him; but as he grew in years he found, as he thought, a change in their warmth of feeling and of expression, which so distressed him that after his repeated requests he was dismissed, reluctantly, on June 15, 1785,—the grounds alleged being his want of health and the prospect that his usefulness was at an end. After that date he preached occasionally in neighboring places, and performed some pastoral service for his former flock in the absence of a settled minister; but for the most part he lived a retired life in Farmington. He died, of old age, July 8, 1812, in his 86th year.

He married, August 9, 1753, Temperance, the younger surviving daughter of President Clap, of Yale College, who was born April 29, 1732, and died May 19, 1772, leaving three sons and five daughters. He next married Eunice, second daughter of Colonel John and Eunice (Whitman) Strong, of Farmington, who was born on February 9, 1741-42, and died August 2, 1778, without issue. The eldest son was graduated at Yale in 1777, and died the same year in the army of the Revolution; the youngest son was also graduated here (in 1785), and became

distinguished as an historian and a statesman. The eldest daughter married the Rev. Dr. Nathan Perkins (Coll. of N. J. 1770), of West Hartford, and three of her sisters married Yale graduates, viz., the Rev. Timothy Langdon (1781), Enoch Perkins (1781), and the Rev. Asahel S. Norton (1790).

Mr. Pitkin was elected a Fellow of Yale College in September, 1777, and served until his resignation in September, 1804. He was also one of the early Trustees of Dartmouth College, from 1769 to 1773,—his attitude in reference to the religious divisions of that generation being distinctly favorable to the new and stricter ideas. The adherence of his church to the halfway-covenant was abolished by his efforts, though not until 1781.

The historian of Farmington describes Mr. Pitkin as "a fervent and godly man, distinguished for his courtly and dignified manners," and his eminent parishioner, Governor Treadwell, bears testimony that his life was dignified and useful. He had sufficient fortune to be independent of his salary, and was probably among the wealthiest of his profession in the State. He welcomed the Revolution as a patriot, and was outspoken in his aspirations for liberty.

His portrait is preserved by his descendants, and is reproduced by photography in the Pitkin Genealogy and in the Memorial History of Hartford County.

The sermon preached at his funeral by his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Nathan Perkins, was printed; it gives his character at length as an able, faithful, conscientious, affectionate, and zealous minister of the Gospel.

He published :

1. A Sermon at Litchfield, at the Execution of John Jacob, an Indian Native, for Murder. Hartford, 1768. 12°, pp. 18.

2. A Sermon [from Job vii, 9, 10], Preached at New-Cambridge, in Bristol, February 12th, 1789, at the Funeral of the Rev. Samuel Newell. Hartford, 1790. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The title-page bears the same motto (from Young's Night Thoughts), which Mr. Pitkin had furnished years before for President Clap's tombstone :—

Death ! Great Proprietor of all ! 'Tis thine
To tread out empires, and to quench the stars.

AUTHORITIES.

de Chastellux, Travels in N.-Amer., ii, 296. Conn. Journal, May 29, 1772, and June 22, 1785. *E. Cowles*, Sketches of the Early Settlements of the Plymouth Colony, 12, 13. *Dwight*, Strong Family, i, 294, 308. *Gay*, Farmington in the Revolution, 17. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 336. *Mitchell*, Wood-bridge Record, 27. Pitkin Genealogy, 13, 27. *N. Porter, Jr.*, Hist. Discourse at Farmington, 43, 77-8, 84. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 347. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 190. *Trumbull*, Memorial Hist. of Hartford Co., ii, 176-79.

JOHN REYNOLDS, the fifth child and eldest son of John Reynolds, of Norwich, Connecticut, and grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Edgerton) Reynolds, was born there on April 18, 1730. His mother was Lydia, fifth daughter of Lieutenant Richard and Elizabeth (Hyde) Lord, of Lyme, Connecticut. The father died in 1742, leaving a large estate.

Our knowledge of the son's career is mainly comprised in an inscription in the burial-ground belonging to the Woolsey family at Dosoris, near the village of Glen Cove, Long Island. The tradition is that he died while on a visit there, and the record upon his tombstone is as follows :

"Here lies interd the Body of Mr. John Reynolds, born at Norwich in Connecticut, educated at Yale College, who died Oct' y^r 29th, A. D. 1750, in y^e 21st year of his age, Greatly lamented by his acquaintances."

As he was a minor, his mother (and guardian) submitted an inventory of his estate to the Probate Court in Norwich ; it amounted to nearly £2000, and included eight books and two pamphlets.

AUTHORITIES.

Caulkins, History of Norwich, 2d edition, 198. *Salisbury*, Family Histories and Genealogies, i, 289.

DANIEL SHELDON was a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Pratt) Sheldon, of Hartford, Connecticut, and was baptized there on June 12, 1726. His father died during his Senior year in College.

His life was spent in Hartford. He attained the rank of Captain in the militia in 1770; and died in Hartford, on August 22, 1772, in his 47th year.

His estate was inventoried at £626.

He was one of the signers of the Memorial presented to the General Assembly in 1763, praying for a visitation of the College.

He married on December 31, 1749, Lucretia, daughter of Jonah and Susanna (Bunce) Gross, of Hartford, who died within three months after her husband, at the age of 48. Dr. Daniel Sheldon, a physician in Washington and Litchfield, Connecticut, was their son.

AUTHORITIES.

Parker, Hist. of 2d Church, Hartford, 327.

JOB STRONG was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on November 14, 1721, the youngest son of Lieutenant Nathaniel Strong by his third wife, Penelope (Phillips), widow of Samuel Leonard, of Springfield, and grandson of Ebenezer and Hannah (Clapp) Strong, of Northampton.

He was selected about the time of his graduation by David Brainerd as a fit person to become a missionary to the Indians, and in company with Spencer, of the previous class, spent the ensuing winter with John Brainerd (Yale 1746), at his station among the Christian Indians near Cranberry, New Jersey. With Spencer he returned to Northampton, in the spring of 1748, and studied theology during the summer under his pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards.

He was licensed to preach by the Hampshire Association, and labored for about six months among the Iroquois in Central New York. He then returned to his friends, in impaired health, and in the spring of 1749 was invited to occupy the vacant pulpit of the Second Church in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He at first declined a call to settle in Portsmouth, but the Commissioners of the Scottish Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, to which he was under an engagement for his missionary work, released him on account of feeble health, and he was ordained over the Portsmouth church, June 28, 1749. The sermon preached on this occasion by Jonathan Edwards was printed.

He married, December 6, 1750, Abigail, daughter of Colonel (afterwards General) Peter Gilman, of Exeter, New Hampshire. An infant son, prematurely born, died and was buried on Saturday, September 28, 1751. The father preached on the following morning from the words "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death," etc., and was seized before the afternoon service with a bilious colic, of which he died the next day, in his 30th year.

His widow married, October 23, 1755, the Rev. Woodbridge Odlin (Harvard 1738), pastor of the Second Church in Exeter from 1743 till his death in 1776. She died August 15, 1787, in her 55th year.

The only specimen of his writing which has been published is a letter to his parents, in 1748 (in Alden's Epitaphs, and in the Life of John Brainerd).

AUTHORITIES.

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| <i>Alden</i> , Amer. Epitaphs, ii, 187-92; | <i>Moore</i> , Hist. Collections, ii, 365-66. |
| Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, x, 54-56, | <i>Gilman</i> Genealogy, 95. <i>Peabody</i> , Four |
| 70. <i>T. Brainerd</i> , Life of John Brainerd, 142-47. <i>Dwight</i> , Strong Family, | Sermons at Portsmouth, 1858-9, 59-64. |
| ii, 1133, 1150. <i>Jonathan Edwards</i> , | <i>Sprague</i> , Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, |
| Works, ed. Dwight, i, 283. <i>Farmer</i> & | i, 335. |

BENJAMIN TALLMADGE, son of Captain James Tallmadge of New Haven, by his wife, Hannah Harrison, of Branford, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Abigail (Bishop) Tallmadge, was born in New Haven, on December 31, 1725.

On leaving College he remained in New Haven to teach in the Hopkins Grammar School, but relinquished this duty to his classmate Pitkin.

He then studied theology, and on May 16, 1750, married Susanna, second daughter of the Rev. John Smith (Yale, 1727), of White Plains, in the township of Rye, New York. In October, 1750, being then a resident of Rye, he applied to the Fairfield West Association of Ministers for licensure, but not being present at their public meeting, a committee were empowered to examine him privately and grant him a license.

In the winter of 1751-52 he was preaching in Stratfield Parish, later Bridgeport, Connecticut, and on February 27 he was called to settle; but after a long discussion as to the terms to be offered, his declinature was reported to the Society on April 14.

The Rev. David Youngs (Yale 1741), pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Setauket, a village in the northern part of the township of Brookhaven, Long Island, died April 18, 1752; and in May Mr. Tallmadge was invited to supply the vacant pulpit. He accepted the invitation, and in the next month declined a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Redding, Connecticut. The Setauket church being, however, in a languishing and divided condition, it was thought not expedient to install him as pastor, though on October 23, 1754, he was ordained there as a minister at large; the sermons delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Ebenezer Prime (Yale 1718) and the Rev. Samuel Buell (Yale 1741), were printed.

His connection with this church continued for over thirty years, until June 15, 1785, when he was formally

dismissed. Besides his pastoral care, he was also engaged to some extent in the classical instruction of private pupils. He died in Setauket, on February 5, 1786, in his 61st year.

His wife died in Setauket, April 21, 1768, in her 38th year. Of their five sons, four grew to maturity. The eldest son was taken by the British in the Revolution, and died in prison. The second son was graduated at Yale in 1773, and was distinguished as an officer and statesman.

Mr. Tallmadge married secondly, on January 3, 1770, Zipporah, daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Thompson) Strong, of Oakwood, or Mount Misery, in Brookhaven, about four miles east of Setauket. She survived her husband, without children, and next married, April 23, 1787, Deacon Daniel Bennett (Yale 1748), of Huntington, Connecticut; her third husband was the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor (Yale 1745), and she died in Huntington, June 13, 1835, in her 93d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Dwight, Dwight Family, ii, 1111; *Col. B. Tallmadge*, Memoir, 5. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 424-25. *Webster*, Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in America, 667-68.
Strong Family, i, 609, 647. 150th Anniversary of First Church in Redding, 20. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 224. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, iii, 35.

TIMOTHY TODD, the youngest child of Jonathan and Sarah (Morrison) Todd, was born in New Haven, on March 3, 1722-23.

He settled in East Guilford, now Madison, Connecticut, where his only surviving brother Jonathan (Yale 1732) was pastor of the village church from 1733. He was a farmer, and also kept a country-store, and from 1767 until his death he held a commission as Justice of the Peace.

He died in East Guilford, of the small pox, January 3, 1779, in his 56th year.

He married, May 16, 1751, Abigail, daughter of Captain

Joseph and Mary (Couch) Crane, of Killingworth, who died September 30, 1806, at the age of 76. He left five daughters and three sons. One son, Dr. Timothy Todd, of East Guilford, was the father of Dr. William Todd (Yale 1806) and of the Rev. Dr. John Todd (Yale 1822); and one daughter was the mother of Jeremiah Evarts (Yale 1802).

AUTHORITIES.

Munsell, Amer. Ancestry, iv, 164. Tuttle Family, 699.
Todd, John Todd's Life, 18, 19, 528.

ELISHA WHITING, the youngest child of the Hon. Joseph and Hannah (Trowbridge) Whiting, and a brother of the Hon. John Whiting (Yale 1740), was born in New Haven, July 14, 1729.

He followed the profession of medicine, settling in Milford, Connecticut, where he married Esther, daughter of Dr. John and Mary (Camp) Herpin, and sister of Dr. John Herpin, Jr. (Yale 1741).

He died in Milford, March 11, 1766, in his 37th year, leaving an insolvent estate. His surviving children were three sons and two daughters. Elias Shipman, Jr. (Yale 1799), was a grandson.

His widow married in 1769 John Burrell, of Milford, and died suddenly on the 6th of December in the same year, at the age of 40.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapman, Trowbridge Family, 29, 39. ealogical Notes, 333. N. H. Col. Hist.
 Conn. Gazette, March 15, 1766. Conn. Soc. Papers, v, 66.
 Journal, Dec. 15, 1769. *Goodwin*, Gen-

In June, 1748, William Russell (Yale 1745) entered on a tutorship, in place of Samuel Fisk.

During the summer of 1748 a new edition of the Laws for the students was printed in Latin, at New-London (pp. ii, 20, 4^o), and a copy is preserved in the College Library. The changes introduced into the Laws as given above in English in 1745 are few and unimportant; but the Latin in which the Laws are now expressed is fearful and often monstrous.

Soon after this College year began, the bequest of John Ellery above referred to (p. 103) was received; but instead of being funded, £60 was immediately disbursed in gratuities of £10 each to six candidates for the ministry, and the remaining £40 was similarly applied in subsequent years.

For this year we have a memorandum of President Clap's, similar to that quoted in the former volume (p. 663) for September, 1741, of the daily provisions for the table in College Commons. The amounts of various articles assigned to four persons are as follows:—for breakfast, one loaf of bread; for dinner, one loaf of bread, 2½ pounds of beef, or other meat, seven or eight pennyworth of sauce, one quart of beer; for supper, an apple-pie (made of 1¾ pounds of dough, ¼ pound of hog's fat [lard], two ounces of sugar, and ½ peck of apples), one quart of beer. The principal variation in this list from the bill of fare for 1741 is the addition of beer for supper; the sauce provided at the earlier date was two pennyworth, but the change in 1748 was probably one of value only, not of amount: and the reduction in the pie for supper from one peck to half a peck of apples was probably due merely to the season of the year,—the latter bills being for the winter and spring.

President Clap computes the average weekly cost per student for this diet as from 14 to 17 shillings, besides which actual cost an advance of 50 per cent. was allowed to be made by the steward, to cover his lawful profits;

added to this expense was the charge for sweeping, which was from 7 to 8 pence per week, making a total charge to each student occupying a College room* and boarding in commons of from 22 to 26 shillings per week,—showing the great depreciation of the currency since 1730, when the corresponding charge was 6 shillings.

At this time somewhat less than half the students were accommodated in College.

An interesting reminiscence of New Haven at this date is preserved in a Plan of the Town "with all the Buildings in 1748, taken by the Hon. Gen. Wadsworth of Durham," which was engraved and published in 1806. General Wadsworth was a member of the Class which was graduated in 1748, and the map is supposed to give a tolerably correct representation of the number and location of the public and private buildings of that date; it has been several times republished, as in Atwater's History of the City.

* There was, strictly speaking, no charge for room-rent, the item of "sweeping" being the only one in connection with the occupancy of a room.

Sketches, Class of 1748

- *Richardus Morris, 1787 et A.M. 1787, Reip. Nov.
Ebor. Cur. Super. Jurid. Princ. *1810
- *Jonathan Fitch, A.M. et Harv. 1754, Dispensator *1793
- **Guilielmus Johnson*, A.M. et Harv. 1753 et Oxon.
1756 et Cantabr. 1756 *1756
- **Samuel Seabury*, A.M. et Columb. 1761, S.T.D.
Oxon. 1777, Eccles. Angl. Conn. et Ins. Rhod.
Episc. *1796
- *Johannes Cornelius Cuyler *1749
- *Jamison Johnston *1749
- *Eleazarus Porter, A.M. *1797
- *Daniel Hubbard, A.M. *1765
- *Guilielmus Smith, A.M. 1753
- **Solomon Mead*, A.M. *1812
- *Jacobus Wadsworth, A.M., e Congr. *1817
- *Thomas Williams, A.M. *1778
- **Johannes Ogilvie*, A.M. et Columb. 1767, S.T.D.
Columb. 1770 *1774
- *David Baldwin, A.M. *1784
- *Johannes Coleman, A.M. *1769
- *Reynoldus Marvin, A.M. *1802
- **Juda Nash*, A.M. 1752 *1805
- **Israhias Wetmore*, A.M. *1798
- *Daniel Stocking, A.M. *1800
- *Elija Lyman *1786
- *Hobartus Mason
- *Daniel Bennett, A.M. *1794
- **Eliphalet Ball*, A.M. *1797
- *Michael Todd, A.M. *1776
- *Johannes Hotchkiss, A.M. 1762 et Harv. 1765 et
Neo-Cæs. 1772 et Dartm. 1773 *1779

* <i>Ebenezer Bogue</i> , A.M.	*1767
* <i>Eliza Sill</i> , A.M.	*1792
*Johannes Shepard	*1749
* <i>Josua Elderkin</i> , A.M.	*1801
* <i>Ebenezer Cleaveland</i> , 1775, A.M. 1775 et Dartm. 1775	*1805
* <i>Thomas Paine</i> , A.M. 1754	*1766
*Noadias Warner	*1748
* <i>Naphtali Daggett</i> , A.M. et Harv. 1771, S.T.D. Neo-Cæs. 1774, Sacr. Theol. Prof., Præses	*1780
* <i>Johannes Darbe</i> , A.M. 1753, M.D. Dartm. 1782	*1805
* <i>Nehemias Greenman</i> , A.M.	*1779
*Moses Gunn, A.M.	*1793

DAVID BALDWIN, the sixth child and third son of Captain Nathan Baldwin, a leading citizen of Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of David and Mary (Stream) Baldwin, of Milford, was baptized in Milford, March 1, 1723-24. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Rogers, of Milford.

He served as Lieutenant in the expedition against Crown Point in 1755, and continued in service until the close of the French War, with the rank of Major from 1759. In later life he held the rank of Major in the militia.

After the war closed he married, February 2, 1764, Avise, daughter of Lewis and Eunice (Newton) Mallet, of Milford, and in the same year was sent to the General Assembly as one of the deputies for his native town,—an office which he filled in thirteen more sessions of the Assembly between 1770 and 1775. He also held a commission of Justice of the Peace from 1770, and was much employed in public business.

He died in Milford, in a fit, May 4, 1784, in his 61st year. His estate was insolvent.

His wife, who was thirteen years his junior, died on January 26, 1813, in her 76th year. Their children were one son and one daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Baldwin Genealogy, ii, 490, 508-9.

ELIPHALET BALL, fourth child of Ensign John Ball, Junior, and grandson of Sergeant John and Sarah (Glover) Ball, was born in New Haven, July 29, 1722. His mother was Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary (Sanford) Tuttle, of New Haven; her husband died when this son was 8½ years old, and she married again (March 8, 1739) Deacon John Punderson, Junior, who was steward of Yale College from 1721 to 1728. Alling Ball, the great-grandfather of the graduate, settled in New Haven in 1646 on the southwestern portion of the present College square, where the graduate was born. There is no known connection between this family and that of Mary Ball, the mother of President Washington.

Eliphalet Ball studied theology, and was probably licensed to preach by one of the Congregational Associations in Connecticut; in May, 1751, he was living in White Plains, a parish of the town of Rye, New York, perhaps as a teacher. In the spring of 1753 the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bedford, a settlement to the east of White Plains, was dismissed, and in December of that year Mr. Ball was selected as his successor. The Suffolk Presbytery met at Bedford on December 31, and ordained him to the pastorate on January 2. He was an ardent and energetic sympathizer with the New-Light movement of that day, and by 1757 some uneasiness on the part of the conservatives in his congregation (which extended over the Connecticut border into Stamford) began to manifest itself. After long-continued trials, he

asked a dismissal, which was granted by the Presbytery on December 21, 1768.

In 1769 he made a journey to an unsettled region northeast of Albany, where a town was begun about that time, seven miles to the southwest of the afterwards famous Saratoga Springs. He received a grant of four hundred acres of land, as an inducement to settle with these pioneers (most of whom were from Bedford and Stamford) as their minister, and he removed his family thither in 1770, though a church (of the Presbyterian form) was not gathered until September 22, 1775. In 1775 the region was organized into a town, called Ball's-Town or Ballston in honor of their pastor. His resignation of this pastorate was accepted shortly before the installation of his successor, in April, 1783.

In December, 1783, he was settled as colleague of the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge (Yale 1740), in the parish of Amity, in the northwestern part of New Haven, which was chartered as the town of Woodbridge in the following year. The senior pastor of the church died in December, 1785, and Mr. Ball remained in sole charge until 1790.

He then returned to Ballston with a colony from Woodbridge, though he was not again settled as pastor. He died there, April 6, 1797, in his 75th year. His tombstone calls him, not quite accurately, the first settler of the town.

In the time of the Revolution he was a pronounced patriot, and his eldest son served in the army.

His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius Van Flamen or Fleming, of New York City, whom he married in 1750, is supposed to have died soon after the first removal to Ballston, and he next married, on July 17, 1783, Ruth Beecher, of Amity, now Woodbridge, who died in Ballston, on November 21, 1804, in her 50th year. By his first marriage he had three sons and one daughter; the youngest son (Flamen Ball) received the honorary degree of M.A. from this College in 1787. By the second marriage there were no children.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, iv, 220-21. of Saratoga and Ballston, 395-405.
Baird, Hist. of Bedford Church, 58-65. Tuttle Family, 142, 144-45. *Webster*,
 Conn. Journal, May 3, 1797. *Dodd*, Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in
 East-Haven Register, 104. N.-Y. Mag-
 azine, iii, 62-3. *Stone*, Reminiscences

DANIEL BENNETT was born in Stratford, Connecticut, April 6, 1725, the eldest child of Nathan and Deborah Bennett, and grandson of Isaac and Elizabeth (Ross) Bennett; his mother was the third daughter of Lieutenant Ebenezer and Ruth (Porter) Curtiss, of Stratford.

He settled as a farmer in Ripton parish, on the banks of the Housatonic River, in the northern part of Stratford, now the town of Huntington, and was a deacon of the Congregational Church there. He represented Stratford in the General Assembly at eight sessions from 1778 to 1786. He also held office as a Justice of the Peace, from 1778, and was widely respected, serving on many important committees of the town, in the period of the Revolution and later. He was an ardent patriot.

He died in Huntington in 1794.

He left a son Daniel, and two married daughters. Who was his first wife is not known; but he married, April 23, 1787, Zipporah, widow of the Rev. Benjamin Tallmadge (Yale 1747), who survived him and next married the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor (Yale 1745).

AUTHORITIES.

Orcutt, Hist. of Derby, 734; Hist. of Stratford, i, 374, 379, 386, 405, 424; ii, 1148.

EBENEZER BOOGE, the seventh son and the youngest of ten children of John Booge, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who settled in what is now the parish of Hadlyme,

in the town of East Haddam, Connecticut, about 1680, was born in East Haddam, May 9, 1716. The family name has been changed by the descendents to *Bogue*. His mother was Rebecca, only daughter of Richard and Rebecca Walkley, of Haddam.

He learned the trade of a carpenter, but becoming converted after he had come of age he resolved to study for the ministry, as soon as he could earn a sufficient amount to pay for his education. Accordingly he entered College at the age of 28.

He was licensed to preach, January 27, 1748-9, by a committee of the New Haven County Association of Ministers, and was married, December 19, 1750, to Damaris, third daughter of Captain Samuel and Hannah (Lewis) Cook, of the parish (now town) of Cheshire, in Wallingford, Connecticut. As early as May, 1751, he had begun to preach to the Society newly constituted in the northern part of Farmington, Connecticut, called Northington Society, and now included in the township of Avon. Under his leadership a Congregational Church (now the West Avon Church) of twenty-five members was organized on November 20, 1751, and on November 27 he was ordained pastor, on a salary of £50 (or £165, Old Tenor). A meeting-house was built in 1754.

He is said to have lived in harmony with his people. Under him the church received forty-three members by profession and fourteen by letter. He was theologically in sympathy with the New Lights.

He died in Northington, of an apoplectic disorder, on February 2, 1767, in his 51st year. The inventory of his estate amounted to £500; it included 16 books and 30 pamphlets. His children, five sons and two daughters, survived him; the eldest and youngest of the family were graduates of Yale, and followed their father's profession. His widow married John Northaway, a former parishioner of her husband, and died in 1790.

AUTHORITIES.

Centennial Commemoration of the West Avon Church, 16-19, 34-36. *Hinman*, Puritan Settlers of Conn., 291.
Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 675. *Field*, N. Y. Geneal. Record, iv, 62-68.

EBENEZER CLEAVELAND, fourth son of Josiah and Abigail (Paine) Cleaveland, of Canterbury, Connecticut, was born in that town, on December 25, 1725. He was prepared for College by the Rev. Dr. Eleazar Wheelock (Y. C. 1733) and was admitted in the summer of 1744. During the ensuing months (before his actual residence had begun) he attended with his parents and his older brother, John Cleaveland, of the Senior Class, meetings of the "Separate" congregation in Canterbury, for which offence against College order he was expelled with his brother in January, 1745, as is narrated above (p. 30), in connection with John Cleaveland's name. The younger brother was not admitted to a degree until 1775, in which year he was also made a Master of Arts by Dartmouth College.

After his expulsion from Yale he identified himself more fully with New Light measures, and became more conspicuous in his native town in 1749 by bringing charges of laxness in doctrine against the First Church, of which he was still a member; for this presumption he was cast out of the church, though afterwards restored.

He studied divinity, and as early as the winter of 1751-52 was preaching to the few fishermen's and farmers' families at Sandy Bay, now Rockport, in the eastern part of Gloucester, Massachusetts, the next town to that in which his brother John was settled. These families, being at an inconvenient distance from the Gloucester meeting-house, were allowed to support public worship by themselves during the winter months; and Mr. Cleaveland thus served them until a separate parish (the Fifth Parish in Gloucester) was incorporated in January, 1754, and a church of ten members was gathered in February, 1755. A

meeting-house had been built in 1753. Mr. Cleaveland received a call, in April, 1755, to preach to a new society just formed (now the Second Church) in Norwich, Connecticut, for a year. His employment there was brief, however, as he was ordained over the church at Sandy Bay in December following, on a salary of £60, which was gradually raised to £80 a year. His service was interrupted by his accompanying as chaplain the Massachusetts troops against the French in 1758 and 1759, and again by a similar absence at Fort Edward in 1765. He was also allowed to spend part of his time, about 1762-64, in preaching to the adjoining (Third) Parish of Gloucester. In 1775 he joined the Continental army as Chaplain (of Colonel Jonathan Ward's regiment), and was absent until 1777. Meantime his poverty-stricken parishioners were sorely disabled by the results of the war, and on his return to them were not only heavily in debt to him for arrears of salary, but were unable to offer any better terms for the future than 90 quintals of hake as an annual stipend. He was obliged to insist on a dismissal, and the parish voted on June 15, 1779, to accede to his wishes. He retained his house there, however, although in 1780 he removed to Landaff, New Hampshire, under a contract with President Wheelock of Dartmouth College to superintend the settlement of a number of families who went at that time to the lands to which the College was believed to hold a title. He received land for his own occupation, and was promised a salary for his services as superintendent of the interests of the College in that region, the expenses of his removal being also paid. He also preached more or less regularly in that and neighboring towns. He had been intimate with Dr. Wheelock ever since his troubles at Yale, and had in 1768 assisted him materially by negotiating with the Royal Governor of New Hampshire for a grant to the Indian Charity School which afterwards became Dartmouth College and also by other journeys in his behalf.

In 1785, on the threatened failure of the College title to Landaff, he returned to Gloucester, and preached at intervals to his former flock. About 1794 he removed to Amesbury, where he supplied the First Church for a few years, but in 1797 he settled again in his old home, where he died on July 4, 1805, in his 80th year.

He married, very early after leaving College, Abigail Stevens, of Canterbury, Connecticut, who died on December 25, 1804, at the age of 77. They had three sons and nine daughters; one of the latter married in 1781 the Rev. John Smith, D.D., a graduate of Dartmouth in 1773, and Professor there from 1778 to 1809.

He published :

The Abounding Grace of God towards Notorious Sinners, illustrated in a Sermon [from Matth. x, 3], upon the Conversion and Call of Matthew the Publican. . . Preached to his own Congregation, July 31, 1774. Salem, 1775. 8°, pp. 24.

[A. A. S. A. C. A.]

A subordinate title is, "A surprizing Instance of divine Grace, displayed in the Conversion of a Revenue Officer"; and the sermon bristles with sly hits at current political questions; thus, it speaks of "tools and vassals to the lusts of tyrants, sacrificing all the interest and liberties of a free people to their contracted views," but henceforth "raised to the benevolent temper of heroick Sons of Liberty." Another sentence is:—"It is our *parent state!* which arrogates a supremacy over us, and are taxing us at their pleasure, which they have no more a right to do, than we have to tax and extort a revenue from them."

He is said to have published a second Sermon on Sins of Omission, from Luke xii, 47, which I have never seen.

In all his private relations he was tender and loving; and his public duties were so performed as to gain the respect and affection of his people, though his powers were by no means equal to those of his brother John. He was harassed during all his mature life by extreme poverty and by manifold severe trials, but kept a patient and serene spirit to the end.

AUTHORITIES.

- Amer. Quart. Register, vii, 248, 257. *Babson*, Hist. of Gloucester, 340-43. *Caulkins*, Hist. of Norwich, 2d ed., 460. *Chase*, Hist. of Dartmouth College, i, 28, 81, 102-07, 602, 606. *Columbian Centinel*, July 13, 1804. *Essex Institute*, Hist. Collections, iv, 163-64; xviii, 88-91; xxi, 152-57, 160, 226-30, 239, 270, 274-81; xxii, 235-40. Hist. of Rockport (1888), 45-49, 64-65, 69. *Hurd*, Hist. of Essex County, Mass., ii, 1361-62. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 196-97. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, i, 470-72. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xxii, 11, 12. *Paine Family Records*, ii, 156. *B. P. Smith*, Hist. of Dartmouth College, 35-38.

JOHN COLEMAN, the youngest of eight children of Nathaniel Coleman, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Deacon John and Mehitabel (Root) Coleman, of Hatfield, was born in that town, May 14, 1728. His mother was Mary, daughter of Samuel Ely, of Springfield, Massachusetts; her mother (Mary Day) had previously married Deacon Coleman as his third wife.

He settled in Hartford, Connecticut, immediately on leaving College, and resided there until his death on October 31, 1769, in his 42d year. His estate proved to be insolvent.

As early as 1757 he was employed as the keeper of the Hartford County jail, and in 1760 he was appointed a Captain in the militia. He also served as deputy sheriff of the County.

He married Deborah, daughter of John and Deborah (Youngs) Ledyard, of Groton, Connecticut, whose father removed to Hartford about 1750. She died in Hartford, on May 23, 1757, in her 28th year.

Twin daughters survived him.

 AUTHORITIES.

Coleman Family, II. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 464. *Magazine of Amer. Hist.*, vii, 191.

JOHANNES CORNELIS CUYLER, the eldest son of Cornelis Cuyler, of Albany, New York, and grandson of Johannes and Elsie (TenBroeck) Cuyler, was born in Albany, January 24, 1728-29. His mother was Catharine, youngest daughter of Captain Johannes and Elizabeth (Staats) Schuyler. Both his grandfathers were distinguished citizens and mayors of Albany. A younger brother was graduated here in 1756.

He died in New York City, after one week's illness, on the 6th of September, 1749, in his 21st year. He was not married.

AUTHORITIES.

N. Y. Geneal. & Biogr. Record, iv, First Settlers in Albany, 36. *Schuyler*, 71-80. *Pearson*, Genealogies of the Colonial N. Y., ii, 242, 251.

NAPHTALI DAGGETT, the second of six sons of Ebenezer and Mary Daggett, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, and grandson of Deacon John and Sarah (Norton?) Daggett, was born in Attleborough, September 8, 1727. His father died while he was yet a boy, and he was brought up by his mother, who was a daughter of Pentecost and Mary Blackinton, of Attleborough. His youngest brother was graduated here in 1762. He was encouraged to prepare for College by the Rev. Solomon Reed (Harvard 1739), with whom, at Abington, Massachusetts, and with the Rev. James Cogswell (Yale 1742), in Plainfield, Connecticut, he prosecuted his studies. Some technical objection (due presumably to the offensive "New-Light-ism" of Mr. Reed) being interposed to prevent his examination for admission to Harvard, he was led to apply for admission to Yale. That his circumstances were narrow is shown by his receiving in his Senior year £10 from the Ellery bequest for needy ministerial students.

He studied divinity, probably at the College, as he gained the Berkeley Scholarship at graduation; and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Suffolk, Long Island, on the 10th of August, 1749, being sent forthwith to supply the vacant church in Smithtown, a parish under their care, in the township of Brookhaven. He gave such satisfaction that he was invited to settle there, and on September 18, 1751, was ordained the first pastor of that church.

He had been regarded while in College as a man of excellent promise, and in 1755 President Clap proposed him as a candidate for the Professorship of Divinity here, which the Corporation had already voted to establish. The matter was broached to him in a letter from the President on March 20, and his reply, which was affected no doubt by experience of the inadequate support which his congregation was able to furnish, gave such encouragement that it was agreed at the meeting of the Corporation on September 10 to offer him the position. His dismissal from the Church at Smithtown was approved by the Presbytery on November 6, and he began on November 30 his work as preacher to the College. At the next meeting of the Corporation, on March 4, 1756, he was examined and regularly installed in office,—the first incumbent of the first Professorship in Yale. In January, before his installation, he had declined a call as colleague pastor of the old New Haven Church (where the College students had worshipped until 1753), but in March an arrangement was sanctioned by which he was to preach for six months at one service each Sabbath in the town church. In June, 1757, a church was gathered in the College, and Professor Daggett served as its pastor until his death. The duties of his chair included also the supervision of the theological studies of resident graduates, and occasional undergraduate lectures on theological topics.

President Clap resigned his office in September, 1766, and as the Corporation were unable to find at once a per-

manent occupant of the presidency, they confided the duties naturally to the sole Professor in the institution, and he continued as Acting President for ten and one-half years, or from October, 1766, to March, 1777. The arrangement was recognized as a temporary one, and partly for this reason the period was not one of marked progress in the College. The College of New Jersey conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on President Daggett in 1774.

For the remainder of his life Dr. Daggett confined himself to the duties of his professorship. When the town was invaded by the British, in July, 1779, he went out on horseback to assist in repelling the invaders, but was captured and so bruised and wounded that, although able to resume for a time his duties, his death was doubtless hastened by the experience. He died in New Haven, after two or three days' illness, from internal hemorrhages, on November 25, 1780, in his 54th year. His estate was valued at about £730.

His funeral was attended two days later, from the First Church,—the College Chapel, where the service was to have been held, having proved too small for the assembly which gathered on the occasion.

He married on December 19, 1753, Sarah, daughter of Richard and Anna (Sears) Smith, of Smithtown. She died, in New Haven, after six months' illness, March 25, 1772, in her 44th year. Of their children, the eldest son died in infancy, and the others—four sons and three daughters—survived their parents. One son was graduated at Yale in 1775, and another (who died in the Army of the Revolution) in 1778. The youngest daughter married Jeremiah M. Atwater (Y. C. 1785).

By universal testimony Dr. Daggett possessed good abilities, and was useful and respected in his office. The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull (Yale 1759), his pupil, and afterwards his near neighbor, says that he "was an instructive and excellent preacher; his sermons were enriched

with ideas and sound divinity ; were doctrinal, experimental, and pungent. He was acceptable to the legislature, clergy, and people in general."

President Dwight, who graduated and served as tutor under him, testifies thus :—"Dr. Daggett was respectable as a scholar, a divine, and a preacher. He had very just conceptions of the manner in which a College should be governed ; but was not always equally happy in the mode of administering its discipline. . . The College was eminently prosperous under his presidency. . . His sermons were judicious, clear, solemn and impressive."

He published :

1. The faithful serving of God and our Generation, the only Way to a peaceful and happy Death. A Sermon [from Acts xiii, 36] Occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Thomas Clap, who departed this Life, Jan. 7, 1767. . . New-Haven [1767]. 4°, pp. 39 + 7.

[*B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Museum. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The writer's feelings were much enlisted on this occasion, and his sermon is unexpectedly eloquent and earnest, with no appearance of perfunctory effort.

2. The great Importance of Speaking in the most intelligible Manner in the Christian Churches. A Sermon [from 1 Cor. xiv, 19], Preached at the Installation of the Rev. Nathaniel Sherman, over the Church of Christ in Mount-Carmel, New-Haven, May, 18th, 1768. . . New-Haven. 8°, pp. 44.

[*N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

At this time theologians were especially excited respecting the New-Divinity sentiments advanced by Dr. Hopkins and others, with which sentiments Dr. Daggett sympathized ; and in this discourse he was understood, contrary to his usual habit of not mingling in controversy, to be berating the more conservative party and imputing to them a species of jesuitical hypocrisy in their public utterances. Dr. Stiles in a private letter speaks of this Sermon as being aimed at him among others. The language is unusually fresh and vigorous.

3. The Excellency of a good Name. A Sermon [from Eccl. vii, 1], delivered in the Chapel of Yale-College, Dec. 4, 1768, Occasioned by the Death of Mr. Job Lane, one of the Tutors. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 26.

[*Brit. Museum. Y. C.*

4. The great and tender Concern of faithful Ministers for the Souls of their People, should powerfully excite them also, to labour after their own Salvation. A Sermon [from Gal. iv, 19], Preached at Danbury, Sept. 19, 1770, at the Ordination of the Rev. Ebenezer Baldwin. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 32.

[*Brit. Museum. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

5. The Testimony of Conscience a most solid Foundation of Rejoicing. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. i, 12] preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Howe, . . in Boston, May 19, 1773. 8°, pp. 52.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The University Library has also a collection of his manuscript sermons. He contributed occasionally to the newspapers, and in particular may be mentioned two articles (signed *Cato*) on the Stamp Act, in the *Connecticut Gazette* for August and September, 1765.

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Revolution, 107-08, 197. Larned, Hist. of Windham Co., i, 544. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, ii, 41-46; iii, 509. Peters, Hist. of Conn., 208, 412. Prime, Hist. of L. I., 242. Sprague, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 479-84. Pres. Stiles, MS. Diary, Febr. 3, Nov. 25, Dec. 26, 1780; MS. "Miscellaneous" vol., 382. Thompson, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 462-63. Trumbull, Hist. of Conn., ii, 324-26. Tuttle Family, 648-49. Webster, Hist. of Presbyterian Church in America, 606-7. Yale Lit. Magazine, xxxvi, 221-26, 305-08.

JOHN DARBE is supposed to have been born about 1725. No facts are known of his early history, but he is perhaps the son of William and Elizabeth (Spalding?) Darbe, who was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1723. The family removed to Norwich about 1734. He was certainly in indigent circumstances, as he shared with his

classmates Daggett, Greenman, and Paine, in the bounty of John Ellery in his Senior year.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Suffolk, Long Island, April 18, 1749, and preached for the next two years alternately to the congregations at Lower Aquebogue and Mattituck, in the township of Southold. Complaints were made about his orthodoxy, in 1750, but a committee of the Presbytery pronounced them on investigation groundless. For six years following he supplied occasionally other vacant churches, while practicing as a physician at Oyster Ponds, now Orient, in Southold; and at length, on November 10, 1757, he was ordained as an Evangelist by the Presbytery of Suffolk, in session at Oyster Ponds; Jonathan Barber (Yale 1730) was ordained at the same time, and the sermon delivered by the Rev. Ebenezer Prime (Yale 1718) was printed.

The next year he was settled over the Presbyterian Church at Connecticut Farms (now Union), a suburb of Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he continued about two years. He then went a few miles to the northwest, to Parsippany, in the present town of Hanover, in Morris County, where he practiced medicine extensively through a long life; he was especially useful in this relation during the Revolutionary War. He also supplied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church in Parsippany when it was vacant,—that is, probably for most of the time from 1760 to 1767, and from 1770 to 1773, when a recent graduate of Dartmouth College (Joseph Grover) was obtained as supply; this Dartmouth graduate continued his services for the next twenty-five years, and it may have been owing to his good offices that that College conferred on Dr. Darbe the degree of M.D. in 1782.

He died in December, 1805, at the age of 80.

He married Esther, daughter of Captain Matthew Mulford, of East Hampton, Long Island, and widow of Jonathan Huntting (Yale 1735), who had died on September 3,

1750. She died on September 24, 1757, in her 38th year, leaving two daughters, besides two sons by her former marriage. The sermon preached at her funeral by the Rev. Samuel Buell (Yale 1741), of East Hampton, was published.

He soon married again, and left a son, who became a well-known physician in New Jersey; it is probable that his second wife was a White.

From his own pen appeared in print :

The last Enemy Conquered. A Sermon [from 1 Cor. xv, 26] Occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Elisabeth Gardiner, Late Consort of John Gardiner, Esq; of the Isle of Wight, and Delivered at East-Hampton on the Day of Her Interment, October, 22. 1754. N. London, 1755. 4°, pp. vi, 38. [C. H. S. Y. C.]

Mrs. Gardiner was the sister of Mrs. Darbe; her husband was graduated here in 1736.

AUTHORITIES.

Hatfield, Hist. of Elizabeth, 640-41. *Whitaker*, D.D., MS. Letter, Febr. 1, Historical Magazine, 2d series, iii, 277. 1888. *Wickes*, Hist. of Medicine in *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 154. *Rev. E.* N. J., 224-25.

JOSHUA ELDERKIN, third son and fourth child of John and Susanna (Baker) Elderkin, and grandson of John and Abigail (Fowler) Elderkin, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, October 30, 1720. He was a younger brother of Jedediah Elderkin, who was admitted to the bar in Windham, Connecticut, in 1744; the father had died in 1737, and the family removed after that date to Windham.

He was 28 years old at graduation, and having adopted the profession of the ministry, was licensed to preach within a few months. In the spring of 1749 a committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers advised the church in Haddam, Connecticut, to apply to him as a candidate for their vacant pulpit, and soon after, probably in September, he was ordained over that church, on a

salary of £80, besides a settlement of £1600, old tenor. His health however soon failed; and this combined with depression of spirits prevented his fulfilling the duties of his office. By common consent the matter was referred to the South Consociation of Hartford County, which arranged for his dismissal from the pastorate, on the 18th of April, 1753. The parish appealed subsequently to the General Assembly for relief, under these circumstances, and secured a repayment of part of his settlement money.

Meantime he returned to Windham, and engaged in the practice of medicine, which he had probably studied at an earlier date. He also embarked in trade and experimented in manufactures. He soon became a prominent inhabitant of Windham, though regarded as somewhat eccentric. In the time of the non-importation agreements (after the passage of the Stamp Act) his patriotism was temporarily suspected, but he quickly regained public confidence, and subsequently took an active and honorable part in the measures connected with the Revolution, sacrificing largely of his resources in the public cause. He was one of the State's agents for the purchase and distribution of supplies for troops.

He married, July 31, 1749, Rachel, a sister of his classmate Wetmore. She was born on October 2, 1723, and bore him four daughters and one son who grew to maturity, besides two other children who died in infancy. In their later years he and his wife lived with their youngest daughter in Canterbury, Connecticut, where he died on February 11, 1801, in his 81st year.

AUTHORITIES.

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| Conn. Colony Records, x, 216-17, | 431. <i>Larned</i> , Hist. of Windham Co., |
| 240. <i>Field</i> , Hist. of Haddam and East- | ii, 47, 117, 138, 150, 202, 209. <i>Lewis</i> , |
| Haddam, 29, 30. <i>Hinman</i> , Conn. in | Hist. Sketch of 1st Church, Haddam, |
| the Revolution, 258, 373, 378, 380, 395, | 26. |

JONATHAN FITCH, the second son of the Hon. Thomas Fitch (Yale 1721) and Hannah (Hall) Fitch, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in Norwalk, April 12, 1727.

In May, 1749, he was appointed College Butler, and he married in New Haven, September 1, 1751, Sarah, second daughter of Captain Rosewell Saltonstall, of Branford, whose widow was now the wife of President Clap.

On February 29, 1752, he was appointed Steward to the College, and he retained that office for a quarter of a century, or until May 5, 1778 (with the interruption of one year, 1771-72). He was from 1758 (or possibly a little earlier) until his death Sheriff of New Haven,—thus retaining that office for a longer time than any other person in Connecticut has done. He was also employed in the public service in a variety of important matters of business, and on the approach of the Revolution (in April, 1775) was trusted with specially responsible duties as one of the commissaries for the purchase of supplies for the Connecticut troops. He held this office for some years, and also for a few months the commission of Colonel in the militia. He was one of the representatives of the town in the State Legislature at the sessions held in October and November, 1776.

He was Naval Officer of the Port of New Haven and Collector of the Customs for the County from the close of the war until his death.

He died in New Haven, September 22, 1793, in his 67th year. His estate was inventoried at about £4000. His tombstone commemorates him as "a good neighbor and citizen, a gentleman esteemed for benevolence and hospitality, charity to the poor, and strict integrity in various public offices." A notice in one of the city papers says of him further: "He was of an open, unreserved disposition, and cheerful temper, notwithstanding the severe trials which he experienced from repeated and painful attacks of the gout."

His wife died August 19, 1765, at the age of 35, and he next married, May 15, 1766, Elizabeth Mary, the younger surviving daughter of the late Samuel Mix (Yale 1720), of New Haven. She died January 3, 1810, after a lingering illness, at the age of 63.

Seven sons and two daughters survived him, and five sons and three daughters died before their father.

AUTHORITIES.

<i>Atwater</i> , Hist. of New Haven, 321.	in the Revolution, <i>passim</i> . <i>Johnston</i> ,
Conn. Journal, Sept. 25, 1793. <i>Glover</i>	Yale in the Revolution, 197-98. New
Memorials and Genealogies, 488. <i>Hall</i> ,	Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii,
Hist. of Norwalk, 207. <i>Hinman</i> , Conn.	517-19.

NEHEMIAH GREENMAN is supposed to have been born in Fairfield or Norwalk,* Connecticut, or some neighboring town, about 1724. In the earlier generations the name was written Groman or Gruman.

David Brainerd became interested in him in 1742, when Greenman was residing in Southbury, Connecticut, and henceforth encouraged and aided him to prepare for the work of the ministry. He pursued his studies for admission to College with the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, in Bethlem, Connecticut. In his Senior year he received help from the bequest of John Ellery, and was enabled to make such good use of his time that on the 20th of October, about five weeks after taking his Bachelor's degree, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Suffolk, Long Island. He was sent to supply the churches at Moriches (in the town of Brookhaven) and Little Quogue (in Southampton),—the territory under his charge extending over more than twenty-five miles on the south shore of the Island. His health was unable to sustain this burden for

*The records of the Fairfield District Probate Court show that Nehemiah Groman, of Norwalk, probably the father or uncle of the graduate, was appointed guardian of John Olmstead of Norwalk on April 4, 1749.

more than a single year, and he was also not altogether acceptable to the people; accordingly, on the 14th of November, 1749, he was released from this field by the Presbytery. Early in April, 1750, he removed to a new Presbyterian Society just organized in South Hanover, now Madison, Morris County, New Jersey, where he officiated for nearly two years. Thence he went to Pilesgrove, subsequently named Pittsgrove, in Salem County, in the southwestern part of the Province, where he began preaching about May, 1753, as successor to the Rev. David Evans (Yale 1713), and was ordained and installed pastor on the 6th of December following. He remained with this feeble congregation, suffering some hardships by reason of their backwardness in meeting their pecuniary obligations, until the disturbances of the Revolution. In March, 1778, he fled from his parish, to escape the indignities offered by British troops, and took refuge to the eastwards, at Egg Harbor, on the Atlantic coast. After six months he returned, but was welcomed with reproaches for his absence; the result was an appeal to the Presbytery of Philadelphia, by which he was dismissed on April 9, 1779. He died in Pittsgrove, during the last week of the following July, aged about 55 years. His wife, Mary, survived him, with several children.

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| <i>Edwards</i> , Life of Brainerd, in Works, ix, 80-81, 389-90. Presbyterian Magazine, i, 381-82. | <i>Webster</i> , Hist. of Presbyterian Church in America, 654-56. |
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MOSES GUNN was born on the 12th of October, 1728, in Sunderland, Massachusetts, being a son of Nathaniel and Esther Gunn, and grandson of Deacon Samuel Gunn, one of the earliest settlers of that town, which was originally a part of Hadley. His mother was a daughter of Stephen and Mary (Wells) Belden, of Hatfield.

He spent some time after graduation in teaching; and was thus engaged during the year 1751-52 at the Livingston manor on the Hudson.

He settled as a physician in the northern part of Sunderland, which was incorporated in 1753 as the town of Montague. During the Revolution he was an ardent Whig and rendered efficient local service, being a man of decided ability and energy of character. He represented Sunderland and Montague in the three Provincial Congresses which controlled the government of Massachusetts in 1774 and 1775. He was also the first Representative from the town of Montague in the General Court under the organization of the State Government in 1775, and served in the same capacity again in 1780 and 1790. He was also a deacon in the Congregational Church in Montague.

He died in Montague on the 3d of June, 1793, in his 65th year.

He married late in life, Eleanor Ingram, sixth daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Smith, Lewis) Ingram, of Amherst, Mass., who was born on January 2, 1754; their children were one son and one daughter, who survived him with their mother.

AUTHORITIES.

Holland, Hist. of Western Mass, ii, 518. *H. W. Taft*, MS. Letter, Apr. 16, 395-98. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 453, 1894.

JOHN HOTCHKISS, second son of Caleb Hotchkiss, of New Haven, and grandson of Joshua Hotchkiss, was born in New Haven, November 12, 1731. His mother was Ruth, daughter of Captain John and Sarah (Cooper) Munson, of New Haven, and he was thus a first cousin of Austin Munson (Yale 1749).

He taught in the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven from 1749 to 1751, and soon after this entered into extensive mercantile business in his native town, being from 1752 to 1764 in company with his brother Hezekiah Hotchkiss. In 1765 he was engaged in the printing business, in company with Benjamin Mecom (Benjamin Franklin's nephew); they published President Clap's *Annals of Yale College*.

He married, August 28, 1755, Susanna, second daughter of Timothy and Jane (Harris) Jones, of New Haven, who brought with her as part of her dowry the house on the corner of Elm and High streets which was removed when Alumni Hall was erected. In this house John Hotchkiss resided for the most of his married life.

When the British invaded New Haven, in 1779, Mr. Hotchkiss was one of the volunteers who went out on the morning of July 5 to oppose the march of the enemy, and he was among the first of the patriots to fall. He was in his 48th year at the time of his death.

Seven children survived him, of whom one (the Rev. Frederick William Hotchkiss) was graduated here in 1778. His estate proved to be insolvent. His wife died May 6, 1813, in her 82d year, after a long illness.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Herald, May 11, 1813. *Johns-* Munson Record, 123. N. H. Colony
ton, Yale in the Revolution, 198. Hist. Society Papers, ii, 60; iii, 534.

DANIEL HUBBARD, third son of the Hon. Col. John and Elizabeth (Stevens) Hubbard, of New Haven, was born here, on December 24 (or 25), 1729; two of his brothers were graduated here in 1744, and another in 1759.

He settled in New Haven, and was in business as a druggist. He died suddenly, August 28, 1765, in his 36th year. His estate was insolvent; the inventory includes a library of about fifty volumes.

He married, September 13, 1750, before he was of age, Martha, daughter of John and Desire (Cooper) Woodin, of New Haven, who died May 17, 1760, in her 31st year; three children by this marriage died in infancy.

His second wife, Rachel, married next a Procter, and died in Marblehead, Massachusetts, probably in the first few weeks of the year 1773. One son by this marriage survived his father.

AUTHORITIES.

N. H. Colony Hist. Society Papers, iii, 538.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, the younger son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson (Yale 1714), and brother of William Samuel Johnson (Yale 1744), was born in Stratford, Connecticut, March 9, 1730-31.

He won the Berkeley Scholarship at graduation, but does not appear to have resided long at College, being afterwards engaged in the study of theology under his father's instruction in Stratford. In the autumn of 1754 he was appointed the first tutor in King's (now Columbia) College, of which his father had recently assumed the Presidency. After the expiration of one year, his theological duties being now completed, he resigned his tutorship, and on the 8th of November, 1755, embarked for England to obtain ordination, with the view of assisting and succeeding the superannuated missionary of the Propagation Society then stationed at Westchester, New York.

He landed at Deal, in England, after a perilous voyage, the week before Christmas. On the 14th of March, 1756, he was admitted to Deacon's orders by Bishop Pearce, of Bangor, in the chapel at Fulham, and to Priest's orders at the same place, on March 25, by Bishop Osbaldiston, of Carlisle. In April he visited Oxford, to receive the

honorary degree of Master of Arts, and about the 1st of June visited Cambridge on a like errand. While there he was taken ill, but was able to return to London on June 12. He died, of the small pox, on June 20, in the 26th year of his age, and was buried on June 25 in St. Mildred's Church, in the Poultry, where a monument was afterwards set up to his memory; this church was demolished in 1872, and its monuments removed to St. Olave's, Old Jewry.

Extracts from several of his letters are printed in the Rev. Dr. Beardsley's Life of his father. Dr. Chandler describes him as "a young gentleman of fine genius and amiable disposition, and an excellent classical scholar."

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 183-85; Life of S. Johnson, 143-44, 210-30. *Johnson*, 95-96. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1226. *Perry*, Hist. of Amer. Episc. Church, i, 439-41. *Chandler*, Life of S.

JAMISON JOHNSTON, fourth and youngest son of John Johnston, Junior, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, and grandson of Dr. John and Euphemia (Scott) Johnstone, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, was born on April 10, 1729; his father died while he was an infant. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of David Jamison, Chief Justice of New Jersey from 1711 to 1723, and afterwards a resident of New York City. Both his grandfathers emigrated from Scotland in 1685.

He probably lived after graduation at his father's farm, called Scottchester, in Monmouth County.

He died on the 18th of September, 1749, in his 21st year.

AUTHORITIES.

N. Y. Geneal. Record, v, 173. *Whitehead*, Contributions to E. Jersey Hist., 72.

ELIJAH LYMAN, fifth and youngest son of Lieutenant Jonathan Lyman, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and grandson of Richard and Elizabeth (Coles) Lyman, of Northampton and Lebanon, was born July 21, 1727. His mother was Lydia, fourth daughter of Deacon Joseph and Hannah Loomis, of Windsor, Connecticut.

He became a physician, and settled in (North) Coventry, Connecticut.

He married, December 14, 1749, Esther, daughter of Gershom and Esther (Strong) Clark, of Lebanon, who survived him, with their one son (the Rev. Gershom Clark Lyman, Yale 1773) and two daughters. She was born September 3, 1731.

He died in 1786; the agreement of his heirs for the division of his estate, on record in the Probate Office, is dated on September 18, 1786.

AUTHORITIES.

Coleman, Lyman Family, 166, 194. *Female Genealogy*, i, 333, 335.
Hine, Early Lebanon, 164. Loomis

REYNOLD MARVIN, the eldest child of Deacon Reynold and Sarah Marvin, of Lyme, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain Reynold and Phebe Marvin, of Lyme, was born there, October 23, 1726. His father and mother were first cousins, she being the daughter of John and Sarah (Graham) Marvin, of Lyme, and the widow of John Lay, Jr.

About 1752 he removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, and there practiced law. In 1762 and 1763 he served as selectman of the town. At a later date (from about 1765 to 1772) he held the office of King's Attorney for the County. He was overtaken by business misfortunes as early as 1772, and was obliged to appeal to the General Assembly for protection from arrest while arranging for sales of his

extensive real estate in the interest of his creditors. He is said in later years to have assisted Judge Tapping Reeve in the instruction in the Law School which he conducted in Litchfield.

He died in Litchfield, July 30, 1802, in his 76th year.

He married, in New Milford, Connecticut, February 23, 1763, Ruth, the youngest daughter of Paul Welch, Esquire, an influential citizen of that town, and Jerusha (Brownson) Welch. She was born December 20, 1739, and died May 12, 1793, in her 54th year. A daughter married the Hon. Ephraim Kirby (M.A., Honorary, Yale 1787), of Litchfield, the first reporter of legal decisions in Connecticut, and had a son, Major Reynold Marvin Kirby, a distinguished officer of the war of 1812. Jacob Brown Kirby (Y. C. 1849) was a great-grandson.

AUTHORITIES.

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| <i>Kilbourne</i> , Hist. of Litchfield, 246, | <i>Orcutt</i> , Hist. of New Milford, 303, 785. |
| 262. Marvin Genealogy, 13-14. N. E. | <i>Salisbury</i> , Family Histories and Gen- |
| Hist. & Geneal. Register, xvi, 240, 243. | ealogies, iii, 135, 150. |
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HOBART MASON, the eldest child of Nehemiah and Zerviah Mason, of Stonington, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Rebecca (Hobart) Mason, of Stonington, was born there, October 6, 1722. His mother was the third daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Chesbrough) Stanton, of Stonington.

He married, November 10, 1748, Margaret, daughter of Jonathan Copp, of Stonington, and sister of the Rev. Jonathan Copp (Y. C. 1744), and settled at first in his native town, but removed about 1751 across the river to Groton.

In 1760 the township of New Dublin, in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia, about fifty miles southwest of Halifax, was granted to a colony from Connecticut, among whom was Hobart Mason. The settlers under this grant

were soon discouraged and left for other places, but Mr. Mason appears by his mother's will to have been still there in 1770.

His wife died about this date, having borne him six sons and three daughters. He married a second time, and had a son and daughter, born in 1775 and 1778.

His name was not starred on the Triennial Catalogue until 1814.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xv, Church, Stonington, 216, 219.
218, 319. *Wheeler*, Hist. of First

SOLOMON MEAD, fifth son of Ebenezer and Hannah Mead, of Greenwich, Connecticut, and brother of the Rev. Abraham Mead (Yale 1739), was born in Greenwich on January 2, 1726.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield West Association of Congregational Ministers, July 31, 1750. Some three months later he began to supply the pulpit of the church in Redding, Connecticut (vacant by the death of the Rev. Nathaniel Hunn, Yale 1731). After preaching to this congregation for five months, they gave him (in March, 1751) a call to settle, which he declined; and on the 20th of May 1752, he was ordained as the first pastor of the church in South Salem, in the present township of Lewisborough, Westchester County, New York. This church, like others near the Connecticut border, though Presbyterian in government, was in close relations with the neighboring Congregational pastors, and in the present case the Fairfield West Association was invited to perform the act of ordination. He became a member of that Association on May 26, 1752. Ten years later he joined with others in forming the Dutchess County Presbytery.

He remained in office until his death, which occurred in South Salem, on September 4, 1812, at the age of 86; he

had, however, given up the active duties of the pastorate, on account of the infirmities of age, in May, 1800.

He was twice married,—first to Hannah Strong, and next to Hannah Clark. He left three sons and one daughter.

The local traditions respecting him represent him as a man of strong character, with marked eccentricities.

AUTHORITIES.

Bolton, Hist. of Westchester County, 84. 150th Anniversary of 1st Church, i, 268-70; ii, 532. *Cumming*, Hist. Redding, 20. *Scharf*, Hist. of Westchester County, ii, 547. 56-57. *Mead*, Hist. of Greenwich, 283-

RICHARD MORRIS, third son of Judge Lewis Morris, and brother of Lewis Morris, of the Class of 1746, was born in Morrisania, New York, August 15, 1730. In June, 1744, his grandfather (Governor Lewis Morris, of New Jersey) writes of his son's family: "He has two sons at the Colledge at New Haven, Lewis and Staats; Richard I educate, and he is also there at the grammar schoole, and I am told is a promising youth." He entered College in due time, but remained for only a brief period, and did not receive a degree until 1787.

While studying law in New York City he was appointed by the General Assembly in 1750 Clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the Colony. His commission as an attorney-at-law was dated on April 29, 1752, and he at once opened an office in New York City, where he acquired a large practice. On November 11, 1761, he was appointed sole Clerk of the Circuits or courts for the trial of causes brought to issue in the Supreme Court of the Province.

On the 2d of August, 1762, he was commissioned by the Crown, in succession to his father, as Judge of the Court of Admiralty for New York, New Jersey, and Con-

necticut,—an office which he retained until the beginning of the year 1775, when he chose the American side and declined to continue under royal appointment. On July 31, 1776, the Provincial Convention by unanimous resolution offered him the corresponding position under the new state government, but he felt obliged to decline the offer, as the situation of his family and his estate necessarily absorbed his attention. On March 4, 1778, the Assembly appointed him a member of the Senate, to fill a vacancy; and he served in that office until the 23d of October, 1779, when the Council selected him to fill the place of John Jay (who had become Chief Justice of the United States), as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York State. He held the position until September, 1790, when he resigned it on reaching the age (60 years) fixed by the Constitution for retirement. In 1788 he was a delegate from the City and County of New York to the State Convention which was called to ratify the Federal Constitution, and threw his influence in that body for speedy and complete ratification.

After his retirement from the bench he took no further part in public affairs. He died on April 11, 1810, in his 80th year, at his country residence, in Scarsdale, Westchester County.

Mr. Alfred B. Street, writing in 1859, describes him as "commanding in appearance, bland and dignified in his manners, a gentleman of the old school, possessing literary tastes, firm and decided in character and of inflexible integrity."

He married in 1759 Sarah, daughter of Henry and Mary (Corbett) Ludlow, of New York City; his children, who survived him, were two sons and one daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

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- T. Jones*, Hist. of N. Y. during the Revolution, i, 139-40. *Lamb*, Hist. of

JUDAH NASH, fourth child and second son of Timothy and Prudence Nash, and grandson of Lieutenant John and Elizabeth (Kellogg) Nash, of Hadley, Massachusetts, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, December 31, 1728. His mother was the fifth daughter of Deacon John and Joanna (Kellogg) Smith, of Hadley,—her own mother and her husband's mother being half-sisters. During the son's College course his parents removed from Longmeadow to the parish (now the town) of Ellington, in Windsor, Connecticut, where his father became a deacon in the Congregational Church.

An uncle and an aunt of Judah Nash were settled in West Hartford, Connecticut, and as he was admitted to the church there in the January after graduation it seems probable that he there pursued his theological studies with the pastor, the Rev. Benjamin Colton (Yale 1710).

It is likely that it was through the recommendation of his classmate Gunn that he was introduced to the people of the north district of Sunderland, Massachusetts, where he was ordained the first pastor of the church, on November 22, 1752. About a year later the district was incorporated as a town with the name of Montague, and here he labored until his death, February 19, 1805, in the 77th year of his life, and the 53d of his ministry. His last illness was distressing, and prevented his officiating in his pulpit for some three months before his death. He was held in high respect by all the community.

A sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. Joseph Kilbourn (Harvard 1777), of the adjoining town of Wendell, was published; it emphasizes "his affability and mildness of temper," "his knowledge of the Scriptures, and of the history of the Church, joined with a tenacious memory," and "his moderation and temperance," which "no doubt contributed to the length of his days and protracted the preservation of an enfeebled constitution."

He married, January 1, 1753, Mary, second daughter of

Dr. Ebenezer and Mary (Helms) Terry, of Enfield, Connecticut. She was born April 16, 1728, and died September 9, 1824, in her 97th year. Of their six children, two daughters and one son lived to maturity.

He communicated to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1788 "A bill of mortality, &c. for Montague," but it was not published.

AUTHORITIES.

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| <i>Barber</i> , Hist. Collections of Mass., 263. | <i>Packard</i> , Hist. of Churches in Franklin Co., Mass., 262-64. |
| <i>Holland</i> , Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 394. | <i>Stiles</i> , Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 515. |
| Longmeadow Centennial, Appendix, 75. | <i>Terry</i> , Notes of Terry Families in the U. S., 15, 28-29. |
| Nash Family, 48, 75-78. | |
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JOHN OGILVIE was born in 1724, probably in Scotland. or possibly in New York City, his earliest known residence. He possessed some independent means, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1748, before his graduation, he united with his classmates Johnson and Johnston in presenting two pair of brass sconces, valued at £1, to the College Hall.

In the spring after his graduation he was acting as lay-reader to the Episcopal families in Norwalk and Ridgefield, Connecticut, and when he went abroad in the same year for orders, it was with the expectation of being appointed by the Propagation Society to this mission. His descendants believe that his ordination was at the hands of the Scottish bishops. He returned to Norwalk, but only for a brief stay, being appointed instead as chaplain of the fort in Albany and missionary to the Mohawk Indians of the vicinity, with a salary of fifty pounds. His appointment was due to the recommendation of the Rev. Henry Barclay (Yale 1734), the previous incumbent of the mission, and quite likely a relative. He arrived at Albany on this mission, March 1, 1749-50, and gave very general satisfaction there. He was able to preach in

Dutch, and soon acquired a knowledge of the Mohawk tongue, though his time was mainly spent in Albany.

The French war interrupted his labors, and in July, 1759, he was appointed Chaplain to the Royal American Regiment, and continued in this employment, at Fort Niagara, in Wolfe's campaign against Quebec, and elsewhere, until the close of hostilities. In these years, as in his earlier ministry, he was especially devoted to the spiritual care of the Indians within his reach.

In August, 1764, his former patron, the Rev. Dr. Barclay, then Rector of Trinity Church in New York City, died, and Mr. Ogilvie was elected the next month one of the Assistant Ministers of the Church, on a salary of £200, to fill a vacancy caused by the promotion of the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty to the rectorship. He entered at once upon his duties, and in this office maintained his previous reputation for devotedness and piety, and proved to be greatly admired as a popular and captivating lecturer. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him in 1770 by King's, now Columbia College. Besides his parochial duties, he undertook in 1766 a labor left unfinished by Dr. Barclay, that of superintending the publication of a revised edition of the Book of Common Prayer in the Mohawk language, which appeared in 1769.

Dr. Ogilvie continued uninterruptedly in the discharge of his office until his death. On the 18th of November, 1774, he went to St. George's Chapel, in seemingly good health, to lecture in the afternoon, as was his practice on Fridays; but in the beginning of his lecture he was seized with apoplexy, under the effects of which he lingered until the 26th of the same month, when he died, in the 51st year of his age.

By his last will he bequeathed £400 to charitable objects in the church, and £100 to King's College.

The sermon preached at his funeral by his colleague, the Rev. Charles Inglis, afterwards Bishop of Nova Scotia, was published; it thus describes him:

"His person was tall and graceful, his aspect sweet and commanding, his voice excellent, his elocution easy and pleasing, his imagination lively, his memory retentive, and his judgment solid. His temper was even, unclouded, and such as scarcely any accident could ruffle. His heart was humane, tender, and benevolent, burning with zeal for the good of others."

A poetical elegy on his death was published in *Rivington's New York Gazette* for January 5, 1775.

Mrs. Grant, the author of "*Memoirs of an American Lady*," referring to his career in Albany, says of him :

"His appearance was singularly prepossessing ; his address and manners entirely those of a gentleman. His abilities were respectable, his doctrine was pure and scriptural, and his life exemplary, both as a clergyman and in his domestic circle, where he was peculiarly amiable ; add to all this a talent for conversation, extensive reading, and a thorough knowledge of life."

The Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles (Yale 1746) bears testimony incidentally in his *Diary* (July 30, 1771) to Dr. Ogilvie's reputation for liberality of religious sentiment, in quoting a statement apropos of the Presbyterian Churches in New York City, "that Dr. Ogilvie was the only Episcopal Clergyman in New York who vouchsafed to attend a Presbyterian Lecture."

A fine portrait of him by Copley, painted in 1773, is preserved in the vestry-room of Trinity Chapel, New York City, and has been repeatedly engraved.

He published nothing of his own composition. One of his letters to Sir William Johnson, in 1756, is printed in the *Documentary History of New York* ; and others are contained in the *Proceedings of the Society for Propagating the Gospel*.

He married, first, about 1755, Susanna Catharine, elder daughter of Lancaster Symes, Junior, of New York City, whose acquaintance he had probably made through her sister's marriage with the Rev. Theodorus Frelinghuysen, of Albany. He had one son, George, who was graduated at King's College in the year of his father's death, and

became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church; his only daughter also survived him, as well as his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel Marston, Junior, a merchant of New York City. At the time of her marriage to Dr. Ogilvie (April 17, 1769), she was the widow of Philip Philipse, Esquire, of New York City, who died in May, 1768. She died February 4, 1807, aged 79 years and 10 months.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episcopal Church in Conn., i, 155-56. *Berrian*, Hist. of Trinity Church, N. Y., 122, 127-34. *Bollon*, Hist. of Westchester County, i, 322. *Churchman's Magazine*, v, 41-45. *Disosway*, Earliest Churches of N. Y., 75-76. *Documentary History of Episcopal Church in Conn.*, i, 239, 245, 250. *Documentary Hist. of N. Y.*, octavo ed., ii, 714; iii, 1036, 1152; iv, 301-02, 364, 384. *Evergreen*, v, 258-59; x, 193-95. [*Grant*.] *Memoirs of an American Lady*, ii, ch.

ii. *Hawkins*, Missions of the Church of England, 286-91. *Hist. Magazine*, i, 15. *Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections*, iv, 54. *N. Y. Geneal. & Biogr. Record*, v, 3; ix, 121. *N. Y. Hist. Society, Collections for 1870*, 201, 258-59, 262-65. *Perry*, Hist. of the Amer. Episc. Church, i, 328-32. *Riker*, Hist. of Harlem, 597. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, ii, 127-28. *Selleck*, Centenary of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, 10-11, 117. *Sprague*, *Annals of the Amer. Pulpit*, v, 134-37.

THOMAS PAINE was born in the year 1724, in Canterbury, Connecticut, the second son of Abraham and Ruth (Adams) Paine, and grandson of Elisha and Rebecca (Doane) Paine, from Eastham, Massachusetts. His uncles, Elisha, Solomon, and John Paine, were notable leaders of the Separatist movement in Eastern Connecticut, and he was first cousin of his classmate Cleaveland.

In his Senior year he received help from the bequest of John Ellery for needy theological students, and like several others of this class, he found speedy admission to the ranks of the ministry, by means of the Presbytery of Suffolk, Long Island, which licensed him to preach on December 20, 1748, and at the same time recommended him to Cutchogue parish, in the town of Southold, where he appears to have begun to supply the pulpit at once. He

was ordained pastor at Cutchogue by an ecclesiastical council, October 24, 1750,—the church being managed after the Congregational form until 1763, when it was taken under the care of the Presbytery.

Mr. Paine remained in office until his death there, October 15, 1766, in his 43d year.

The inscription on his tomb is as follows :

"In Memory of Rev. Mr. Thomas Paine, late Pastor in this Place, who lived desired by many ; a Distinguished Preacher of Righteousness, and a Successful Healer of the Sick, and Died lamented by most on y^e 15th day of Oct., 1766, in y^e 43d year of his age.

"So quick Ah cruel Death why didst thou strike
That Guide of Souls and Healer of the sick ?
Not Death but God the Author of the Breach
Thereby to prize such useful Men doth teach."

We learn from this that, like many other pastors of his generation, he was also the physician of his flock.

He was married, the day after his ordination, by the Rev. James Sproat (Yale 1741), of Guilford, Connecticut, to Abigail Hull, of Southold, widow of Dr. Daniel Hull, and daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Parker) Wickham.

She died March 12, 1791. Of their children, one daughter died in infancy, and the rest—four sons and two daughters—survived their father; one daughter married Daniel Osborn (Y. C. 1763).

AUTHORITIES.

Paine Family Records, ii, 157, 260. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 140.

ELEAZAR PORTER, fourth child and eldest surviving son of the Hon. Eleazar and Sarah Porter, and grandson of Judge Samuel and Joanna (Cook) Porter, of Hadley, Massachusetts, was born in Hadley, June 27, 1728. His mother was Sarah, fifth daughter of the Hon. William Pitkin, Junior, and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, of East Hartford, Connecticut.

He settled in his native town as a lawyer, and received a commission as Justice of the Peace as early as 1758. His position was a leading one, and his estate one of the largest in the town.

In December, 1777, he was commissioned as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1779 as Judge of Probate; both these offices he retained until his death. He died in Hadley, May 27, 1797, at the age of 69.

He married, August 6, 1754, his first cousin, Anna, only daughter of Colonel John and Elizabeth (Olcott) Pitkin, of East Hartford. She died November 7, 1758, in her 24th year, leaving two daughters.

He next married, September 17, 1760, Susanna, sixth daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards (Yale 1720), who died May 2, 1803, in her 63d year. By this marriage he had six sons, of whom one was graduated at Harvard in 1786 (though all but the last few months of his course were spent at Yale), and became the father of Dr. Timothy Dwight Porter (Yale 1816), a distinguished benefactor of Yale College.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Porter Genealogy, i, 70. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 192-94. *Dwight Family*, ii, 1041-42. 226. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 431, 555-56. *Goodwin*, Geneal. Notes, 65, 171-72. 56. *Pitkin Genealogy*, 15, 16, 33.

SAMUEL SEABURY, second son of the Rev. Samuel Seabury (Harvard 1724), and grandson of Deacon John and Elizabeth (Alden) Seabury, of Groton, Connecticut, was born in Groton, November 30, 1729. His mother was Abigail, daughter of Thomas Mumford, of New London, a zealous adherent of the Church of England. Shortly before this son's birth, the father had been preaching to the farmers in the district afterwards forming the parish of North Groton, now Ledyard; but by this date he had declared for Episcopacy, and on obtaining orders in

1730 was stationed at New London, where he remained until he was transferred to Hempstead, on Long Island, a year or two before this son entered College.

After graduation he took up the study of medicine ; but the same fall began to be employed as lay-reader and catechist by the churchmen at Huntington, about fifteen miles east of his father's parish. He closed this engagement in July, 1752, and then proceeded to Edinburgh for a year's further study of medicine, being still too young to receive priest's orders. Finally, on December 21, 1753, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Thomas, of Lincoln, and was advanced to the priesthood two days later by Bishop Osbaldiston, of Carlisle. He received appointment forthwith as Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he arrived in May, 1754. From this charge he was transferred in 1756 to Jamaica, Long Island, in the adjoining parish to his father, to which he was inducted by Governor Hardy on the 12th of January, 1757. His new field covered Newtown and Flushing as well as Jamaica, and for the first year he had also the oversight and occasional supply of his old parish at New Brunswick. Just before taking this charge he was married, on October 12, 1756, to Mary, daughter of Edward Hicks, of New York City.

The death of his father in 1764 and the increase of his family induced him to accept a proposition of removal to St. Peter's Church, Westchester, New York, where he was inducted as rector, December 3, 1766; here he had also the care of a second congregation, at Eastchester, four miles distant, and in 1774 his straitened circumstances obliged him to open a grammar school for the sake of the addition to his income; he also to some extent practiced medicine.

On the approach of the Revolution he was outspoken in his disapprobation of the Continental Congress and its measures, and was credited with a leading share in the

composition of some obnoxious pamphlets arguing in support of these views. In consequence of this reputation he was seized at his own house, on November 22, 1775, by a party of armed men, and was carried into Connecticut, where he was kept in custody for a month. After this experience it is not surprising that he took refuge within the British lines, on their establishment in his neighborhood in September, 1776, and that he was thenceforth identified with the Royal cause. His residence was in New York City, and he found some employment in officiating to a congregation on Staten Island, and also in the practice of the medical profession. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Oxford University on December 15, 1777, and two months later he was appointed by Sir Henry Clinton chaplain to the King's American Regiment, raised on Long Island from refugees, and commanded by Colonel Edmund Fanning (Yale 1757).

The close of the war found him still in New York City, in intimate association with the other refugee clergymen, especially those from Connecticut. As one result of the Revolution, the inexpediency of depending any longer on English Bishops for ordination began to be recognized, and this led the Connecticut clergy, first of any, to organize as a distinct body, and to select a suitable candidate for consecration as an American Bishop. Accordingly ten Connecticut clergymen met in Woodbury, in the last week of March, 1783, and agreed upon the Rev. Jeremiah Leaming (Yale 1745) and the Rev. Samuel Seabury, as suitable, either of them, for the office. Dr. Leaming declined the suggestion, while Dr. Seabury acceded to it, and accordingly embarked for England early in June, at his own expense. His nomination shows that he was considered to be one of the ablest of the clergy in Connecticut or its neighborhood and one who would be acceptable in the quarter where he sought for consecration as a Bishop.

He arrived in London on June 7, and entered earnestly upon the business of his mission, being the earliest applicant from the new American Union for this purpose. Political influences, however, prevented the English Bishops from proceeding to consecration, and after a disheartening delay of over a year Dr. Seabury made application to the nonjuring Bishops of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and being favorably answered proceeded to Aberdeen in November, 1784, where he was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut, on the 14th of that month.

He sailed from London for Halifax in March, 1785, and after tarrying to visit friends in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick landed in Newport, Rhode Island, on the 20th of June, and arrived in New London, his future residence, seven days later. On the 2d of August he met the clergy of the diocese in convention at Middletown, and on the following day admitted four persons to deacon's orders. For the rest of his life he held the rectorship of St. James's Church, New London, an assistant sharing the duty with him, and the salary thus provided being essential to his support. He also received some small annual contributions from the other churches of the diocese and from friends in England, besides regular half-pay (£50) from the British government as a former chaplain; but his successor in office states (in 1812, in his Address to the Convention) that all that Bishop Seabury ever received from the diocese did not amount to the interest of the money which he had expended from his own property in seeking consecration.

In November, 1790, his jurisdiction as Bishop was extended over the Episcopal Churches in Rhode Island, at their request. During his Episcopate he assisted in but one consecration,—that of Bishop Claggett, of Maryland, in 1792.

He died, very suddenly, of apoplexy, while visiting at a neighbor's house in New London, February 25, 1796, in his 67th year.

His wife died October 12, 1780, in her 44th year. Of their children three daughters and three sons lived to maturity; but the youngest child, who was a clergyman, was the only son through whom the name was perpetuated.

Of the events of Bishop Seabury's life, and of his character, it is the less necessary to speak at length since a full biography by the Rev. Dr. Beardsley has appeared in recent years.

His abilities were unquestionably good, his bearing dignified and courteous, and his administration of his office wise and benignant. A memorial Discourse delivered by the Rev. Abraham Jarvis emphasizes, in describing his intellectual gifts, "his uncommonly clear and easy method of communicating" his thoughts, and attributes to this his great acceptance as a preacher. By the same testimony, "As a Bishop he conducted with great prudence, filled his office with dignity, and lived in perfect harmony with the clergy."

Though himself of a very different type of churchmanship from that of Bishop White and others of his contemporaries, it was in large part due to his good sense and conciliatory attitude that the Episcopal Church in the United States was formed.

Two portraits (one by Earle) are preserved in the family; a third, by Thomas S. Duché, which has been repeatedly engraved, is in the Library of Trinity College, Hartford, which has also the mitre which he was accustomed to wear when exercising episcopal functions. (See a curious description of this, in the *New York Packet* of April 17, 1786.)

In presenting a list of his publications it is necessary to say that statements over his own signature exist, denying that he was the author (either alone or in part) of the first four pamphlets enumerated; but his descendants consider as genuine other manuscripts of his also in existence which claim the authorship. This claim is brought out most fully in an article in the eighth volume of the *Magazine of*

American History (1882). There is no doubt that the pamphlets in question were among the ablest of the arguments published on that side in America.

1. Free Thoughts, on the Proceedings of the Continental Congress, Held at Philadelphia Sept 5, 1774. . . By a Farmer. [N. Y.] 1774. 8°, pp. 24.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Harv. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The same. N. Y., 1775. 8°. [*Brit. Mus.*

The same. London, 1775. 8°, pp. 50.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr.*

This was answered, among others, by Alexander Hamilton (then in his 18th year).

2. The Congress Canvassed: or, an Examination into the Conduct of the Delegates, at their Grand Convention, Held in Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1774. Addressed to the Merchants of New-York. By A. W. Farmer, Author of Free Thoughts, &c. [N. Y.] 1774. 8°, pp. 28. [*Brit. Mus. Harv. N. Y. H. S. Watkinson. Y. C.*

The same. London, 1775. 8°, pp. 59.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. N. Y. State Libr.*

The phrase "A. W. Farmer" signifies A Westchester Farmer.

3. A View of the Controversy between Great-Britain and her Colonies: including a Mode of Determining their present Disputes, finally and effectually [*sic*], and of Preventing All Future Contentions. In a Letter, to the Author [Alexander Hamilton] of A Full Vindication of the Measures of the Congress. By A. W. Farmer, Author of Free Thoughts, &c. N.-Y., 1774. 8°, pp. 37.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. N. Y. H. S.*

The same. London, 1775. 8°, pp. iv, 90.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. L. I. Hist. Soc. N. Y. State Libr.*

This pamphlet was also answered by Hamilton.

4. An Alarm to the Legislature of the Province of New-York, occasioned by the present Political Disturbances in North America; Addressed to the Honourable Representatives in General Assembly convened. N.-Y., 1775. 8°, pp. 13.

[*B. Ath. John Carter Brown. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr.*

5. A Discourse on II Tim. iii, 16. Delivered in St. Paul's and St. George's Chapels, in New York, on Sunday the 11th of May 1777. N. Y., 1777. 8°.

6. A Discourse [from Psalms cxxxiii, 1] on Brotherly Love, Preached before the Hon. Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, of Zion Lodge, at St. Paul's Chapel, in New-York, on the Festival of St. John the Baptist, 1777. N.-Y., 1777. 16°, pp. 20.

[*N. Y. H. S.*

7. St. Peter's Exhortation to fear God and honor the King, explained and inculcated; in a Discourse [from I Peter, ii, 17] addressed to His Majesty's Provincial Troops, in Camp at King's-Bridge, on Sunday the 28th Sept. 1777. Published at the Desire of His Excellency Major General Tryon. N.-Y. 8°, pp. 23.

[*B. Ath.*

8. A Sermon [from Hebrews xiii, 1], preached before the Grand Lodge, and the other Lodges of Ancient Free-masons, in New-York, at St. Paul's Chapel, on the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, 1782. N.-Y., 1783. 8°, pp. 23. [*N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.*

9. The Address of the Episcopal Clergy of Connecticut, to the Right Reverend Bishop Seabury, with the Bishop's Answer. . . . Also, Bishop Seabury's first Charge, to the Clergy of his Diocess, Delivered at Middletown, August 4th, 1785. . . New-Haven. 8°, pp. 8 + 15.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The Address to the Bishop, with his Answer, and Dr. Leaming's Sermon on the occasion, were reprinted at Edinburgh in 1786 (8°, pp. 40).

10. Bishop Seabury's Second Charge, to the Clergy of his Diocess, Delivered at Derby, on the 22d of September, 1786. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 20. [*C. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

11. A Sermon [from I Tim. vi, 17-19] delivered before the Boston Episcopal Charitable Society, in Trinity Church; at their Anniversary Meeting on Easter Tuesday March 25, 1788. Boston, 1788. 8°, pp. 24.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. M. H. S. Y. C.*

12. The duty of considering our ways.—A Sermon [from Haggai i, 7] preached in St. James' Church, New-London, on Ashwednesday, 1789. N.-H. 8°, pp. 18. [*A. C. A. C. H. S. Y. C.*

The sermon consists of an urgent exhortation to repentance, enforced mainly by the warning derived from the devastation caused recently by the ravages of an insect destroying the wheat crop.

13. An Earnest Persuasive to Frequent Communion ; Addressed to those Professors of the Church of England, in Connecticut, who neglect that Holy Ordinance. New-Haven, 1789. 8°, pp. 23.

[C. H. S. Y. C.

Reprinted at Middletown, in 1816, 12°, pp. 23 ; also in The Gospel Advocate, vol. 2, for April, 1822 (pp. 106-17). Boston.

14. An Address to the Ministers and Congregations of the Presbyterian and Independent persuasions in the United States of America. By a Member of the Episcopal Church. 1790. 12°, pp. 57.

[B. Ath. N. Y. H. S.

An ingenious and skilful arrangement of the arguments for Episcopacy.

15. A Discourse [from Matth. xxviii, 18-20], delivered in St. John's Church, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, at the conferring the Order of Priesthood on the Rev. Robert Fowle, on the Festival of St. Peter, 1791. Boston, 1791. 8°, pp. 22.

[A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.

16. A Discourse [from Colossians iii, 14] delivered before the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in Trinity-Church, New-York, on the Twelfth day of September, 1792. N.-Y., 1792. 8°, pp. 27.

[N. Y. H. S.

17. Discourses on Several Subjects. N.-Y., 1793. 2 vols. 8°, pp. x, 344 ; viii, 301.

[B. Ath.

These were republished in 1815, under the supervision of the Rev. Philander Chase. Hudson. 2 v. 8°, pp. 298 ; 300.

[A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. Harv. Y. C.

This reprint contains also three of the sermons included in the collection mentioned below (No. 20).

18. A Discourse [from Hebr. xiii, 1] delivered in St. James' Church, in New-London, on Tuesday the 23d of December, 1794 ; before an Assembly of Free and Accepted Masons, convened for the purpose of installing a Lodge in that City. New-London, 1795. 8°, pp. 23.

[A. A. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.

19. A Discourse [from Hebr. iii, 4] Delivered before an Assembly of Free and Accepted Masons, Convened for the purpose of Installing a Lodge in the City of Norwich, in Connecticut, on the Festival of St. John the Baptist, 1795. Norwich, 1715 [sic]. 8°, pp. 17.

[C. H. S.

This is "respectfully inscribed" to President Washington "by his affectionate Brother and most devoted Servant, Samuel Seabury."

20. After his death was issued :

Discourses on Several Important Subjects. Published from Manuscripts prepared by the Author for the Press. N.-Y., 1798. 8°, pp. 279. [B. Ath. B. Publ. Y. C.

The first discourse, in six parts, entitled Observations on the History of Pharaoh, occupies nearly half the volume. Proposals for printing this volume by subscription were issued in December, 1794.

Besides these separate original compositions, Bishop Seabury issued two volumes for the use of the congregations in his diocese, as follows :

21. The Communion-Office, or Order for the Administration of the Holy Eucharist, or Supper of the Lord. With Private Devotions. Recommended to the Episcopal Congregations in Connecticut, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Seabury. New-London, 1786. 12°, pp. 23. [Harv. N. Y. H. S.

This is reprinted in the Appendix to the Life of the Bishop by Dr. Beardsley ; and, in two editions, in Fac-simile, with an Historical Sketch and Notes, by the Rev. Professor Samuel Hart (1874 and 1883).

22. The Psalter or Psalms of David, Pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches. With the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer Daily throughout the year. New London, 1795. 12°.

23. "A Sermon [from Ps. xli, 1] preached in Christ Church, Philadelphia, before the Corporation for the relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, at their Anniversary Meeting, October 7, 1789," was printed at Philadelphia in 1880 (11 pp., 8°), from the author's MS., in the possession of his great-grandson ; it is contained in a collection of Five similar Sermons (1769-89), published by the Corporation described in the title.

A large amount of Bishop Seabury's correspondence, both private and official, has been printed, in the Life by Dr. Beardsley, and in other documentary accounts of the American Episcopal Church.

A specimen of his (probably rare) contributions to the periodical press is reprinted by the Rev. Dr. Love in his recent volume

on the Fast & Thanksgiving Days of New England, in an account of the History of the adoption of Good Friday (in 1795) as the day of the annual State Fast in Connecticut; a portion of an anonymous article by Bishop Seabury, published in The Connecticut Gazette for March 19, 1795, in defence of a refusal to celebrate a public Thanksgiving Day in Lent, is there quoted (pp. 351-53).

In the American Church Monthly for 1858 (vol. iii, pp. 321-33, 401-14) was printed for the first time from the original manuscript an incomplete theological treatise by Bishop Seabury, written probably before the Revolution; it is a polemical arraignment of Calvinism.

AUTHORITIES.

- Amer. Quarterly Church Review, xv, 30-75; xxxiii, 161-98; xlvi, 44-61. *Batterson*, The American Episcopate, 17-50. *Beardsley*, Life & Correspondence of Samuel Seabury. *Bolton*, Church in Westchester County, 79-104. *Caulkins*, Hist. of New London, 419, 443, 593-95. Connecticut Church Documents, i, 245, 248, 321-28; ii, *passim*. Conn. Journal, March 10, 1796. *Hal-lam*, Annals of St. James's, New London, 22, 31-32, 70-81, 105-6. *Hawkins*, Missions of the Church of England, 294-308. *Jarvis Family*, 284-85. Magazine of Amer. History, viii, 117-22. N. London Hist. Soc. Papers, vol. i, pt. 4, p. 86. N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record, xx, 49-62. *Onderdonk*, Hist. of Grace Church, Jamaica, 57-66. *Perry*, Hist. of the Amer. Episcopal Church, ii, 437-55. *Riker*, Annals of Newtown, 248-51. *Sabin*, Dict. of Books relating to America, xix, 177-83. *Scharf*, Hist. of Westchester County, i, 303-16. *Shea*, Life and Epoch of Hamilton, 292-309. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 149-58. *Stubbs*, Record of Christ Church, New Brunswick (1865), 9-12. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., ii, 32-33. *Wells*, Life of Samuel Adams, i, 249-50.
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JOHN SHEPARD, son of Lieutenant Isaac and Mary Shepard, and grandson of Isaac and Hannah Shepard, of Plainfield, Connecticut, was born in Plainfield, April 25, 1728.

He died, unmarried, at his home in Plainfield, on December 9, 1749, in his 22d year.

ELIJAH SILL, tenth child and sixth son of Joseph and Phebe Sill, of Lyme, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain Joseph and Jemima (Belcher) Sill, was born in the neighborhood known as Silltown, in Lyme, November 8, 1724. About 1733 his parents removed to the North

Parish, now called Hamburg Society, in Lyme. His mother was the daughter of Lieutenant Richard and Elizabeth (Hyde) Lord, of Lyme. A younger brother was graduated here in 1754.

He studied theology with his pastor, the Rev. George Beckwith (Yale 1728), and as early as June, 1751, received a call to settle as pastor of the North Society in the town of New Fairfield, Litchfield County, Connecticut, since 1803 the town of Sherman. Here he was ordained October 16, 1751, the sermon delivered on the occasion by Mr. Beckwith being subsequently printed.

The parish was thinly populated and poor; and after many years of hardship, Mr. Sill was dismissed with the concurrence of the Consociation, on account of difficulties respecting salary, October 5, 1779. A year or two later he removed to Dorset, in Bennington County, Vermont, and by his labors there he succeeded in organizing a Congregational Church, over which he was installed, on the day on which the Church was gathered, September 22, 1784. He was dismissed from this charge after about five years, when he removed to New York State, where he preached for a brief period to the settlers in what afterwards became the townships of Greenfield and Mill Town, now Milton, near Saratoga Springs. He soon removed again, however (about 1790), to Chenango, in what is now Broome County. Later he preached in Otsego County, in what was soon organized as the township of Burlington, where he died in 1792, at the age of 68.

He married Dorcas Bennett, of Newtown, Connecticut, by whom he had several children; at least three sons and one daughter lived to maturity.

He preached the Vermont Election Sermon in 1788, but it does not appear to have been published.

AUTHORITIES.

Hemmenway, Vermont Hist. Gazetteer, i, 190-91. *Sill Genealogy*, 10, 70-71. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 1st edition, 771-72. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 47, 167.

WILLIAM SMITH is little more than a name to us. From his rank in the class his father appears to have been a civilian of good standing.

He took his second degree in 1753, and his name is first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of 1784.

It is conjectured that he should be identified with the William Smith, son of Nathaniel Smith, Esq., of Moriches, Long Island, who received instruction in 1742 from the Rev. Silvanus White (Harv. 1722), of Southampton.

AUTHORITIES.

250th Anniversary of Southampton, 85, 93.

DANIEL STOCKING, the only child of Captain Joseph and Abigail Stocking, of Middletown, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Jane (Mould) Stocking, was born on the 18th of January, 1727-28, in that part of Middletown (Upper Houses) which is now the town of Cromwell. His mother was the third daughter of Joseph and Mary (Starr) Ranney, of Middletown.

Soon after leaving College he was disposed to take orders in the Church of England, but for lack of encouragement never took that step.

His life was spent in his native town, largely in the business of school teaching.

He died in Middletown, December 23, 1800, aged nearly 73 years.

He married, first, Sarah, fourth daughter of the Rev. Hezekiah Gold (Harv. 1719), of Stratford, Connecticut, and sister of the Rev. Hezekiah Gold (Yale 1751); she died on August 9, 1756, in her 28th year, having borne him four children, two of whom died in infancy. He next married, on September 21, 1757, Bethiah Kirby, by whom he had eight children.

AUTHORITIES.

Connecticut Church Documents, i, town, 249. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, 251. *Dudley*, Hist. of Cromwell, 24. ii, 1207. *F. F. Starr*, MS. Letter, Oct. *Field*, Centennial Address at Middle- 17, 1895.

MICHAEL TODD, eldest son of Michael and Mary Todd, of New Haven, and grandson of Michael and Elizabeth Todd, was born in New Haven on August 10, 1729. A younger brother was graduated in 1751. His mother was a daughter of Abram and Elizabeth (Glover) Dickerman, of New Haven.

His father died about the time he entered College, and his mother subsequently married Colonel John Hubbard, thus making him a step-brother of his classmate Hubbard.

He became an extensive merchant in his native town, and died here, May 6, 1776, in his 47th year. His estate was inventoried at over £2000.

He married, August 10, 1749, Eunice, eldest daughter of Captain James and Mary (Hitchcock) Peck, of New Haven. She was born February 14, 1731-32, and died in November, 1765, in her 34th year.

He next married, September 15, 1766, Mary, eldest daughter of John and Hannah (Smith) Rowe, of East Haven, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; the younger son, Dr. Eli Todd, was graduated here in 1787, and became a distinguished physician. One daughter married the Hon. Samuel Chandler Crafts (Harvard 1790), son of Ebenezer Crafts (Yale 1759).

His second wife survived him, married a Holt, and died about 1789, aged 45 years.

AUTHORITIES.

Dodd, E. Haven Register, 145. New 595. Tuttle Family, 34-35.
Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii,

JAMES WADSWORTH, son of James and Abigail Wadsworth, of Durham, Connecticut, and grandson of the Honorable Colonel James and Ruth (Noyes) Wadsworth, of Durham, was born in that town, according to the record on his tombstone, on July 8, 1730. His mother was a Penfield, of Guilford origin.

His father and grandfather were much employed in public service, and he followed in their steps. As early as 1753 he was a lieutenant in the militia, and in the Ticonderoga campaigns of 1758 and 1759 he held a Captain's commission. In 1756 he succeeded his grandfather as town-clerk, and in 1759 he began his long service as a Representative in the General Assembly from Durham, serving for two sessions as a colleague with his father, and at over fifty sessions in all from this date to 1785,—in the last two of the series being the Speaker of the House.

In 1762 he was first commissioned as Justice of the Peace, and in 1773 received the appointment of Assistant Judge of the New Haven County Court, and was promoted to the presiding Judgeship five years later.

He held the rank of Colonel in the Tenth Regiment of the Militia in 1775, and on the news from Lexington went to the aid of Massachusetts with a selection of troops from his brigade. He led another instalment of troops to the siege of Boston in January, 1776, and in June was commissioned Brigadier-General over the Connecticut regiments raised to reinforce Washington at New York.

In May, 1777, after the death of David Wooster (Yale 1738), he was promoted to the position of Major-General of the State forces, and as such looked after the militia until his resignation in May, 1779.

He also served during the war most usefully as a member of the Council of Safety.

After the return of peace he was for three years (1783-86) one of the Delegates to Congress under the Articles of Confederation, and in 1785 he was promoted from the

Lower House of the Connecticut Assembly to the rank of Assistant, or member of the Governor's Council,—an office for which he had been put in nomination as early as 1776. In this office he served for two years (1786–88), being also Comptroller of the State for the same period.

He was a member of the State Convention which ratified, in January, 1788, the Constitution of the United States. He led the opposition, however, on this occasion, and not being able conscientiously to take the oath of fidelity to the new constitution, he retired thenceforth from public life.

All the accounts of him which have come down to us emphasize a peculiar dignity of manner which was characteristic of him, joined with an antique strictness of morals.

He died in Durham, September 22, 1817, in his 88th year.

He married, January 13, 1757, Katharine, daughter of Ebenezer and Rhoda Guernsey, of Durham, who died December 13, 1813, at the age of 81. Their children were two daughters, both of whom died in infancy; and his property descended to the children of his brothers and sisters.

AUTHORITIES.

Field, Statistical Account of Middlesex County, 119–20. *Fowler*, Hist. of Durham, 184–86, 351. *Hinman*, Conn. in the War of the Revolution, 145, etc. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 198–99.

NOADIAH WARNER, youngest son of Jacob Warner, Junior, and Mary Warner, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, November 3, 1726. His father died about the beginning of his Senior year, and he himself died before the close of 1748.

AUTHORITIES.

Judd, Hist. of Hadley, 589.

IZRAHIAH WETMORE, third son of Izrahiah Wetmore, and nephew of the Rev. James Wetmore (Yale 1714), was born in Stratford, Connecticut, on August 30, 1728. His father, after studying for the ministry, married in Stratford, Sarah, daughter of Sergeant John and Dorothy (Hawley) Booth, the result of which was that he remained in Stratford, though never settled in the ministry. He died early, a few days after the birth of this son.

After the father's death the family seem to have removed to the Eastern part of the Colony, and the graduate was resident in Windham when, in the spring of 1750, he was licensed to preach by a committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers. From October, 1751, to February, 1752, he was preaching in Reading, Connecticut, and declined an invitation to settle. In the following May he was supplying Abington Parish, in Pomfret, and in July, 1752, the Fairfield East Association advised the church in Stratford to apply to him to supply their vacant pulpit. The result was that he was called to settle as their pastor,—action being taken by the Society on January 4, 1753, and the ordination by the Fairfield East Consociation being held on May 16.

The following account of his ministry in Stratford is extracted from a manuscript letter of a former parishioner, the Rev. Nathan Birdseye (Yale 1736), addressed to the Rev. Benjamin Trumbull (Yale 1759):—

“He was a gentleman of good gifts and qualifications, and could compose with great ease and perspicuity. When Mr. Glass’s and Sandeman’s writings appeared in the country [about 1764], he unhappily too much imbibed some of their peculiar sentiments, and seemed in his way of preaching, for a while, to exclude the use of means and human endeavors in respect to the unregenerate; but by degrees, in time, he appeared to get off from those peculiarities and returned pretty near to his former method of preaching. He fell under discouragements in his ministry, thought he did no good, and could exercise no discipline in the church, and we could not expect Christ’s presence without it; and complained

he could not live with the small pittance they allowed him ; though after his dismissal his family severely felt the want of it. He informed his people he must resign his ministry. They sent a large committee to divert him from his purpose, but without effect. They proposed to him to call an ecclesiastical council, and take their advice ; but he replied, there was no need of it, the votes of the church and society would be sufficient. Accordingly upon his importunity, though with great reluctance, they voted him a dismission in April, 1780."

President Stiles expresses the same result more tersely, in his Diary, in stating that Mr. Wetmore resigned his charge on April 1, 1780, "through tenderness of conscience, because he could not keep his church so pure as he wished."

He was an ardent patriot, and anecdotes are still told of his enthusiasm at the victories of the American forces.

In August, 1782, he began to supply the vacant pulpit in the North Stratford Society, in what is now the town of Trumbull, and he was installed over this church, October 13, 1785, remaining with them until his death there, on August 3, 1798, at the age of 70. He had been for some years afflicted with a cancer near one of his eyes, and the progress of this disease caused his death, after a few hours' illness.

He married, December 30, 1756, Phebe, eldest daughter of the Hon. Robert Walker (Yale 1730), of Stratford. She died September 12, 1784, in her 45th year, and he next married, March 18, 1788, Anna, daughter of James and Abigail (Ward) Ward, of Middletown, Connecticut, who was born November 27, 1741, and died July 5, 1812.

By his first marriage he had nine sons and three daughters ; one son (Charles Henry) was graduated here in 1804. By the second marriage there were no children.

He published :

1. A Sermon [from Eph. i, 21, 22], Preached before the Honorable General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, on the Day of their Anniversary Election, May 13th, 1773. [New-London, 1773.] 4°, pp. 40. [A. C. A. M. H. S. Y. C.]

This Sermon is chiefly remarkable for a passage defending the separation of church and state, and an appendix on the same subject.

A second edition was called for. (Norwich, 1775. 8°, pp. 31.)
[Y. C.]

2. The Important Duties and Qualifications of Gospel Ministers, considered in a Sermon [from I Peter, v, 2, 3] preached at the Ordination of the Rev. David Lewis Beebee to the Pastoral Office over the First Church of Christ, in Woodbridge,—February 23, 1791. New-Haven, 1791. 8°, pp. 22. [C. H. S.]

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Aug. 22, 1798. 150th Anniversary of Church in Redding, 20. Orcutt, Hist. of Stratford, i, 235, 308, 371, 412-13, 462; ii, 1016, 1331. Pres.	Stiles, MS. Diary, Apr. 8, 1780. Todd, Hist. of Redding, 81. Wetmore Memorial, 117-19.
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THOMAS WILLIAMS was born in that part of Pomfret, Connecticut, which was then called Mortlake, and is now the town of Brooklyn, May 6, 1725, the third child of William Williams (a son of Samuel and Sarah (May) Williams), of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who in 1720 removed to land which his father had acquired in Mortlake, and settled there, becoming a deacon in the church which was organized there in 1734. His wife was Sarah Stephens, of Roxbury; and he was a brother of the Rev. Ebenezer Williams (Harvard 1709), one of the Fellows of the College, and pastor of the First Church in Pomfret.

He studied theology after graduation, perhaps in New Haven, where he taught the Hopkins Grammar School from 1751 to 1753. In October, 1753, he was invited to supply the vacant pulpit in East (now South) Windsor, Connecticut, where he gave such satisfaction that in 1764 he received a call to settle, which he declined. On account of the failure of his health he returned to his native village, and passed a useful life there as a civilian, on his paternal farm. From 1757 he held a commission

as Justice of the Peace, and between 1769 and 1777 he served as Representative at a dozen sessions of the General Assembly. He died in Pomfret, on April 3, 1778, at the age of 53 years.

He married, December 1, 1758, Mariann, youngest child of Governor Roger and Sarah (Drake) Wolcott, of East Windsor, Connecticut.

By this marriage he had two daughters and one son, who survived him. The Rev. Thomas Williams (Yale 1800) was a nephew.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 247, 831. *Wolcott*, Mem. of the Wolcotts, 118-20. *Wolcott Memorial*, 30.
Williams, Hist. of the Williams Fam-



Annals, 1748-49

During this year more stone was drawn for the cellar of the proposed new building, and bricks and planks began to be purchased and stored.

In May, 1749, Ezra Stiles took the place of Alexander Phelps as Tutor, and at the ensuing Commencement the Rev. Solomon Williams (Harvard 1719), of Lebanon, was elected to a seat in the Corporation, in the place of the Rev. Ebenezer Williams, his father's cousin, of Pomfret, who resigned on account of his health; the new appointee was a minister of exceptionally wide influence, and was destined to have a corresponding weight in the important changes in the College for the next twenty years.

In view of some excess among the students, the Corporation voted, at the Commencement in 1749, "that the Butler shall have Liberty to sell 20 Barrels of Strong Beer in a year, and no more. And that if any Undergraduate shall buy any *Quantity* of Strong Beer of any person in the Town of New-Haven, besides the Butler, without Liberty from the President or a Tutor, he shall be fined not exceeding one Shilling Sterling."

At the same time the charge for tuition was raised from four shillings and sixpence to five shillings per quarter.

The entering class this year was unusually small, and the whole number of students significantly less than for some ten years previously.

Sketches, Class of 1749

*Thomas Russell, A.M.	*1803
*Samuel Dickinson, A.M.	*1769
* <i>Samuel Hopkins</i> , A.M. et Harv. 1754, S.T.D. 1802, Tutor	*1811
*Jacobus Abrahamus Hillhouse, A.M., Tutor	*1775
*Petrus Buell	*1752
* <i>Samuel Sherwood</i> , A.M. et Neo-Cæs. 1755	*1783
* <i>Aaron Brown</i> , A.M.	*1775
* <i>Josephus Strong</i> , A.M.	*1803
*Samuel Brown, A.M. et Columb. 1758	
* <i>David Ripley</i> , A.M. et Harv. 1754	*1785
* <i>Benjamin Griswold</i>	*1751
* <i>Elija Lathrop</i> , A.M.	*1797
*Johannes Clark, A.M. 1753	*1822
* <i>Gideon Hawley</i> , A.M. et Harv. 1763	*1807
*Daniel Osborn, A.M.	*1804
*Nathaniel Porter, A.M.	*1775
*Augustinus Munson, A.M.	
* <i>Daniel Welch</i> , A.M.	*1782
*Josias Topping	
*Nymphas Marston, A.M.	*1788
*Johannes VanHorne, A.M.	*1805
* <i>Deliverance Smith</i> , A.M.	*1785
* <i>Nathanael Bartlett</i> , A.M.	*1810

NATHANIEL BARTLETT, second son and third child of Daniel Bartlett, of the North parish in Guilford, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Sarah (Meigs) Bartlett, was born in Guilford, on April 22, 1727. His mother was Ann, daughter of John and Ann (Leete) Collins, of Guilford, and sister of the Rev. Timothy Collins (Yale 1718).

He studied theology, and soon after he had been licensed to preach the Hartford South Association advised the Congregational Church in Kensington Society, in Farmington, to hear him as a candidate.

In January, 1753, he began to preach in the parish (now town) of Redding, then in Fairfield, Connecticut, where he received a call to settle in April. He was ordained there, May 23, 1753, and continued in office for nearly fifty-seven years, or until his death in Redding, on the 11th of January, 1810, in his 83d year. His youngest son, the Rev. Jonathan Bartlett (honorary M.A. Yale 1801), was settled as colleague pastor in February, 1796, and was dismissed on account of the failure of his health in June, 1809; another colleague pastor was settled in the following October.

Mr. Bartlett was fully in sympathy with the principles of the Revolution, and peculiarly obnoxious to the Tories of his neighborhood. He officiated frequently as chaplain to General Putnam's division of the Continental army during its encampment in the western part of the town in the winter of 1778-79. His two elder sons served in the army, and his house was reported to contain a store of arms and ammunition for use in any emergency.

Mr. Bartlett is described, by the historian of the town, as "a gentleman of the old school, of an equable temper, a just man, a fine scholar, and an eloquent preacher." He directed the preparation for College of several of the youth of his parish, and among them the distinguished Joel Barlow (Yale 1778). The inventory of his estate amounted to about \$5000, and included a scanty library of 24 volumes and 85 pamphlets.

He married, June 13, 1753, Eunice, youngest child of Jonathan and Eunice (Barker) Russell, of Branford, Connecticut, and granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel Russell (Y. C. 1712). She survived him, but only for a few months, with their children, three daughters and three sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Centennial Papers of the General Hist. of Conn., ii, 375. 150th Anniversary of 1st Church, Redding, 20-27.
 Conference of Conn., 47. *Hurd*, Hist. of Fairfield County, 578-602. *Hollister*, *Todd*, Hist. of Redding, 84-85, 177-78.

AARON BROWN, the youngest son of Deacon Cornelius and Abigail Brown, of Poquonnock Society, in the northwestern part of Windsor, Connecticut, and grandson of Peter and Mary (Gillet) Brown, was born in Windsor, May 3, or 31, 1725. His mother was the elder daughter of Josiah and Abigail (Loomis) Barber, of Windsor.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach, on June 5, 1750, by the Hartford North Association of Congregational Ministers. In October, 1750, he began preaching to the society in the northwestern part of Simsbury, Connecticut, now the town of Granby, where he continued until December, 1751. In December, 1752, he was invited to preach as a candidate for settlement in Kensington Society, now in Berlin, but at that time a part of Farmington, Connecticut; and in the following March he declined a formal call to that place.

On the 10th of September, 1753, he received a substantially unanimous call to the First Church in the northern part of Killingly, Connecticut, now the town of East Putnam, on a yearly salary of forty, to be raised by degrees to fifty pounds. He was ordained over this church, on the 9th of January, 1754 (the sermon by the Rev. Marston Cabot, of Thompson, being afterwards published), and married on the 21st of November next, Mrs. Damaris Howe, daughter of Captain Joseph Cady, of Killingly, and widow of the Rev. Perley Howe (Harvard 1731), who had been settled over this society from April, 1746, till his death in March, 1753. She had by her first husband four sons who grew to maturity, one of whom—Joseph—was prepared for College by his step-father, and was graduated at Yale with distinguished honor in 1765.

In the same class was another pupil of Mr. Brown's, Manasseh Cutler, who also achieved distinction.

Mr. Brown's pastorate was quiet and successful. His sudden death occurred at the house of the Rev. Mr. Messenger, in Ashford, about ten miles from his own home, on the 12th of September, 1775, in his 51st year, on his return from the funeral of his brilliant step-son, Joseph Howe, pastor of the New South Church, Boston, who had died in Hartford on the 25th of August.

The bereaved wife and mother died on the 4th of the following February, at the age of 58.

Mr. Brown by his last will bequeathed a legacy of £100 to the church of which he was pastor. The inventory of his estate amounted to £718, of which £9½ were in books. He left no children, two daughters having died young.

AUTHORITIES.

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| <i>Andrews</i> , New Britain Memorial, 50- | <i>Loomis</i> Family, Female Branches, i, |
| 51. <i>Congregational Quarterly</i> , iii, 16. | 265. <i>Stiles</i> , Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., |
| <i>Larned</i> , Hist. of Windham County, i, | ii, 118. |
| 530; ii, 159. <i>Loomis</i> , Genealogy of the | |
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SAMUEL BROWN'S origin is unknown. He was not of New Haven birth, though he was at one time a protégé of the Rev. Isaac Browne (Yale 1729), a native of West Haven.

About the month of April, 1755, he began to keep a school in the village of Second River, now Belleville, about three miles north of Newark, New Jersey, and containing about 300 inhabitants,—at the same time acting as lay-reader to the Episcopal mission there. The Rev. Isaac Browne was then the missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Newark, and through his agency Samuel Brown was appointed in 1756 one of the Society's schoolmasters, to be stationed at Second River, with an annual salary of £10. He was admitted to the



ad eundem degree of Master of Arts at King's (now Columbia) College in 1758.

He was still at the same post in 1759, by which time his salary was £50.

Nothing later is known. His name is first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of Graduates published in 1778.

AUTHORITIES.

Abstracts of Proceedings of Soc. for *derson*, Days of Old, 20. N. J. Hist. Propagating the Gospel, 1757, 51. *Hen-* Soc. Proceedings, 2d Series, ix, 218.

PETER BUELL, Junior, the eldest child of Captain Peter Buell, of Coventry, Connecticut, by his second wife, Martha, youngest daughter of John and Abigail (Lathrop) Huntington, of Norwich, and widow of Noah Grant, of Tolland, Connecticut, was born in Coventry, October 22, 1729. A half-brother, the Rev. Samuel Buell, was graduated here in 1741. Another half-brother, Noah Grant, was the great-grandfather of General U. S. Grant.

He died in Coventry, unmarried, June 2, 1752, in his 23d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Welles, Hist. of the Buell Family, 38, 62.

JOHN CLARK, fifth child and second son of Moses and Elizabeth Clark, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Hannah (Pratt) Clark, of Hartford, was born in Lebanon, January 7, 1727-28. His mother was the eldest child of Lieutenant Samuel and Mary (Clark) Huntington, of Lebanon.

He became a physician in his native town, and after 1773 held a commission as Justice of the Peace. He also represented Lebanon in the General Assembly in 1776 and 1777.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also outlines the methodology used in the study and the results obtained. The second part of the paper discusses the implications of the study and the conclusions drawn from the research. It also provides a summary of the findings and a list of references.

The third part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study and the areas for future research. It also provides a list of references and a summary of the findings. The fourth part of the paper discusses the conclusions drawn from the research and the implications of the study. It also provides a list of references and a summary of the findings.

The fifth part of the paper discusses the conclusions drawn from the research and the implications of the study. It also provides a list of references and a summary of the findings. The sixth part of the paper discusses the conclusions drawn from the research and the implications of the study. It also provides a list of references and a summary of the findings.

On the 7th of November, 1751, he married his third cousin, Jerusha, fourth daughter of Colonel Jabez and Elizabeth (Edwards) Huntington, of Windham, Connecticut, and niece of Jonathan Edwards. Of this marriage were born eight sons and four daughters, of whom all but one son lived to maturity. Four sons were physicians, and one, Erastus, who was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786, became a lawyer of local distinction. A daughter of the youngest son has been widely known as a popular writer under the name of "Grace Greenwood." One daughter married the Hon. George Bliss (Yale 1784), and another married the Rev. Ludovicus Weld (Harvard 1789).

Dr. Clark and his wife removed in advanced life to the house of their son Erastus, in Utica, New York, where they died,—he at the age of 95 on December 23, 1822, and she at the age of 92 on December 14, 1823. Since the death of the Rev. Richard Mansfield, of the Class of 1741, in April, 1820, he had been the oldest living graduate of the College.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Genealogical Notes, 26-27. *Jones*, Annals of Oneida County, 509-
Huntington Family Memoir, 86, 97-98. 10.

SAMUEL DICKINSON, third son and fourth child of the Rev. Moses Dickinson (Yale 1717), was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, October 23, 1728.

He studied medicine, and settled in practice in Danbury, in his native county. He was also in public life, as a Representative in the General Assembly in five sessions from 1763 to 1766; and in May, 1767, he was appointed by the Assembly County Surveyor of Lands for Fairfield County.

He died in the early part of the year 1769,—administration on his slender estate (valued at only \$550) being

granted on July 6 to his widow Rebecca. His only surviving child was a daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Hall, Hist. of Norwalk, 225.

BENJAMIN GRISWOLD, Junior, the eldest child of Captain Benjamin and Esther Griswold, of Poquonnock Society, in the northwestern part of the town of Windsor, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cook) Griswold, of Windsor, was born in that town, December 15, 1727. His mother was a daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Bissell) Gaylord, of Windsor.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach on the 2d of October, 1750, by the Hartford North Association of Congregational Ministers. His health, however, failed, and he died at his father's house, unmarried, September 1, 1751, in his 24th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 354.

GIDEON HAWLEY, son of Gideon and Hannah (or Anna) Hawley, of Stratfield Parish (now Bridgeport), in Stratford, and grandson of Ephraim and Sarah (Welles) Hawley, of New Stratford, now Trumbull, Connecticut, was born in Stratfield, November 5, 1727. His mother, a daughter of Lieutenant James Bennett, of Stratfield, died at his birth, and his father about three years after.

At an early period he resolved to fit himself for the office of a missionary among the Indians. He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers on May 1, 1750, and began his missionary career in February, 1752, by taking charge of

a few families of Iroquois in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, under the direction of Jonathan Edwards, who had recently been settled there as preacher to the whites and to the resident Housatonic Indians. The support of both missionaries was furnished by the (London) Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians of North America.

His labors here, as preacher and teacher, were hindered by the effects of local quarrels, and early in 1754 he accepted an appointment, from the same Society, to establish a mission among the Six Nations, on the Susquehanna, in the neighborhood where the Rev. Elihu Spencer (Yale 1746) had made a similar attempt unsuccessfully five or six years before. Mr. Hawley was ordained to this work, in the Old South Church, Boston, on July 31, 1754, and for two years he remained at his post, in the present township of Windsor, in Broome County. In later years he wrote an interesting account of the preliminaries of this mission, and Sir William Johnson's minutes of the conferences held by him at this period with the Iroquois give evidence of Mr. Hawley's usefulness. Through a long life of devotion to the same class of objects he looked back to this experience as the most attractive and most fruitful portion of his missionary labors.

The war with the French which broke out in 1755 did not affect his mission until 1756; but in May of that year he was obliged to leave, and soon after his arrival at Boston received a commission as Chaplain to Colonel Richard Gridley's regiment, and on July 12 joined the army going against Crown Point. He returned to New England on account of sickness in October, and after the campaign was over, endeavored to return to his mission, but found it unsafe to do so, and spent the winter in West Springfield. In the spring of 1757, he received urgent messages from his former flock, and renewed the attempt to rejoin them; but was restrained by the prevalence of the small-pox. He then went on to Boston, and while there was deputed by the Commissioners who represented his former employ-

ers to visit the plantations of Indians in the old Plymouth Colony, and particularly the large one (of about 300) at Marshpee, which had been for fifteen years without an English minister, and had not seconded the efforts of the Commissioners to fill the vacancy. Mr. Hawley succeeded in conciliating the Indians, and on his return to Boston a petition was forwarded from them, requesting his appointment to the mission.

He was accordingly appointed missionary at Marshpee, and served in that place for half a century. He was formally installed on April 8, 1758, and died in office, October 3, 1807, in his 80th year. President Dwight, who visited him in 1800, has left a striking testimony to his excellence. He says :

“From his youth he had sustained as amiable and unexceptionable a character as can perhaps be found among uninspired men. He was pious and benevolent, zealous and candid, firm and gentle, sedate and cheerful, with a harmony of character equally uncommon and delightful. Naturally, I believe, his disposition was ardent, his conceptions strong, and his susceptibilities exquisite. The points, however, were worn down and smoothed by an excellent understanding, and a peculiar self-government.”

He is said by another witness to have “possessed great dignity of manner and authority of voice, which had much influence with the Indians.”

He married, June 14, 1759, Lucy, second daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Fessenden (Harvard 1718) and Rebecca (Smith) Fessenden, of Sandwich, the mother-town adjoining Marshpee. They had three sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son died in infancy, and the others all lived to maturity. The youngest son was graduated at Harvard in 1792, and died in 1800, in the opening years of his ministerial life.

Mrs. Hawley died on December 25, 1777, at the age of 50, and he next married, October 7, 1778, Mrs. Elizabeth Burchard, widow of Captain David Burchard, of Nantucket, and previously widow of a Mr. Hussey; she was

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution and the subsequent years of the 18th and 19th centuries saw the nation's growth from a small colony to a powerful country. The 20th century brought significant changes, including the rise of the United States as a global superpower and the challenges of the Cold War. Today, the United States continues to shape the world through its economic, political, and cultural influence.

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born in Mendon, Massachusetts; October 12, 1726, and died August 7, 1797.

The only writings of Mr. Hawley's which he is known to have furnished for publication are :

1. Biographical and Topographical Anecdotes respecting Sandwich and Marshpee, Jan. 1794.

In Vol. 3 of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Boston, 1794. 8°, pp. 188-93.

2. A Letter containing an Account of his services among the Indians of Massachusetts and New-York, and a Narrative of his Journey to Onohoghwage.

In Vol. 4 of the same series, pp. 50-67. Boston, 1794; also, reprinted in Documentary History of New York (octavo series), iii, 1031-46.

The style of this letter is particularly fresh and entertaining.

Two other autobiographical letters, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Belknap, are printed in Vol. 4 of the 6th Series of the Collections of the Historical Society (pp. 617-19, 627-30); and one to Sir William Johnson, written at the desire of the Delaware Indians, is included in an Account of Conferences held and Treaties made between Johnson and the Indian Nations in 1755 and 1756 (London, 1756, pp. 10-14).

His manuscript Journals and letters, extending from 1753 to 1805, and bound in four volumes, are preserved in the Library of the American Congregational Association, in Boston. They reveal a character of marked simplicity and humility, sound and acute mental powers, and good executive abilities in a somewhat limited sphere.

AUTHORITIES.

- Alden*, Amer. Epitaphs, iii, 233-35. 652, 683-85, 688-97; ii, 139-40. *Hawley Record*, 310-11, 328-30, 525-26. *P. Coffin*, in Memoirs of Maine Hist. Soc., iv, 271. Documents relating to Col. Hist. of N. Y., vii, 47-49. *Dwight*, Travels in N. E. & N. Y., iii, 103-07. *J. Edwards*, Works, ed. Dwight, i, 487-94. *Freeman*, Hist. of Cape Cod, i,

652, 683-85, 688-97; ii, 139-40. *Hawley Record*, 310-11, 328-30, 525-26. *E. A. Kendall*, Travels in U. S., ii, 178. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 871, 1215. *Panoplist*, iii, 431. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 497-500.

JAMES ABRAHAM HILLHOUSE, the third and youngest son of the Rev. James Hillhouse (M.A. University of Glasgow), first minister of the North Parish in New London,

Connecticut, and grandson of John and Rachel Hillhouse, of Freehall, near Newtown Limavaddy, in the County of Londonderry, Ireland, was born on May 12, 1730, in his father's parish, which is now a separate township, called Montville with a covert reference to the family name. His mother was Mary, daughter of Daniel Fitch, of the same parish. The middle name of James A. Hillhouse was derived from his great-grandfather, Abraham Hillhouse.

When he was in his 11th year his father died, and his mother married four years later the Rev. John Owen (Harvard 1723), minister of the Congregational Church in the adjoining town of Groton.

After graduation he remained in New Haven for a year on a Berkeley Scholarship, and then entered on a tutorship in the College, which office he retained with distinguished credit until September, 1756; a watch which was presented to him by the Class of 1756 is still preserved in the family.

Meantime he had pursued legal studies, and had been admitted to the bar in November, 1753; and on leaving the tutorship he began the practice of his profession in New Haven. The Rev. Dr. Bacon, who wrote from full knowledge, says: "He was soon distinguished at the bar by his forensic abilities as well as by his learning. He was eminent among his fellow-citizens, and was honored by their confidence." He was elected as a Representative from the town of New Haven to five sessions of the General Assembly, in 1771-73, and in the latter year was promoted to membership in the Upper House or Governor's Council, which he retained until his death. He was appointed in June, 1773, Chief Judge of the County Court, but resigned the place at the next session of the Assembly, in October. From 1767 he was King's Attorney for New Haven County; but he welcomed the spirit of resistance to Great Britain developed in 1774 and 1775.

He died, of a slow fever, on October 3, 1775, in his

46th year, in the house which he had lately built, at the head of Church street, and which is still well known by its later name of "Grove Hall." His estate was inventoried at about £2800.

His monument bears the inscription: "He was a real Christian; in his manners he was modest and unassuming; much beloved by his friends and by the Poor; and highly distinguished at the Bar and Council Board for his Talents, and inflexible integrity."

He married Mary, daughter of Augustus Lucas, Junior (the son of a French Protestant refugee), and Mary (Caner) Lucas, a sister of the Rev. Henry Caner (Yale 1724), of New Haven, who died June 29, 1822, in her 87th year. He had no children, but adopted his brother's son, James Hillhouse, who was graduated here in 1773, and became a distinguished citizen of New Haven and officer of the College.

AUTHORITIES.

<i>L. Bacon</i> , in Barnard's Amer. Journal of Education, vi, 325-28.	<i>Pres. Stiles</i> , 66. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xv, 118.
<i>Dwight</i> , Statistical Account of New Haven, 75.	N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 529-30.
<i>Eliot Genealogy</i> , 62.	<i>Updike</i> , Hist. of the Narraganset Church, 504-07.
<i>Holmes</i> , Life of	

SAMUEL HOPKINS, the younger son of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins (Yale 1718) and Esther (Edwards) Hopkins, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, on October 20, 1729.

He entered on a tutorship in this College, in December, 1751, and left the office at Commencement in 1754. Meantime he had been licensed to preach, and on the 22d of September, 1754, he began an engagement of six Sabbaths in the First Church in Hadley, Massachusetts. In December he preached again to the same people, and received a call to settle. On the last day of the year he

accepted this call, with a salary of £66, and on February 26 he was ordained. A year later, February 17, 1756, he married Mrs. Sarah (Porter) Williams, the widow of his predecessor, the Rev. Chester Williams (Yale 1735), who brought five children by her former husband into his family. His own children were nine, all by this marriage,—three sons and six daughters. The eldest son, Samuel, was graduated at this College in 1777. Four of the daughters married clergymen,—the Rev. Dr. Samuel Spring (Coll. of New Jersey 1771), of Newburyport, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Austin (Yale 1783), of Worcester, the Rev. William Riddel (Dartmouth 1793), of Bristol, Maine, and the Rev. Leonard Worcester, of Peacham, Vermont.

Mrs. Hopkins died February 5, 1774, in her 48th year, and he married in October, 1776, Margaret, daughter of Samson Stoddard, Junior (Harvard 1730), of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, who died October 3, 1796, in her 66th year.

Mr. Hopkins continued in the active duties of his office, until February, 1809, when he had a stroke of paralysis, which impaired his mental powers, and prevented further service. A colleague was installed in 1810, and the old pastor died on the 8th of March, 1811, in his 82d year. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by this College in 1802.

The inscription on his gravestone commends him as "in christian duty exemplary, in friendship frank and sincere, for prudence and meekness eminent; able in counsel, a pattern of piety and purity, ever upright and honourable in conduct, the epitome of the heart; as a peacemaker blessed, as a minister of Christ skillful and valiant in the truth."

In his theology he represented old-fashioned Calvinism, and was in opposition to some of the distinctive points in the system of his uncle, Jonathan Edwards, and still more to the "Hopkinsianism" of his first cousin, Dr. Samuel Hopkins (Yale 1741), of Newport. His manner in the pulpit was dull and languid, and his style in composition

careless; but he maintained the reputation of a sound and able reasoner. In social life he was a peculiarly attractive and brilliant companion.

The sermon delivered at his funeral by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Lyman (Yale 1767), of Hatfield, was published; it contains a discriminating tribute to his character.

He published :

Christ King in Zion : an Half Century Discourse [from Ps. ii, 6], delivered in Hadley, March 3, 1805. Northampton, 1805. 8°, pp. 32. [Brit. Mus. U. T. S. Y. C.

He also contributed to a volume entitled "Sermons, on various important Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion; selected from the Manuscripts of several Ministers, Members of the Northern Association, in the County of Hampshire," published at Northampton in 1799 :

Two Sermons, from Gen. xvii, 7, on Infants of Believers Members of the Church of Christ (pp. 287-323).

AUTHORITIES.

<i>Alden</i> , Amer. Epitaphs, iii, 85-90.	39, 513. <i>Sprague</i> , Annals of the Amer.
Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 262, 271-	Pulpit, i, 520-25; Hist. Discourse at
72. <i>Goodwin</i> , Genealogical Notes, 110.	W. Springfield, 73. Tuttle Family,
112-13. <i>Judd</i> , Hist. of Hadley, 332-	350-51.

ELIJAH LATHROP, eldest surviving son of Benjamin and Mercy Lathrop, and grandson of Hope and Elizabeth (Lathrop) Lathrop, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, on November 18, 1724. His mother was a daughter of Deacon John and Anna (Annable) Baker, of Barnstable, and later of Windham, Connecticut, to which place the parents of Elijah Lathrop also removed, when he was in his 7th year.

He studied divinity and was licensed to preach in February or March, 1752, by a standing committee of the Hartford South Association of Congregational Ministers. He began to preach at once in Gilead Society, in the northern part of the town of Hebron, Connecticut, where



he was ordained pastor on April 1, 1752,—a church of about fifty male members having been gathered the previous month.

He remained in office until his death there, August 3, 1797, in his 73d year.

In the earlier part of his ministry he followed a common custom of the day and prepared some of the neighboring youth for College,—among others, Samuel Gilbert, John Peters, and Benjamin Trumbull, all of the Class of 1759.

He married, November 15, 1753, Silence, third daughter of Judge Zephaniah and Hannah (King) Leonard, of Raynham, Massachusetts. She was born April 27, 1731, and died October 15, 1799, in her 69th year; three of her brothers were graduated here,—in 1758, 1765, and 1773, respectively. Their children were ten daughters and one son.

Among the MSS. of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull in the Yale Library are preserved some of his abstracts of Mr. Lathrop's sermons in the year 1754; at that date, and for some years after, he spelt his name Lothrop.

AUTHORITIES.

Huntington, Lathrop Family Memoir, vii, 74. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, ii, 90. *N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register*, 524-25.

NYMPHAS MARSTON, third son and fourth child of Benjamin and Lydia Marston, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, was born in that town, February 12, 1727-28. His father, only son of John and Susanna (Stacy) Marston, was from Salem, Massachusetts, and probably chose Yale College for his son's education through the influence of the Rev. Jonathan Russell, pastor of the West Society in Barnstable, a graduate here in 1708. The part of Barnstable in which his father was granted extensive mill privileges in 1738 is still called "Marston's Mills." The graduate's mother was a daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia (Crowell) Goodspeed, of Barnstable.



He settled in his native town, and became one of its most prominent citizens. In May, 1760, he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace, and in July, 1772, was promoted to the position of Justice of the Quorum. He served as one of the Selectmen of the town for eleven years from 1762, and as a Representative in the General Court of the Province from 1765 to 1771. In the struggles of the Revolution he took a responsible part, using his large means for liberal assistance to the public necessities and serving assiduously on the most important local committees. Later, he was one of the delegates to the Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. He was present at the opening of this Convention on January 9, 1788, but on account of illness did not remain in attendance until the ratification and final adjournment on February 7; and he died in Boston, on February 11, at the age of 60. He was buried in Barnstable on February 15.

His tombstone describes him as "a serious, but not a bigoted, Christian, affable, generous, and just." A painting by Copley is preserved in his family, a lithograph from which is given in Freeman's History of Cape Cod.

He married on December 17, 1751, Mary, seventh daughter of James and Susannah (Lewis) Allyn, of Barnstable. Of their seven children none grew to maturity; but his unusual name was perpetuated in the line of one of his brothers.

AUTHORITIES.

Freeman, Hist. of Cape Cod, i, 373-75, 441; ii, 275, 304, 309, 314-15, 318, 320-22, 324-25, 343. *Holton*, Winslow Memorial, i, 289. *Marston Genealogy*, 474. *Perkins*, Copley's Paintings, 84.

AUSTIN MUNSON, the eldest child of Joel and Mary Munson, and grandson of Captain John and Sarah (Cooper) Munson, of New Haven, was born March 20, 1727-28, and baptized four days later at the First Church,



New Haven. His mother was the youngest daughter of Joseph and Esther (Winston) Morris, of East Haven. His father's farm was in what is now the town of Hamden.

He became a physician, and settled in Claverack, Columbia County, New York.

His name is first starred, to indicate decease, in the Triennial Catalogue of Graduates issued in 1778.

He married Annetje Osterhout, and the baptisms of one son and three daughters (1757-65) are recorded in the First Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack.

President Stiles visited Claverack in 1792, and found a married daughter of Dr. Munson living there; the only other surviving child was then the wife of a farmer in Kinderhook. He notes that two other daughters had died, "before Dr. M. went off from Claverack." One of Dr. Munson's brothers married a half-sister of President Stiles.

AUTHORITIES.

Munson Record, 627-29. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, vi, 49.

DANIEL OSBORN, the eldest child of Samuel and Hannah Osborn, of Fairfield, Connecticut, was born there on October 10, 1725. His mother was a daughter of Captain Samuel and Edra Couch, of Fairfield.

He spent his life in Fairfield, where he was chosen a deacon of the Congregational Church in 1790.

He died in Fairfield on April 27, 1804, in his 79th year.

He married on January 19, 1758, Elizabeth, second daughter of Colonel Andrew and Sarah (Sturgis) Burr, of Fairfield, who was born on June 22, 1726, and died on October 5, 1815, in her 90th year. Their children were two sons, of whom the elder died before his parents.

AUTHORITIES.

Perry, Fairfield Burying Ground, 15, 22. *Todd*, Burr Geneal., 2d ed., 140.



NATHANIEL PORTER, the elder son and second child of Nathaniel and Eunice Porter, and grandson of Nathaniel and Mehitabel (Buell) Porter, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was born in that town on August 15, 1727. His younger brother was graduated here in 1754. His father, a merchant and farmer of Lebanon, died when the son Nathaniel was in his 13th year. His mother was a daughter of Joshua and Eunice (Youngs) Horton, of Southold, Long Island, and in 1744 or 1745 she contracted a second marriage.

He purchased a lot of land in the center of New Haven immediately after graduation, and continued here as a trader until about the end of 1751, when he probably returned to his native town. He is said to have practiced medicine there subsequently, but is not traced upon the records later than 1764.

He married about 1753 Zerviah, only daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rickman) Wadsworth, of Lebanon, who bore him four sons and two daughters. The second son was graduated here in 1776. The youngest child was the second wife of the Rev. Walter King (Yale 1782).

On the records of Lebanon he is usually spoken of with the title of Captain, which may imply that he had been in command of a vessel.

He is said to have died in Florida, in or before 1775; his widow was appointed administratrix on his (insolvent) estate on April 13, 1775.

One specimen of his poetical composition remains. A broad-side published on the occasion of the death of a classmate, William Sumner, Junior, of Hebron, Connecticut, at the end of the Junior year, contains An Epistle to Dr. William Sumner, consisting of 99 lines of verse, and signed Nathanael Porter. [Y. C.

The opening lines,

Since you, dear Sir, require my Infant Muse,
Obedience bids her try, but Impotence refuse,—

seem to show that he was not a practiced poet.

The first of these is the fact that the
population of the country is increasing
very rapidly. This is due to a number of
causes, including the fact that the
country is very fertile and the climate is
very healthy. The second cause is the
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to the sea, and the third is the fact
that the country is very rich in natural
resources.

The second of these is the fact that the
country is very fertile and the climate is
very healthy. This is due to a number
of causes, including the fact that the
country is very accessible to the sea, and
the third is the fact that the country is
very rich in natural resources.

The third of these is the fact that the
country is very accessible to the sea, and
the fourth is the fact that the country is
very rich in natural resources. This is due
to a number of causes, including the fact
that the country is very fertile and the
climate is very healthy.

The fourth of these is the fact that the
country is very rich in natural resources,
and the fifth is the fact that the country
is very accessible to the sea. This is due
to a number of causes, including the fact
that the country is very fertile and the
climate is very healthy.

The fifth of these is the fact that the
country is very accessible to the sea, and
the sixth is the fact that the country is
very rich in natural resources. This is due
to a number of causes, including the fact
that the country is very fertile and the
climate is very healthy.

The sixth of these is the fact that the
country is very rich in natural resources,
and the seventh is the fact that the country
is very accessible to the sea. This is due
to a number of causes, including the fact
that the country is very fertile and the
climate is very healthy.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Porter Genealogy, i, 86, Early Lebanon, 172. *Wells*, Buell 242-44. Descendants of Col. Joshua Family, 59, 107-08. Porter, of Salisbury, 4-6, 101. *Hine*,

DAVID RIPLEY was born in Scotland Parish (now the town of Scotland) in Windham, Connecticut, February 7, 1730-31, the eldest son of David and Lydia Ripley, and grandson of Joshua and Hannah (Bradford) Ripley. Two of his brothers were graduated here in 1763. His mother was a daughter of Deacon Eleazar and Lydia Cary, of Windham Village. His father kept a tavern in Scotland.

He studied for the ministry, and was licensed to preach by the Windham Association, May 19, 1752. He soon began to supply the pulpit in a new parish, called Abington Society, which had lately been formed in the north-western part of Pomfret, in his native County. He was called to settle there, on December 24, with an annual salary of £600 Old Tenor, and a church of sixty-four members having been gathered on January 31, 1753, he was ordained and installed as pastor on February 21. This charge he held until disabled by a distressing and incurable disease, which led him to ask a dismissal, which was granted him on March 10, 1778. He continued to reside in the parish, and a disagreeable contention arose shortly between himself and the town authorities, on the question whether he was still entitled to exemption from taxation, while not preaching statedly, but deriving an income from a profitable farm and a few pupils. He was compelled to carry his case to the General Assembly, which without deciding on the principle disposed of the matter practically in his favor.

He was able to preach occasionally to his old flock, and died in Abington, September 2, 1785, in his 55th year.

He married on December 12, 1753, Betsey, only daughter of the Rev. Jacob Eliot (Harvard 1720), of Goshen



Society, in Lebanon, Connecticut, and Betty (Robinson) Eliot, who died August 1, 1807, in her 72d year. Their children were four sons and two daughters. The only son who survived infancy was the Rev. David Bradford Ripley (Yale 1798).

A local historian, writing nearly sixty years after Mr. Ripley's death, says that "he is supposed to have possessed rather superior gifts, as a preacher."

AUTHORITIES.

Congregational Quarterly, iii, 13. 271. Ripley Genealogy, 12, 14. *H. B. Hine*, Early Lebanon, 153. *Hunt*, Hist. *Smith*, Hist. Discourse in Abington, of Pomfret, 19. *Larned*, Hist. of Wind- 19-21.
ham County, i, 515-16; ii, 17, 196-97.

THOMAS RUSSELL, younger son of the Rev. Samuel Russell (Yale 1712) and Dorothy (Smithson) Russell, was born in North Guilford, Connecticut, October 16, 1727. His father died during his Freshman year.

He studied theology, and in the winter of 1754-55 was recommended by a committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers as a candidate for the vacant pulpit in Haddam.

No more is heard of his theological career, but he next appears as a physician in the town of Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut.

He was a representative of that town at eighteen sessions of the General Assembly between 1761 (the year when Cornwall first sent a deputy) and 1774, besides holding a commission of Justice of the Peace from 1762. In 1776 he served as surgeon of Colonel Heman Swift's regiment.

In the spring of 1777 he sold his farm in Cornwall, and it was probably about that date that he removed with his wife's father to Piermont, New Hampshire, in the region then generally known as "The Coos Country," where his

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sister's husband, the Rev. John Richards (Yale 1745), had recently settled as pastor of the Congregational Church.

He spent the rest of his life in Piermont, where he died in 1803.

He married Mary, second daughter of John Patterson (Yale 1728), of Stratford, Connecticut. She was baptized in January, 1742. His children were one son and three daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Gold, Hist. of Cornwall, 252. *Hinton*, 380, 445. *Johnston*, Yale in the
man, Conn. in the War of the Revolution, 200.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD, the second son of Captain and Deacon Samuel Sherwood, of Green's Farms (now Westport) in Fairfield, Connecticut, was born on February 10, 1729-30. His mother was Jane, daughter of Daniel Burr, of Fairfield, and sister of the Rev. Aaron Burr (Yale 1735).

In September, 1750, he went to Newark, as Tutor in the College of New Jersey, of which his uncle was then President, with whom he completed his theological studies. In the summer of 1751 (July 23) he was licensed to preach by the Fairfield West Association, and then returned to his post in Newark for another year. In July, 1752, he resigned his tutorship, and the same month was a candidate for the vacant pulpit in Stratfield Parish, now Bridgeport. In 1755 he preached for some time as a candidate in Kensington Society, in the present town of Berlin, Connecticut.

On the 4th of July, 1757, he was called to settle in the small society just organized, by the name of Norfield, in the northern part of his native parish, which is now the town of Weston. Having a plentiful patrimony, he accepted this invitation, and was ordained there, August



17, 1757, a church of twelve members being formed the same day; and he continued in office until his death, on May 25, 1783, in the 54th year of his age. His estate was inventoried at £3370,—his library being valued at somewhat over £20.

He was an ardent patriot in the Revolution, and the same spirit is manifest in the only publications extant from his pen :

1. A Sermon [from 2 Sam. xxiii, 3], containing, Scriptural Instructions to Civil Rulers, and all Free-born Subjects. In which the Principles of sound Policy and good Government are established and vindicated; and some Doctrines advanced and zealously propagated by New-England Tories, are considered and refuted. Delivered on the public Fast, August 31, 1774. With an Address to the Freemen of the Colony. Also, an Appendix, Stating the heavy Grievances the Colonies labour under . . . By the Rev. Ebenezer Baldwin, of Danbury. New Haven. [1774.] 8°, pp. 81.

[*A. C. A. B. Publ. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Mr. Sherwood's Sermon and Address occupies 42 pages; it has been well described as "one of the most famous of Revolutionary Sermons."

2. The Church's Flight into the Wilderness. An Address [from Rev. xii, 14-17] on the Times. Containing some very interesting and important Observations on Scripture Prophecies; shewing that sundry of them plainly relate to Great-Britain, and the American Colonies; and are fulfilling in the present day. Delivered on a Public Occasion, January 17, 1776. N. Y., 1776. 8°, pp. 54.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S.*

An attempt to find a literal justification of the American cause in the Apocalypse.

President Stiles, in noticing his death, speaks of him as "one of the principal and most influential ministers in Fairfield County."

He married, June 6, 1754, Rachel Hyde, youngest daughter of Deacon John and Rachel (Holmes) Hyde, of Fairfield. She was born February 29, 1735-36, and died February 25, 1811.



A son (Samuel Burr Sherwood) was graduated here in 1786, and became a Member of Congress; several other children survived their father.

AUTHORITIES.

Connecticut General Conference, Fairfield, i, 378. *Pres. Stiles*, MS.
Centennial Papers, 47-8. Conn. Journal, June 2, 1783.
June 3, 1783. *Schenck*, Hist. of

DELIVERANCE SMITH is believed to have been a native of that part of Woodbury, Connecticut, which is now the town of Roxbury.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach, May 28, 1751, by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers. They had before them on the same day an application from one of the churches in Salem, Westchester County, New York, for a candidate for the pastorate, and advised them to apply to Mr. Smith. Litchfield Association gave similar advice, May 21, 1754, to the church in Cornwall, Connecticut.

Finally, on December 11, 1765, he was ordained over a Congregational Church in the neighborhood then called Noble-Town, in the Province of New York, next west of Great Barrington, Massachusetts,—which is now included in the town of Hillsdale, in Columbia County.

He returned, subsequently, to Woodbury, where he died in September, 1785.

JOSEPH STRONG, the third child and eldest surviving son of Deacon Joseph and Elizabeth Strong, of Coventry, Connecticut, and grandson of Justice Joseph and Sarah (Allen) Strong, of Coventry, was born in that town, March 19, 1728-29. His mother, the second cousin of



her husband, was the daughter of Preserved and Tabitha (Lee) Strong, of Coventry.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Windham County Association of Congregational Ministers, May 21, 1751.

He succeeded his classmate, Aaron Brown, in preaching to the Northwest Society in Simsbury, Connecticut, now the village of Salmon Brook in the town of Granby, where he was ordained and installed pastor on November 1, 1752, with a salary of £50, with firewood and the use of a house. In August and September, 1776, he was absent from his parish, to serve as chaplain of two of the regiments of Connecticut militia under General Wolcott's command, in and around New York.

He was dismissed from his church on the 10th of November, 1779, and on December 26, 1781, was installed over the Congregational Church in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, with which he continued until his death, which occurred in the adjoining town of Goshen, January 1, 1803, in the 74th year of his age.

His epitaph thus describes him: "Naturally possessed of great self-command, a correct judgment and a penetrating mind; he was eminently qualified for ruling a church and silencing opposers; by a faithful examination of the scriptures he acquired a thorough knowledge of their truths; and in his discourses taught them with perspicuity and force. His ministry, by a divine blessing, was crowned with remarkable success." He was an example of careful economy and thrift, leaving an estate of over £1000 in cash, besides considerable landed property.

He married, June 7, 1753, Jane, fourth daughter of Judge Hugh and Mary (Maltby) Gelston, of Southampton, Long Island. She was born April 13, 1729, and died September 21, 1811, in her 83d year. Their children were six daughters and three sons. The eldest son, who bore his father's name, was graduated here in 1784, and



followed his father's profession. The eldest daughter married the Rev. Reuben Holcombe (Yale 1774). Professor James D. Dana of Yale was the grandson of another daughter.

He published :

1. That Presbyterian Ministers may justly challenge ministerial Regard, asserted and proved. Also, The relative Duties of Ministers and People, very briefly considered and enforced :—in a Sermon [from I Cor. iv, 1], Delivered at Hartland, the 29th of June, 1768. Previous to the Ordination of the Rev. Starling Graves. . . Hartford, 1768. 16°, pp. 55. [C. H. S. Y. C. (*incomplete*).

An argument against the claims of the Episcopal Church.

2. The Importance of duly receiving and hearing the ministers of Christ, and the sin and danger to neglecting it, Considered, in a Discourse [from Mark vi, 11], occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Gideon Mills, late Pastor of the Church of Christ in West-Simsbury; and delivered at his mournful Interment, the 5th of August, 1772. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 33. [C. H. S.

3. The Duty of Singing, considered as a necessary and useful Part of Christian Worship; Illustrated and enforced, in a Sermon [from Psalms c, 2], Delivered at a Singing-Lecture, in a Parish in Simsbury, March 18, 1773. On Occasion of introducing regular Singing into public Use in the Worship of God there. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 28. [A. C. A. C. H. S.

4. The Office of the Ministers of Christ, viewed as Workers together with him: Illustrated, in a Sermon [from 2 Cor. vi, 1] Delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Alexander Gillet, at Farmingbury, the 29th December, 1773. New-Haven, 1775. 8°, pp. 27.

[A. C. A. C. H. S. (*incomplete*). Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.

5. The Church of Christ one, and for substance the same under the New Testament as under the Old, clearly demonstrated: and thence the Church-Membership and Baptism of Christian Infants scripturally vindicated and firmly established. Norwich, 1783. 8°. [A. C. A. (*imperfect*).

He also contributed to the volume of "Sermons, on various important Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion; selected from the MSS. of several Ministers, Members of the



Northern Association, in the County of Hampshire" (Northampton, 1799, 8°): his contribution was entitled,

The Christian Religion of Divine Authority: two Sermons, from Eph. ii, 20; pages 9-40.

AUTHORITIES.

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| <p>Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 385,
405. <i>Bridgman</i>, Northampton Epitaphs,
158. <i>Dwight</i>, Strong Family, i, 331,
354-56. <i>Force</i>, Amer. Archives, 5th
Series, i, 1085. <i>Holland</i>, Hist of West-</p> | <p>ern Mass., ii, 299. <i>Johnston</i>, Yale in
the Revolution, 200. N. Y. Geneal.
Record, ii, 132-33. <i>Phelps</i>, Hist. of
Simsbury, etc., 107. <i>Sprague</i>, Annals
of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 229-30.</p> |
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JOSIAH TOPPING was the second surviving son of Deacon Josiah Topping, Toppan, or Tappan, of Bridgehampton, in Southampton, Long Island, and grandson of Captain Josiah and Hannah (Sayre) Topping. His preparation for College was conducted by the Rev. Silvanus White (Harvard 1722), of Southampton. His father died in November, 1747.

There is no trace of this son in later years in Southampton, and it seems likely that he removed early, but has left no trace whither. He did not take the Master's degree.

His name was not starred in the Triennials until 1805.

AUTHORITIES.

- Howell*, Hist. of Southampton, 2d edition, 397. 250th Anniversary of South-

JOHN VANHORNE, son of Christian and Hannah Van Horne of Springfield, Massachusetts, was born in the parish (now the town) of West Springfield, on June 8, 1726. His mother was a daughter of Ebenezer and Mercy (Bagg) Jones, of Springfield.

He followed the profession of medicine in his native parish, and not only had the reputation of a skilful phy-



sician, but is still remembered as a scholarly man, fond of literary pursuits. He was the first town-clerk of West Springfield, after its incorporation in 1774.

In his later years he became a hypochondriac, and imagining himself incapable of any effort took to his bed and remained there for nearly four years. He died in West Springfield on November 6, 1805, in his 80th year.

He married on June 25, 1761, Lydia, eldest child of Miles and Lydia (Day) Morgan, of Springfield, who was born on April 5, 1736, and died about 1799. Their only child died in infancy. After his wife's death, Dr. Van Horne was taken care of by a nephew, to whom he bequeathed his estate.

AUTHORITIES.

N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iv, Springfield, 1824, 73. West Springfield Centennial Celebration, 1874, 72.

DANIEL WELCH, son of Thomas and Hannah Welch, of Windham, Connecticut, and grandson of James Welch, an early settler of Plainfield, Connecticut, was born in Windham, March 20, 1725-26. His mother was a daughter of John and Hannah Abbe, of Wenham, Massachusetts, and Windham.

He studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by the Windham Association of Ministers, May 15, 1750. For a part of the following winter he preached to the newly formed (afterwards called Abington) Society, in Pomfret, in his native county, over which his classmate Ripley was finally settled. In 1751 he began to preach in the North parish in Mansfield, Tolland County, where he was called to settle on December 10, and was ordained and installed as pastor, January 29, 1752.

He was taken ill while conducting worship on Sunday afternoon, April 28, 1782, and died in the early hours of the following day, at the age of 56.

His estate was inventoried at £1186.

He married Martha, daughter of Moses and Deborah (Cadwell) Cook, of Hartford and Windsor, on February 18, 1752; her father died early, and her mother married next John Bicknell, of Ashford, near Mansfield. She died December 11, 1775, at the age of 41. Their children were five sons and seven daughters, all of whom survived their father, except one son who died in infancy. One son, the Rev. Moses Cook Welch, was graduated here in 1772, and succeeded his father in the pulpit of North Mansfield.

AUTHORITIES.

Larned, Hist. of Windham County, the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 234. *M. C. Welch*,
i, 514. *H. B. Smith*, Hist. Discourse Century Sermon, 16.
at Abington, 19. *Sprague*, Annals of

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the responsibilities of the accounting department in ensuring that all transactions are properly recorded and reported.

The second part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the responsibilities of the accounting department in ensuring that all transactions are properly recorded and reported.

Annals, 1749-50

At the October session of the General Assembly of the Colony, in 1749, an appeal was presented from the President and Fellows for further aid towards the new College, and an appropriation was voted, of £4000 in bills of credit of Old Tenor, equivalent to £363 sterling, being the portion now in the hands of Colonel Gurdon Saltonstall (Yale 1725), of New London, of the proceeds of a French vessel which had been taken as a prize by the frigate belonging to the Colony. This money was not received before 1751, but the prospect was sufficiently certain to justify the Corporation in purchasing on March 26, 1750, of Joshua Tuttle, for £90 in bills of Old Tenor, a strip of land twenty feet wide, to the North of the previous College lot, part of which was needed for the site of the proposed building.

Meantime satisfactory progress had been made in the provision of materials, and on Tuesday, April 17, 1750, the first stone of the foundations was triumphantly laid. The chief mason placed in charge of the work was Mr. Francis Letort, of Philadelphia, and with him was associated for a part of the time Mr. Thomas Bills, from New York, who at this time settled in New Haven. The rest of the force employed was found in New Haven, and the President himself was the main inspiration of the work.

During this winter of 1749-50 Thomas Turney, who had been known to many generations of students as the veteran College sweep, died in New Haven; he had come hither from Stamford in 1717 or 1718, and his slender estate was administered upon in March, 1750. The following communication appeared in the New York Evening Post for October 22, 1750:—



Mr. De Foreest, [the printer]

If you please, you may insert the following Lines in your next,
from your humble Servant, Anonamus.

An Epitaph,

Upon Thomas Turny late Sweeper of Yale-College in New-Haven.

When Life hath fail'd one ; (and Life's but a Bubble !)
Death has laid his Limbs, in the cold Dust 'tis cry'd ;
But here lies one, who fain would save Death Trouble,
And laid his Limbs in Dust, oft e'er he dy'd.

Yet dy'd in Hope, that he should rise again,
And be delivered, from his dusty Prison ;
And to convince us he believ'd the same,
As often from the Dust, he hath arisen.

Here let Tom lie, bereav'd of Punch and Broom,
Of Virgil, Grammar, Flip, and ten Things more,
Till he shall rise from Death and his cold Tomb,
'Tis what he's done ten thousand times before.

Additional regulations were adopted by the Corporation during this year, with the object of controlling the use of spirituous liquors by the students. Any student bringing such liquor into College without leave was to be degraded, that is, to lose the rank in his class which had been given him in virtue of his father's position ; and the President was requested to signify to the people of the town the desire of the Corporation that no one within three miles of the College should sell any student strong liquor without a written order from one of the officers.

At the meeting of the Corporation at Commencement (September 12, 1750), the President was directed to "send the Telescope to England and get new Specula."

At this time President Clap introduced the policy of leasing the lands owned by the College, but not needed for immediate use, for a term of 999 years.

At this Commencement, for the first time since the new charter was granted, degrees were conferred on other than Yale alumni. Eight Harvard graduates were admitted to the *ad eundem* degree of Master of Arts,—the eldest and most distinguished of the group being the Hon. William Ellery, lately Deputy-Governor of Rhode Island and a classmate of President Clap.



Sketches, Class of 1750

*Josephus Platt Cooke, A.M., e Congr., Socius ex officio	*1816
* <i>Noadias Russell</i> , A.M.	*1795
*Elisæus Steel, A.M. 1754	*1773
*Daniel Newell, A.M.	*1756
*Samuel Reynolds, A.M.	*1774
*Elihu Tudor, A.M., M.D. Dartm. 1790 et Soc. Med. Conn. 1793	*1826
*Thomas Jones, Prov. Nov. Ebor. Cur. Supr. Jurid.	*1792
*Ebenezer Dyer, A.M.	*1757
*Perez Fitch, A.M.	*1774
*Richardus Hall, A.M.	*1765
*Elija Blague, A.M.	*1762
*Platt Townsend, A.M.	*1816
*Georgius Loomis	*1751
*Nathan Starr	*1752
*Isaacus Isaacs, A.M.	*1762
*Benjamin Palmer	*1784
* <i>Jedidias Smith</i> , A.M. 1754	*1776

ELIJAH BLAGUE, the youngest son of Deacon Joseph Blague (Yale 1714), of Saybrook, Connecticut, was born in that town, September 26, 1730. His father died in 1742, leaving a large property.

He studied theology, and being duly licensed to preach, though never ordained, served for a short time as domestic chaplain to John Gardiner (Yale 1736), the fifth proprietor of Gardiner's Island, Easthampton, Long Island. In this way he won the hand of his patron's daughter, Mary, though tradition reports that the marriage was disapproved by her father, as being beneath her station.



He died in Saybrook, April 8, 1762, in his 32d year, leaving no children. His estate was inventoried at £642, including thirty volumes of books.

His widow married, December 1, 1762, as his second wife, the Rev. Stephen Johnson (Yale 1743), and died December 10, 1772.

JOSEPH PLATT COOKE, son of the Rev. Samuel Cooke (Yale 1705, and Fellow from 1732 to 1746), of Stratfield, now Bridgeport, Connecticut, was born December 24, 1729 (or January 4, 1730, New Style); he was named for his maternal grandfather. His father died in December, 1747, and his mother died in his infancy. Two of his half-brothers were graduated here, in 1730 and 1747, respectively.

He settled in Danbury, Connecticut, and became one of the most influential and wealthy citizens of that town. From 1763 to 1783 he represented the town in about thirty sessions of the General Assembly, and from 1784 to 1803 he served as one of the Governor's Council or Upper House. He had held a commission of Justice of the Peace from 1764. He kept a country store, which was continued by one of his sons after him.

In 1771 he was appointed Colonel of the 16th Regiment of Militia, and in this capacity he accompanied General Wolcott's force to New York in 1776. He was engaged in the repulse of the British on their raid at Danbury in April, 1777, and on General Wooster's death the command of the retreat devolved upon him. He was also probably in Putnam's force on the Hudson during the campaign against Burgoyne, but resigned his colonelcy early in 1778. He was appointed by the General Assembly a member of the Council of Safety in 1778. He was a member of the Congress of the United States, under the Articles of Confederation, from 1784 to 1788.

He was Judge of Probate for the Danbury district from 1776 to 1813.

He died in Danbury, February 3, 1816, in his 87th year.

He married, November 22, 1759, Sarah, eldest daughter of Captain Daniel and Sarah (Hickok) Benedict, of Danbury. She was born June 16, 1740, and died on October 31, 1822. Three of their four sons and one daughter survived him; two sons were graduated here, in 1788 and 1791, respectively.

Two of his letters to Governor Trumbull, in August, 1776, are printed in Force's *Archives*, Fifth Series, volume 1; and one to his youngest son (1785), is in S. G. Goodrich's *Recollections of a Lifetime*, accompanying a graphic description of Colonel Cooke and his wife in their old age.

The just record upon his gravestone says:—"In the Progress of his long life, he filled many Publick offices with usefulness to the Publick & reputation to himself. His private character was unblemished & exhibited an union of those qualities which command reverence & conciliate esteem. Having been for many years a professor of religion he evidenced the sincerity of his profession by the tenor of his life; his Piety was noiseless [*sic*] and unpretending."

AUTHORITIES.

Benedict Genealogy, 366-67. Good- 326-30. Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, Recollections of a Lifetime, i, tion, 200.

EBENEZER DYER was a son of Colonel John Dyer, from Weymouth, Massachusetts, who settled in Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1715; and was thus first cousin of Eliphalet Dyer (Yale 1740). A sister married the Rev. Benjamin Throop (Yale 1734).

He settled in New Haven, and in November, 1755, entered the Colony service against the French. From



that date he held the rank of Fort-Major and Commissary at Fort Edward, until April, 1756, when he was captured by the Indians, while on the way to Saratoga on his return. He was reported by some of his comrades who afterwards escaped, to have died in captivity in Canada, on the 24th of September, 1757.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colony Records, xi, 279, 365, County, Conn., i, 150, 544.
427, 558. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham

PEREZ FITCH was a son of Dr. Jabez and Lydia (Gale) Fitch, of Canterbury, Connecticut, and grandson of Major James and Alice (Bradford) Fitch, and was born on December 1, 1726. An elder sister married the Rev. Dr. James Cogswell (Y. C. 1742), of Canterbury and Windham.

He settled in Stamford, Connecticut, as a physician, and there married, September 4, 1753, Martha Coggeshall, of Preston, Connecticut. In 1756 he received a commission as Captain in the Militia. He united with the church in Stamford by letter on September 9, 1759.

He was acceptable to the community as a physician, but died early—probably in 1774. His will was dated on August 2, 1773, and was proved on February 22, 1775. His estate was inventoried at £634, but the debts and expenses of settlement slightly exceeded this amount.

His widow next married, August 8, 1776, the Hon. Abraham Davenport (Yale 1732), of Stamford, who died in 1789; she married thirdly a Dr. Mead, whom she also survived, dying in Stamford on January 12, 1812, in her 84th year.

Dr. Fitch had four daughters and two sons. The second daughter married subsequently one of her mother's step-sons, the Hon. James Davenport (Yale 1777); and

the youngest daughter was engaged to be married, at the time of her early death (from consumption), to the Rev. Abiel Holmes (Y. C. 1783).

AUTHORITIES.

Hist. Notices of 1st Church, Canterbury, 361; and Stamford Registration, bury, 20. *Huntington*, Hist. of Stamford, 35.

RICHARD HALL, the son of Giles and Esther (Hamlin) Hall, of Middletown, Connecticut, was born there on November 10, 1729. His father's will (dated January 16, 1749-50) refers to the expenses of this son's education at College. His mother was a sister of the Hon. Jabez Hamlin (Yale 1728).

He settled in Middletown, and married on September 13, 1759, Martha, daughter of John and Esther (Hamlin) Elton, who was born on September 24, 1742. They had three children, and administration was granted upon his estate on June 7, 1765, but the exact date of his death has not been recovered. In the probate record he is called Captain, which may imply that he was like his father a mariner.

AUTHORITIES.

F. F. Starr, MS. letter, Jan. 1, 1896.

ISAAC ISAACS, the second son and fourth child of Ralph Isaacs, of Jewish extraction, who settled as a trader in Norwalk, Connecticut, and became a prominent citizen and one of the founders of the Episcopal Church in that town, was born there on July 19, 1732. His mother was Mary, daughter of Benjamin Rumsey, of Fairfield. A brother was graduated here in 1761; one sister married



Benjamin Woolsey, of the Class of 1744, and another married the Rev. Luke Babcock, of the Class of 1755.

He settled in Norwalk as a merchant, but in March, 1756, he was commissioned with the title of Captain-Lieutenant, in Captain David Wooster's company in the Second Regiment of the Connecticut militia raised for an expedition against Crown Point; and two years later he served as Captain in Colonel Wooster's Regiment in the attack on Ticonderoga.

He died in Norwalk, unmarried, early in 1762, in his 30th year. His will (made on November 23, 1761) was put on record on May 4, 1762, and disposed of his estate to his brothers and sister, excepting £50 bequeathed to St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, for communion plate; but the estate proved insolvent.

AUTHORITIES.

Dwight Genealogy, i, 169. *Hall*, dress at Centenary of St. Paul's Church, Hist. of Norwalk, 212. *Selleck*, Ad- Norwalk, 85, 122.

THOMAS JONES was born on the 30th of April, 1731, at Fort Neck, South Oyster Bay, Queens County, Long Island, the eldest son and third child of David Jones (subsequently for thirteen years Speaker of the New York Assembly and for fifteen years a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province), and grandson of Major Thomas and Freelope (Townsend) Jones. His mother was Anna, second daughter of Colonel William Willet, of Willet's Point, New York.

He studied law after graduation, and being licensed as an attorney on April 4, 1755, began practice in New York City. Two years later, in February, 1757, he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Queens County. He early secured a large and lucrative practice, and on December 9, 1762, he married Anne, third daugh-

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the performance of a system. The study is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the system and the factors being investigated. Section 3 presents the experimental design and the results of the experiments. Section 4 discusses the implications of the results and provides conclusions.

The system under investigation is a complex system with many interacting components. The factors being investigated are the input variables that affect the system's performance. The experimental design is a factorial design, which allows for the investigation of the main effects of each factor and the interactions between factors. The results of the experiments are presented in Table 1.

The results of the experiments show that the system's performance is significantly affected by the input variables. The main effects of each factor are significant, and there are also significant interactions between factors. The implications of these results are discussed in Section 4, and conclusions are provided.

The study has several limitations. First, the system under investigation is a simplified version of the real system. Second, the experimental design is a factorial design, which may not capture all the interactions between factors. Third, the results of the experiments are based on a small number of trials.

Future research should investigate the effects of other factors on the system's performance. A more complex experimental design should be used to capture more interactions between factors. A larger number of trials should be used to increase the reliability of the results.

ter of the late Lieutenant-Governor James deLancey and his wife Anne (Heathcote) deLancey, of New York. In 1764 he was chosen one of the Governors of King's, now Columbia College. In November, 1769, he received his first judicial appointment, that of Recorder of the City, which he held until his commission, in September, 1773, as successor to his father on the bench of the Supreme Court of the Province,—in which position he continued until the close of the Revolutionary War put an end to Royal Commissions on United States soil.

He held court for the last time at White Plains, in April, 1776, and two months later was arrested at his country-house at Fort Neck, by an order from the Committee of the New York Provincial Congress, and taken to the city to answer for his alleged disaffection to the American cause. He was released on parole (June 30), but in August he was arrested by General Washington's order and was sent with a party of other prisoners to Connecticut, where he was detained for nearly four months. He then returned on parole to Fort Neck, but in November, 1779, was again seized under the authorization of Governor Trumbull, and was transported to Fairfield County, Connecticut, by a party of the neighbors of General Gold S. Silliman (Yale 1752), who had recently been captured and carried within the British lines. An exchange of the two gentlemen was, after some delays, negotiated, and about the end of April, 1780, Judge Jones was again restored to his home.

In June, 1781, he embarked with his family for England, anticipating an early return; but the unwelcome triumph of the American cause operated to detain him there for the rest of his days. He remained in Bath, for his health, for about two years, and then fixed his residence at Hoddesdon, in the parish of Broxbourne, in Hertfordshire, about eighteen miles north of London, where he died somewhat suddenly, after a short illness, July 25, 1792, in his 62d year.



His widow died in the same place, December 1, 1817, in her 72d year. They had no children, but adopted as their daughter and heiress the eldest child of a brother of Mrs. Jones, whose wife was a niece of Judge Jones.

Judge Jones's property in this country was largely sacrificed by his adherence to the King. He received in compensation from the British government about £5450 sterling. He was included in the New York Act of Attainder and Confiscation, but, in response to a petition from his agent, was given in 1790 full liberty (of which he did not avail himself) to return to the State.

He occupied his leisure, from 1783 to 1788, in writing in an anonymous character a history of the events of the war, which was published, after the lapse of almost a century, under the sympathetic editorship of a son of a great-nephew of the author, with the following title :

History of New York during the Revolutionary War, and of the leading events in the other Colonies at that period, by Thomas Jones, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province. Edited by Edward Floyd de Lancey. With Notes, Contemporary Documents, Maps, and Portraits. N. Y.: printed for the N. Y. Historical Society. 1879. 2 vols., 8°. pp. lxxvii, 748; and xxxvii, 713.

These volumes contain engravings from portraits of Judge and Mrs. Jones. The subject matter throws valuable light on the attitude and feelings of the political and social circles in which the author moved ; but most readers will approve the conclusion that the embittered spirit of the writer affects his judgment and impairs his testimony.

AUTHORITIES.

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| <p><i>Bunker</i>, L. I. Genealogies, 227. <i>De Lancey</i>, Introduction to Jones's Hist. of N. Y. during the Revolution, i, liii-lxxvii. <i>Johnston</i>, Observations on Jones's History. Magazine of Amer.</p> | <p>Hist., vi, 421-22, 432-33. <i>Sabine</i>, Loyalists of the Revolution, i, 589-90. <i>Winsor</i>, Narrative & Critical Hist. of America, vii, 208.</p> |
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DANIEL NEWELL, the younger son of the Rev. Daniel Newell (Yale 1718) and of Ruth (Porter) Newell, of East Middletown, now Portland, Connecticut, was born there, December 26, 1726. His father died in his infancy, and his mother returned to her native town, and settled in what is now Berlin, about five miles from her husband's former parish.

On graduation he began the study of theology, probably at the College, and received a grant of £10 from the Corporation out of the John Ellery fund for needy ministerial students. For some unknown reason he abandoned this course and studied medicine. He married, on February 13, 1753, Susanna Porter, a distant connection of his mother.

One account states that he fell in battle in the French War, and another that he died at home in Berlin in 1756. Administration was granted on his estate on March 1, 1756; but the inventory amounted to only £35, and this sum included about 50 volumes of books.

AUTHORITIES.

Newell Genealogy, 26.

BENJAMIN PALMER was a native of Ashford, Windham County, Connecticut, the son of Benjamin Palmer, and grandson of Lieutenant Joseph and Frances (Prentice) Palmer, of Stonington, Connecticut.

He settled in Ashford as a physician, and died there late in the year 1784.

The inventory of his estate amounted to only £72. He married, in 1754 or 1755, in Ashford, Esther Hayward. Their children were six sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Joseph Palmer, M.D. (honorary, Yale 1816), succeeded his father in his profession in Ashford; and was



in his turn succeeded by his son of the same name (M.D. Yale 1820). Another son was the grandfather of the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, U. S. Senator from Michigan.

AUTHORITIES.

Larned, Hist. of Windham County, i, Aug. 22, 1883.
550, 573. *C. H. Palmer*, MS. letter.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS was a son of the Rev. Peter Reynolds (Harvard 1720), minister of the Congregational Church in Enfield, one of the towns which were transferred in 1749 from Massachusetts to Connecticut. His mother was a granddaughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor (Harvard 1671), of Westfield, Massachusetts, by whom she was adopted and brought up.

He became a physician in the adjoining town of Somers, and died there, February 15, 1774, aged about 46 years. He was one of the leading citizens of the place, and served as representative in the General Assembly at one session, in May, 1770.

He married, January 4, 1759, Martha, younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Williams (Harvard 1713) and Abigail (Davenport) Williams, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts. Of their four children, Free grace was graduated here in 1787, and became a minister.

Mrs. Reynolds next married, on November 15, 1787, as his fourth wife, Deacon Nathaniel Ely, of Longmeadow, who died December 26, 1799, in his 84th year. She was born May 7, 1733, and died in Longmeadow, February 18, 1825, in her 92d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Davenport Family, Supplementary Appendix, 60, 92-93. Williams Family, 225. Longmeadow Centennial, 89.



NOADIAH RUSSELL, son of the Rev. William Russell (Yale 1709) and Mary (Pierpont) Russell, of Middletown, Connecticut, was born in that place, January 24, 1729-30.

He studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by a Committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers, in the fall of 1753. During the summer of 1754 he preached to the society in Pomfret, Connecticut, and on October 16 was called by a great majority to the pastorate, and accepted the call; difficulties and delays, however, arose, connected with divisions in the society respecting the site of a new meeting-house, and the result was that Mr. Russell withdrew his acceptance.

In the fall and winter of 1756-57 he preached in the parish of West Hartford, and afterwards in the North Society in Killingly, now Thompson, next door to Pomfret, where he gave such satisfaction that he received a call to settle on July 28, 1757, which he accepted on August 30. He was ordained November 9, and spent his entire ministry in this place.

About a year before his death, the failure of his health interrupted his discharge of his official duties, and measures were taken in hand for the settlement of a colleague. While on a journey for his health to Boston in the last week of October, 1795, he was seized with apoplexy on the 26th day of that month, while tarrying at the house of the Rev. Caleb Alexander (Yale 1777), in Mendon, Massachusetts, and expired there on the evening of the 27th, in his 66th year.

His successor in office, the Rev. Daniel Dow, describes him as "a man of respectable talents, very strict in his attention to the order of society, and a man of great punctuality."

His neighbor, the Rev. Josiah Whitney, of Brooklyn, in the sermon delivered at his funeral, which was printed, testifies that "His mental powers were excellent. . . He

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The seventh part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The eighth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The ninth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The tenth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself.

thought and reasoned well,—was careful and critical in examining things,—capable of forming a good judgment,—agreeable and edifying in conversation. . . His sermons were plain and serious, judicious and pungent. . . He was a steady, able advocate for religious and civil order, and studied the things which made for peace.”

He married, March 15, 1758, Esther, third daughter of Joseph Talcott, Jr., Treasurer of the Colony, and Esther (Pratt) Talcott, of Hartford, who was born June 24, 1731, and died October 14, 1797.

Three sons and three daughters also survived him. The two younger sons, Matthew Talcott, and Joseph, were graduated here, in 1779 and 1793, respectively. One daughter married the Rev. Moses Cook Welch (Yale 1772).

AUTHORITIES.

Congregational Quarterly, iii, 157. County, i, 523-24, 535-36; ii, 349-50.
D. Dow, Semi-Centennial Sermon, II, *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit,
 26-27. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham ii, 237. Talcott Pedigree, 77-78.

JEDEDIAH SMITH, the eldest in a family of ten children of Ebenezer and Christiana Smith, of Suffield, Connecticut, and grandson of Ebenezer and Sarah (Huxley) Smith, of Hadley, Massachusetts, and Suffield, was born in that town (while it was still a part of Massachusetts) on January 31, 1726-7. The Rev. Cotton Mather Smith (Yale 1751) was his second cousin in two lines (Smith and Huxley).

He studied theology, and was ordained, on December 1, 1756, as pastor of the First Church in (East) Granville, Mass., succeeding the Rev. Moses Tuttle (Y. C. 1745). He received £100 settlement, and £50 annual salary, afterwards increased to £70. He is described as a man of remarkable piety, pleasantness, and affability, and an evan-



gelical preacher, and for some years his ministry was a prosperous one. Eventually, however, a division of opinion arose in his church, owing to his favoring the half-way covenant and similar methods of administration, while his people were mainly Edwardians. After a long dispute, and the further dissatisfaction of many with his pronounced loyalist views on the approach of the American revolution, he was dismissed from this charge on April 16, 1776.

A son of General Phineas Lyman (Y. C. 1738) was engaged to one of his daughters, and this, with his loyalist sentiments, led to his joining General Lyman's family, with Major Timothy Dwight (Y. C. 1744) and others, in the expedition which left Middletown, Connecticut, on May 1, 1776, for the Natchez Country. His wife and all his children except one went with him. In going up the Mississippi he was attacked with a fever, and in his delirium leaped overboard; he was rescued, but the shock was too much for his system, and he died at Natchez, on September 2, 1776, in his 50th year. He was buried on the banks of the river, at a point which was subsequently washed away. His family continued on their course, and founded a settlement, in which their descendants were long represented.

He married Edith Bates, of Granville, and had eight sons and two daughters. The eldest son settled in Blandford, Massachusetts, and the others in Louisiana.

AUTHORITIES.

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| Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 262, | Matthew Phelps, 71-73. <i>Holland</i> , Hist. |
| 269. <i>Barber</i> , Hist. Collections of Mass., | Western Mass., ii, 66. <i>Sabine</i> , Amer. |
| 280. <i>L. M. Boltwood</i> , MS. letter, Apr. | Loyalists, ii, 311. |
| 21, 1894. <i>Haswell</i> , Memoirs of Capt. | |
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NATHAN STARR, the only child of Comfort Starr, a merchant in Danbury, Connecticut, and his wife Hannah, and grandson of Captain Josiah and Rebekah Starr, of

Danbury, was born in that town, on the 6th of September, 1732. He died at his father's house on the 9th of June, 1752, in his 20th year, unmarried.

AUTHORITIES.

Starr Family, 270.

ELISHA STEEL, third son of the Rev. Stephen Steel (Yale 1718), of Tolland, Connecticut, was born in that place on the 7th of October, 1728.

He remained in his native town, and in 1756 was admitted to practice in the courts of the Colony as an attorney-at-law, being the first resident of Tolland to attain this distinction, and continuing through his life the only lawyer in the place. In May, 1761, he was first sent as a Representative to the General Assembly, and at the same session he was for the first time commissioned as a Justice of the Peace. He served as Representative in four more sessions of the Assembly, but was removed by death, in Tolland, August 17, 1773, before completing his 45th year.

He married April 26, 1758, Sarah, second daughter of Governor Roger Wolcott, of Windsor, Connecticut, by whom he had four daughters and two sons.

She next married Elijah Chapman and died February 28, 1812, in her 77th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Porter Genealogy, i, 71. *Waldo*, Hist. of Tolland, 31, 34. *Wolcott Memorial*, 137.
198. *Durrie*, Steele Family, 16, 29.

PLATT TOWNSEND, the eldest child of Micajah and Elizabeth (Platt) Townsend, of Cedar Swamp, in the western part of the township of Oyster Bay, Long Island, and grandson of John and Esther (Smith) Townsend, of Oyster Bay village, was born on July 4, 1733.



He studied medicine, partly in London or Edinburgh, and is said to have practiced his profession at one time in Alexandria, Virginia (where he attended General Washington).

He married in Stamford, Connecticut, April 26, 1760, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Quintard) Hubbard, of that town. He was residing in Stamford for a few years after this date, but by 1777 had removed to the adjoining town of Greenwich. His wife died on the 2d of October, 1776, in her 44th year; and he was again married, on October 15, 1777, to Martha(?) Dickinson. It is said that he served as a surgeon in the army of the Revolution, but this is uncertain.

After the evacuation of New York City by the British, Dr. Townsend appears to have established himself there, but in 1784 he purchased a tract of land of 3500 acres (paying in part for the purchase by his services as a surveyor), about 120 miles to the northwest, in what is now Walton, in Delaware County, whither he led in 1785 the pioneer settlement, and where he continued in practice until late in life. After the death of his second wife he married, on January 4, 1789, Ann Goslin.

He died in Walton, October 14, 1816, in his 84th year.

His first wife left two daughters and two sons. By his second marriage he had one son and one daughter,—of whom the latter married in Oyster Bay, and was noted for her beauty and intellectual attainments.

AUTHORITIES.

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| <i>Jay Gould</i> , Hist. of Delaware County, 150-52. | <i>Hough</i> , Gazetteer of N. Y., 258. | <i>Huntington</i> , Hist. of Stamford, 363; and Stamford Registration, 54. | <i>J. Munsell's Sons</i> , American An- |
| cestry, iv, 133. | <i>W. W. Munsell & Co.</i> , Hist. of Delaware County, 325, 333. | <i>Rev. B. L. Swan</i> , MS. letters, 1868 & 1872. | <i>Thompson</i> , Hist. of L. I., i, 509. |

ELIHU TUDOR, the second son and child of the Rev. Samuel Tudor (Yale 1728), was born in South Windsor, Connecticut, February 3, 1732-33. His boyhood was



spent in Poquonnoc Society, in the northwestern part of Windsor, but later his father returned to the ancestral home in South Windsor, where the son settled for his permanent residence.

He remained at College after graduation, on a Berkeley Scholarship, and afterwards studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Gale (Yale 1733), of Killingworth. At an early period of the French war he joined the 44th Regiment of the British army as Surgeon's mate, and continued to serve in the medical department until the peace of 1763. He was in the expedition that reduced Canada under General Wolfe in 1759, and was also present at the capture of Havana in 1762. He then visited England, and availed himself during the two or three years of his residence there of opportunities of hospital service to perfect himself in his profession. In 1765 he returned to America and settled in East (now South) Windsor on his paternal inheritance as a physician and surgeon.

On February 4, 1769, he married Lucretia Brewster, of Middletown Upper Houses, now Cromwell, younger daughter of Elisha and Lucia (Yeomans) Brewster.

About the year 1767 he received at his own request a discharge from the army, retiring on half-pay, which was continued to him throughout his long life. This relation to the British government led him to live in comparative retirement during the period of the American Revolution, and interfered, it is said, with his popularity as a physician and surgeon from that time. He was unquestionably one of the best educated and most skilful surgeons of his day, and enjoyed the esteem of his professional brethren. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1790. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Medical Society, which was chartered in 1792; and this Society conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1793.

He died of old age, after several years of feebleness, in South Windsor, March 8, 1826, aged 93 years and one



month. He had been for over three years the oldest living graduate of the College.

His wife died on September 13, 1801, at the age of 54. They had five sons, one of whom was graduated in medicine at Dartmouth College in 1803, and six daughters, of whom the eldest married Colonel Andrew Hillyer (Y. C. 1770).

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Herald, March 21, 1826. *Goodwin*, Foote Family, 287. *Loomis Female Genealogy*, i, 130. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, *passim*; ii, 6, 43. *Russell*, Early Medicine in Conn., 89-90. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 456-58; ii, 768. *Thacher*, Amer. Medical Biography, ii, 146-47.



Annals, 1750-51

At the beginning of this year Timothy Pitkin (Yale 1747) and James A. Hillhouse (Yale 1749) assumed the duties of the tutorship, in place of Warham Williams and William Russell. Mr. Pitkin remained in office for the current year only.

Work on the new College continued through the year, with delays necessitated by the low state of the funds in hand. In the meantime the attention of the General Assembly, at its meeting in New Haven in October, 1750, was called to the dilapidated condition of the old College building, and a committee of inspection reported that it was "necessary to take down and rebuild the kitchen chimney, and to cover the back side, to mend the floors and make new window-frames, and to put pillars under the girths," which repairs were forthwith ordered, and were completed in 1751, at an expense of £628 old tenor, under the direction of Daniel Hubbard, of New Haven.

The Governor of the Colony, Jonathan Law (Harvard 1695), two of whose sons were now undergraduates here, died in office in November, 1750, and on the 12th of the next month a Latin Oration in his honor was delivered in the College Hall by Ezra Stiles, the Senior Tutor. The Oration was printed at New London the next year.

To Tutor Stiles's partiality for formal ceremony (a partiality which President Clap does not seem to have felt) was due the introduction, in July, 1751, of the custom of the presentation to the President of the Senior Class as candidates for degrees, by the Senior Tutor in an appropriate Latin speech. The custom survived for over a hundred years, and the appropriate name of "Presentation Day" is still familiarly given to the day in Commence-



ment Week which is peculiarly devoted to the exercises of the graduating College Class. The College has the manuscript of the "*Oratio Valedictoria*" delivered on this occasion by Abel Newell,—a prototype of the modern "Class Oration," rather than of the "Valedictory" so long given at Commencement.

Sketches, Class of 1751

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| *Richardus Law, A.M., LL.D. 1802, e Congr.,
Reip. Conn. Cur. Super. Jurid. Princ., Rerum-
publ. Foed. Cur. in Jurisd. Conn. Jurid. | *1806 |
| *Roswell Saltonstall, A.M. | *1788 |
| * <i>Hezekias Gold</i> , A.M. | *1790 |
| *Ægidius Russell, A.M. | *1779 |
| *Stephanus Munson, A.M. | *1800 |
| *Jonathan Welles, A.M. et Harv. 1756, Tutor | *1792 |
| *Russell Hubbard, A.M. | *1785 |
| *Josephus Pierpont, A.M. | *1824 |
| *Hudson Blackleach, A.M. | *1784 |
| *Thomas Belden, A.M. | *1782 |
| *Josephus Belden, A.M. | *1762 |
| * <i>Johannes Hooker</i> , A.M. | *1777 |
| * <i>Nicolaus Street</i> , A.M. | *1806 |
| *Thomas Moseley, A.M., M.D. Soc. Med. Conn.
1795 et ejusd. Præses | *1811 |
| * <i>Juda Champion</i> , A.M. | *1810 |
| * <i>Thomas Potwine</i> , A.M. | *1802 |
| *Jabez Mix, A.M. | *1762 |
| *Eli Todd, A.M. 1755 | *176— |
| * <i>Abel Newell</i> , A.M. | *1813 |
| * <i>Sethus Norton</i> , A.M. et Harv. 1756 | *1762 |
| * <i>Cotton Mather Smith</i> , A.M. | *1806 |
| *Josephus Bissell, A.M. 1761 | |

JOSEPH BELDEN, second son of Thomas Belding, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Joseph and Mary Belding, of the same town, was born there on the 24th of November, 1733. His mother was Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Stephen Mix (Harvard 1690) and Mary (Stoddard) Mix, of Wethersfield. His elder brother was his classmate.

His will, on record in the Probate Court at Hartford, describes him as "Commander of the Sloop Betsy, now lying at anchor in the Harbor of Bassend [?] in the Azores, Island of St. Croix, lately arrived from the Port of New London"; it is dated February 26, 1762, the testator "being weak and sick of body." He died there soon after, and the inventory of his estate, taken on the 16th of December, 1762, amounts to £1630.

He married, on September 21, 1758, his second cousin, Lois, eldest child of Samuel and Lois (Belding) Curtis, of Wethersfield, born February 24, 1740, who survived him with one son.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xv, 296; xvi, 138.

THOMAS BELDEN, the eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Mix) Belding, of Wethersfield, was born in that town, August 9, 1732, and was the brother of the graduate just noticed, as well as of Simeon of the Class of 1762.

He settled in his native town, and married, August 1, 1753, Abigail, younger daughter of Hezekiah and Sarah (Wright) Porter, of Windsor and East Hartford.

As early as 1761 he was promoted to office in the Colony Militia, and by 1777 reached the rank of Colonel, in the first of the ten regiments raised under General Wooster; he resigned this office at the end of the year 1779. Between 1763 and 1776 he served the town as Representative in nearly twenty sessions of the General Assem-

bly. From 1769 he held a commission as Justice of the Peace for Hartford County. He was a leading man in the various relations of life in his native town.

He died in Wethersfield on the 22d day of May, 1782, in his 50th year. His widow married, October 10, 1796, as his second wife, the Rev. Dr. James Dana (Harvard 1753), pastor of the First Church, New Haven, and died in New Haven, March 17, 1798, in her 61st year. Her only son, Ezekiel Porter Belden, was graduated here in 1775; and her only daughter married Frederick Butler (Y. C. 1785).

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Porter Geneal., i, 74, 211- xv, 296. N. H. Colony Hist. Soc.
12. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, Papers, iii, 510.

JOSEPH BISSELL, the eldest child of Benjamin and Mary (Wattles) Bissell, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Sarah (White, Loomis) Bissell, of Lebanon, was born in that place, July 2, 1731.

He married, on April 12, 1753, Hannah, second daughter of John and Anne (Fitch) Partridge, of Lebanon, by whom he had one daughter and six sons, the youngest born in 1771. The second son was the father of Governor Clark Bissell (Yale 1806).

In October, 1755, Joseph Bissell was appointed by the General Assembly as one of the County Surveyors for Windham County.

He and his wife are traced in the land-records of Lebanon as residing there down to March, 1800. His later history is not known, but he is marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue of graduates issued in 1814.

His eldest son, John Partridge Bissell, moved to Ohio, after his marriage in 1790, and it is probable that his parents went thither also.

AUTHORITIES.

Hine, Early Lebanon, 147.

HUDSON BLACKLEACH was the eldest son of Captain Joseph and Anne Blackleach, of Stratford, Connecticut, and grandson of Richard and Abigail (Hudson) Blackleach. His mother was the only daughter of Samuel and Bethia (Booth) Hawley, of Stratford and Derby.

In 1763 he was living in the parish of Ripton (in Stratford), in the present town of Huntington, and was an officer in the Colony militia. He died in May, 1784.

AUTHORITIES.

Hawley Record, 4-5, 458-59. *Orcutt, Hist. of Stratford*, ii, 1156.

JUDAH CHAMPION, the fourth son of Colonel Henry Champion, of East Haddam, and grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Brockway) Champion, of Lyme, Connecticut, was born in East Haddam, on August 20, 1729. His mother was Mehitabel, daughter of Moses Rowley, of East Haddam.

He remained at College on the Berkeley Scholarship for one year, in the meantime studying theology, and in October, 1752, was licensed to preach. The next month the Litchfield County Association of Ministers recommended him as a candidate to the vacant church in Litchfield, and after he had approved himself to that church he was voted a call to the pastorate by the town on the 26th of February, 1753. He was ordained there by the County Consociation on the 4th of July, 1753.

In the development of theological parties in that neighborhood Mr. Champion in the course of time became unwilling to submit to what he considered arbitrary dictation on the part of the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlem, the champion of the so-called New Divinity, and in 1772 he appears to have withdrawn from membership in the County

Association and Consociation, without diminishing by this course the respect in which he was held at home and abroad. He returned to the Association in 1789, after Dr. Bellamy's career was closed.

He was ardently interested in the success of the American cause in our Revolution, and during Burgoyne's campaign went out with the Connecticut troops as a volunteer chaplain.

In October, 1797, having been in a declining state of health for three or four years (owing to a severe turn of illness from bilious colic), he retired from active ministerial labors. His regular salary was continued to him by his appreciative people, and a colleague pastor was settled in October, 1798.

He died in Litchfield, October 8, 1810, in the 82d year of his age and the 58th of his ministry.

He married, January 4, 1758, Elizabeth, third daughter of Paul and Lucretia (Brownson) Welch, of New Milford, Connecticut. She died October 30, 1823, at the age of 87. Their three daughters survived them.

He published :

1. A Brief View of the Distresses, Hardships and Dangers our Ancestors encounter'd, in settling New-England—the Privileges we enjoy, and our Obligations thence arising ; with moral Reflections thereupon.

In Two Sermons [from Deut. iv, 37-40] delivered at Litchfield, on the General Fast, April 18, 1770. Hartford, 1770. 4°, pp. 44.

[A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. Harv. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc.
N. Y. H. S. Y. C.]

A detailed review of the history of the country, with patriotic deductions.

2. Christian and civil Liberty and Freedom considered and recommended : a Sermon [from Gal. v, 1], delivered before the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, on the day of their Anniversary Election, May 9th, 1776. Hartford, 1776. 8°, pp. 31.

[A. A. S. A. C. A. U. T. S. Y. C.]

This discourse is actuated by the most inspiring confidence in the American cause.

3. A Sermon [from I Tim. iv, 16], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Noah Merwin, to the Pastoral Care, of the First Church in Torrington, Oct. 29, 1776. Hartford, 1777. 8°, pp. 30. [Y. C.]

4. A Funeral Sermon [from Matth. xxiv, 45-46], Preached at Northbury, March 4, 1785, The Day of the Interment of the Reverend Andrew Storrs. Litchfield. 16°. C. H. S. (*imperfect.*)

An engraving from a portrait by Earle, which is preserved in the family, is given in the Champion Genealogy.

AUTHORITIES.

Centennial Papers of Conn. General Conference, 57-60. *Field*, Hist. of Haddam & E. Haddam, 47. *Hinman*, Genealogy of the Puritans, 522. Hist. of Litchfield County (Philad., 1881), 130, 139. *Hollister*, Hist. of Conn., ii, 390-91. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 201. *Kilbourne*, Hist. of Litchfield, 172-75, 254-56. *Morris*, Statist.

Account of Litchfield County, 95. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xiii, 125. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 785. Proceedings of Litchfield County Consociations at their Centennial Anniversary, 71-72. *Trowbridge*, Champion Genealogy, 40, 383-89. Wolcott Memorial, 227. *Woodruff*, Hist. of Litchfield, 21-22.

HEZEKIAH GOLD, Junior, the eldest son of the Rev. Hezekiah Gold (Harvard 1719), Rector Cutler's successor in the pastoral office in Stratford, Connecticut, and grandson of Deputy Governor Nathan Gold and Hannah (Talcott) Gold, was born on January 18th, 1731. His mother was Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ruggles (Harvard 1690), minister of Guilford, Connecticut, and an early Trustee of Yale College.

He studied theology with his father, and was licensed to preach by the Eastern Association of Fairfield County, May 26, 1753.

In March, 1754, the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Cornwall, Litchfield County, was vacated by the perversion of the Rev. Solomon Palmer (Yale 1729) to Episcopacy. Mr. Gold was invited to fill the place, and was ordained there by the County Consociation on

the 27th of August, 1755, the day after they had settled his classmate Newell in the adjoining town of Goshen.

Mr. Gold acquiesced in theological views with the New Light party, the prevailing party in the ministerial ranks in the neighborhood. For upwards of twenty years he retained a commanding influence in the town, but after the outbreak of the Revolution a spirit of opposition to him arose. There may have been some dissatisfaction with his theological strictness, and there were certain allegations of favoritism in his personal relations with his people; but the main trouble appears to have arisen from the difficulty at that time of raising the annual salary for the minister who was in the meanwhile understood to be in comparatively wealthy circumstances.

Finally, the town voted, July 26, 1779, to call a council for the purpose of dismissing the pastor. The church voted, on the 6th of September, under the advice of the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlem, not to concur in this action of the town. The result of this disagreement was that the majority of the voters in town-meeting, on June 19, 1780, repudiated the Saybrook Platform of Doctrine and Discipline, which was accepted by the church, and declaring themselves "Strict Congregationalists" proceeded to set up separate worship as a new society, which was the beginning of the present Congregational Church in North Cornwall.

Mr. Gold published an account of the proceedings up to this point, as follows:

A True State of the Rise and Progress of the Controversy in Cornwall: which has been Misrepresented by Major John Sedgwick, in a late Publication. Hartford, 1783. 8°, pp. 24.

[*U. T. S. Y. C.*

In the course of time the previous ill-feeling abated to some extent, but the intervention of the County Conso-
ciation of Ministers (in April, 1786) was necessary before Mr. Gold, to promote harmony, agreed (on May 6, 1786)

to relinquish his salary and cease to exercise his pastoral authority. That confidence in him was restored is shown by the fact that in October, 1787, he was chosen one of the Representatives of the town in the General Assembly. He also continued to preach in the town and in neighboring towns until his death in Cornwall, from an influenza, on the 31st of May, 1790, in his 60th year.

The inscription over his grave testifies that in him "a sound knowledge of the Scriptures, extensive charity to the poor, unshaken fortitude in adversity, were united with uncommon discerning of the human heart."

He married, November 23, 1758, Sarah, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Anna (Thompson) Sedgwick, of Cornwall, and sister of the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick (Yale 1765), who bore him five sons, of whom two (Thomas, and Thomas Ruggles) were graduated here in 1778 and 1786, respectively. She died on the 28th of August, 1766, in her 28th year.

Mr. Gold next married, October 11, 1768, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Wakeman, of Fairfield, Connecticut, by whom he had one son and two daughters. She died on the 11th of February, 1778, in her 33d year, and he was again married, September 24, 1778, to Abigail, widow of Deacon Jeremiah Sherwood, of Greenfield, in Fairfield. She died in Greenfield, September 3, 1804, in her 77th year. His will names five sons as surviving him.

AUTHORITIES.

Gold, Hist. of Cornwall, 51-61, 99-100, 121-28, 155-58, 290-91, 315. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 185. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1207.

JOHN HOOKER, the eldest child of John Hooker, a farmer of Kensington, then a parish in Farmington, but now in the town of Berlin, Connecticut, and grandson of the Hon. John and Abigail (Stanley) Hooker, was born

on March 19, 1728-29. His mother was Mary, the eldest daughter of Deacon Thomas and Mary (Thompson) Hart, of Kensington.

Having studied theology, he was ordained, December 5, 1753, over the church in Northampton, Massachusetts. He found that community convulsed by the bitter controversy which had resulted in the dismissal of his predecessor, Jonathan Edwards, but such was the effect of his amiable character and entire devotion that no further evil consequences appeared. He is represented as a most excellent man and a model preacher, and especially gifted in instructing and winning the regard of the children of his flock.

The Rev. Dr. Sprague, in a notice of Dr. Joseph Lathrop (Yale 1754), says of Mr. Hooker :—

“There was no other minister of that period, of whom I ever heard Dr. Lathrop speak in terms of such unqualified praise. He represented him as equally distinguished for his qualities of mind and heart ; as being at once evangelical in his views and catholic in his spirit ; earnest to promote the cause of Christ, and yet eminently discreet in all his measures ; and as one of the most attractive, impressive and instructive preachers to whom he ever listened.”

He died in Northampton, of the small pox, on the 6th of February, 1777, aged nearly 48 years. The inscription on his monument, supposed to have been written by his son-in-law, Governor Strong, ascribes to him “an excellent and cultivated genius, graceful elocution, engaging manners, and the temper of the Gospel.”

He married, December 10, 1755, Sarah, the youngest child of Lieutenant John and Mary (Pratt) Worthington, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and sister of the Hon. John Worthington (Yale 1740). She died April 5, 1817, in her 86th year. Their children were four daughters and five sons. The eldest daughter married the Rev. Solomon Williams (Yale 1770), her father's successor at Northampton ; the second married Governor Caleb Strong

(Harvard 1764), of Northampton; and the other surviving daughter married the Hon. Eli P. Ashmun, of Blandford, a lawyer of eminence and Senator of the United States. The second son was graduated here in 1782, and became the ancestor of many Yale graduates.

He published :

1. Christ's Ministers, Men. A Sermon [from Acts x, 26] preach'd at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Allen in Pittsfield, April 18, 1764. Boston, 1764. 8°, pp. 46. [A. C. A.]

2. A Vindication of divine Conduct in the death of important and useful persons. A Sermon [from Job xiv, 19] preached at the Funeral of the Rev. John Hunt, Pastor of the Old South Church in Boston: who died at his Father's House in Northampton, December 20, 1775. Boston, 1776. 8°, pp. 30.

[A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S.]

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, American Epitaphs, iii, 77. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, Dwight Genealogy, ii, 1047. *Everts*, 504-06; Address on the 100th Anniversary of Dr. Lathrop's Ordination, *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 272. 12.

RUSSELL HUBBARD, the eldest child of Daniel Hubbard (Yale 1727) and Martha (Coit) Hubbard, was born in New London, Connecticut, June 28, 1732. When he was ten years of age his father died, and two years later his mother married Thomas Greene, of Boston.

He settled as a merchant in his native town, and was largely interested in the shipping trade of that port; he had previously gone in person on some voyages, as shown by his title of "Captain." His house and shop being burnt by the British in 1781, he then removed to Norwich, where he died on the 5th of August, 1785, in his 54th year. The inventory of his estate amounted to £2300, and included sixty volumes of books.

He married in Bristol, Rhode Island, on January 30, 1755 [or 1754?], Mary, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary

(Prentice, Coit) Gray, then of New London, formerly of Newport, by whom he had four daughters and two sons who grew to maturity; of the daughters, one married Elijah Backus (Yale 1777), and another married his classmate, Ebenezer Bushnell.

AUTHORITIES.

Chandler Family, 2d ed., 55. New- Old Houses of Norwich, 252-54, 473-
port Hist. Magazine, ii, 168. Perkins, 74.

RICHARD LAW was born in Milford, Connecticut, March 7, 1732-33, and was baptized March 11, being the sixth son of Governor Jonathan Law (Harvard 1695), by his fifth wife, Eunice, widow of Samuel Andrew, Junior (Yale 1711), of Milford, and daughter of the Hon. John Hall.*

Immediately after graduating, he entered on the study of law with the Hon. Jared Ingersoll (Yale 1742), of New Haven; he was admitted to the bar in January, 1755.

He settled two or three years later in New London, Connecticut, where he became eminent in his profession. "As an advocate at the bar, his style was pure and correct, but not copious and flowing. He was distinguished more as a learned lawyer, a close logician, a fair special pleader, than an eloquent orator. His talents were better adapted to a court than a jury."

He began his public service to the Colony, in October, 1765, as a Representative in the General Court, and at the same session received for the first time a commission as Justice of the Peace. He continued in the office of Representative during nineteen sessions of the Assembly, or until 1776, when he was promoted to the Upper House. During seven sessions (1774-76) he served as Clerk.

*By an error Eunice Hall was called the *fourth* wife of Governor Law in the notice of Samuel Andrew, Junior, on page 102 of the first volume of this work. The Governor's fourth wife was widow Sarah Burr, of Fairfield, whom he married in 1724-25, and who died in 1725-26 without issue.

After enjoying a lucrative practice for many years, he was induced by failing health, in June, 1773, to accept an appointment as Chief Judge of the County Court for New London County. This office he held until May, 1784, when he was advanced to a seat on the Superior Court bench. He retained his position as one of the Governor's Council, or Upper House of Assembly, until May, 1786, when an act was passed excluding Judges from legislative chairs.

His interest was very early enlisted on the American side in the Revolution, and in July, 1774, and again in October, 1776, he was appointed by the Assembly one of the Connecticut delegates to the Continental Congress; but in each case he was prevented from serving, principally by conditions of health. Subsequently, in May, 1780, May, 1781, May, 1782, and May, 1783, he was elected by the freemen of the State to the Congress of the Confederation; but he attended only during the year 1781-82. He was appointed in May, 1776, a member of the Connecticut Council of Safety, to aid the Governor during the recess of the General Assembly.

In May, 1786, he was advanced to the rank of Chief Judge of the Superior Court, and continued in that office until the adoption of the Federal Constitution, when he exchanged the position for that of District Judge of Connecticut, to which he was appointed by President Washington. He held this post until his death, at New London, January 26, 1806, in his 73d year. His estate was inventoried at about \$17,000.

When a city charter was granted to New London, in March, 1784, he was unanimously chosen Mayor by the freemen, and retained the office through his life. In 1801 he declined to consent to the use of his name as a candidate for the Governorship of the State.

He performed an efficient public service in the revision of the Statutes of the State, in connection with the Hon.

Roger Sherman, also a Judge of the Superior Court, which was published in 1784.

Of the separate productions of his pen now in print none are known, except two letters to Governor Trumbull, in August and September, 1776, which are preserved in Force's American Archives (5th Series, vol. i, 989, and ii, 281).

He married, on September 21, 1760, Anne, daughter of Captain John and Sarah (Christophers) Prentice, of New London, by whom he had twelve children; of the eight sons three were graduated at Yale College, viz., Lyman (a Member of Congress) in 1791, Prentice in 1800, and William in 1801, and an elder son (Richard) left College on the outbreak of the Revolution and enlisted in the American navy.

Mrs. Law died on October 8, 1814, aged 71½ years.

Judge Law received the degree of Doctor of Laws from this College in 1802.

AUTHORITIES.

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|---|---|
| <i>Alden</i> , American Epitaphs, iv, 130. | Register, i, 280-81. New London |
| <i>Binney</i> , Prentice or Prentiss Family, | County Hist. Soc. Papers, i, 111, 127- |
| 8, 219. Conn. Hist. Soc. Collections, | 28. <i>Starr</i> , Repository, iii, 218-19. |
| ii, 138. <i>Hinman</i> , Conn. in the Revolution, | Treat Genealogy, 200. |
| <i>passim</i> . N. E. Hist. & Geneal. | |
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GEORGE LOOMIS, the second son and third child of Jonathan Loomis, Junior, and Sarah (Higby) Loomis, of Windsor, Connecticut, was born in that town, November 22, 1727.

He died in Windsor, in 1751.

AUTHORITIES.

- Loomis Genealogy, 2d ed., 51. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed, ii, 439.

JABEZ MIX, third son of Nathaniel and Annah Mix, of New Haven, Connecticut, and grandson of Nathaniel and Mary (Pantry) Mix, was born in New Haven, September 12, 1731. His mother, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Sperry) Bunnell, of New Haven, died at his birth. His father's farm was on the opposite side of Chapel street from the present Art School.

He followed mercantile pursuits in his native town, and here married, on the 12th of February, 1759, Jemima Brown.

He died in New Haven, October 5, 1762, at the age of 31, leaving an estate inventoried at £420. His wife survived him with two daughters, and she next married, February 12, 1764, Jeremiah Barnard. She was living in New Haven in 1768.

AUTHORITIES.

N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 558, 560. Tuttle Family, 102.

THOMAS MOSELEY, the eldest child of Abner Moseley, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, and a grandson of Joseph and Abigail (Root) Moseley, of Glastonbury, was born in Glastonbury on February 12, 1731. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant John and Mindwell (Sheldon) Lyman, of Northampton, Massachusetts.

He became a physician of distinction in East Haddam. In 1803 he was elected President of the Medical Society of Connecticut, of which he was one of the original Fellows, and which had already conferred upon him, in 1795, the honorary degree of M.D. He died in East Haddam, on August 13, 1811, at the age of 80.

He married in 1759 Phebe, daughter of Governor Jonathan Ogden, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey; their only child was the Hon. Jonathan Ogden Moseley (Yale 1780).

After her death he married Phebe, widow of General Dyar Throop (Yale 1759), of East Haddam, and daughter of Dr. John Griswold (Yale 1721), of Norwich; by this marriage there were no children.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapin, Glastonbury Centennial, 175. 557-58. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d
Conn. Medical Society, Proceedings for ed., ii, 509.
1877, 153; and Proceedings for 1892,

STEPHEN MUNSON was born in New Haven, December 14, 1730, the posthumous son of the Rev. Stephen Munson (Yale 1725), who died in Greenwich, Connecticut, in the preceding May. His mother, Susannah Punderson, of New Haven, died when he was eleven years old, and the boy chose as his guardian, Captain John White, of New Haven, whose wife was a sister of his grandmother Punderson.

From 1752 to 1755 he served as College Butler, and meantime he studied medicine, and for a few years (probably not over ten) practiced in the northern part of the town, now North Haven. In 1766 he was employed as a tavern-keeper in New Haven; and later (at least from 1767 to 1783) was deputy-sheriff and keeper of the county jail, which then stood on the western side of the New Haven Green.

He died in New Haven, September 3, 1800, in his 70th year.

He married, October 16, 1756, Lucy, daughter of Isaac and Jemima (Sage) Riley, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. She died in New Haven, May 15, 1790, aged 58 years.

Of their six children the only son died in infancy.

AUTHORITIES.

N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 564. Munson Record, 167.

ABEL NEWELL was born in Farmington, Connecticut, on August 15, 1730, the second son of Deacon Nathaniel Newell, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Hart) Newell. His mother was Esther, eldest daughter of Deacon John and Esther (Gridley) Hart, of Farmington.

He was a first cousin of Daniel Newell, of the preceding class. The college has the manuscript of the "*Oratio Valedictoria*," which he delivered on July 18 before graduating.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers, February 5, 1754.

In the early summer of the same year he was preaching in Hadley, Massachusetts, but a little later he had also served with such acceptance in the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Goshen, Litchfield County, Connecticut, as to receive a call (August 25, 1754), though not a unanimous one, to settle there, which he accepted after a long delay. He was ordained and installed in Goshen by the County Consociation of Ministers, on the 26th of August, 1755. He sympathized with his classmate Champion in his opposition to the prevailing theology of the Litchfield Association, and became an object of Dr. Bellamy's determined hostility. After long continued discomfort, the withholding of his salary for some three years, and votes repeatedly passed by the church and by the town, requesting him to lay down his pastoral charge, a mutual council was called, which consented to his dismissal on February 2, 1781.

That he did not forfeit the esteem of his parishioners is evident from the fact that he was chosen one of the representatives of the town in the next three sessions (1781-82) of the Legislature.

A few years later he was among the early emigrants to Charlotte, Vermont (first settled in 1784), on the northern shore of Lake Champlain, and supplied the pulpit there in the early days of the town.

He died in Charlotte, at the house of his youngest son, of a malignant epidemic, January 22, 1813, in the 83d year of his age.

He married, in 1756, Abigail, daughter of Captain John Smith, the first merchant in Goshen. He left five sons, residents of Charlotte.

He published :

Good Men, under God, the Strength and Defence of a People : A Discourse, (The Substance of two Sermons [from 2 Kings, ii, 12]) Delivered at Goshen, January 17th, A. D. 1768 ; Occasioned by the Much lamented Death of Deacon Moses Lyman . . . Hartford, 1768. 8°, pp. 49. [A. A. S. C. H. S.]

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Hart Family, 48. *Hemmen-* 1890, 9-11. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 332.
way, Vt. Hist. Magazine, i, 736, 745. *Newell* Genealogy, 26.
Hibbard, Hist. Address at Goshen,

SETH NORTON, the fourth child and eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mason) Norton, of Farmington, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Ruth (Moore) Norton, was born in Farmington, August 10, 1731.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach on November 18, 1755, by the Litchfield South Association of Ministers. On July 20th, 1757, he was ordained and installed over the church in the parish, now the town, of Ellington, in Windsor, Connecticut, as successor to the Rev. Nathaniel Huntington (Yale 1747).

His brief pastorate was closed by his death there, from consumption, on the 19th of January, 1762, in his 31st year.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 823, 857.

JOSEPH PIERPONT, the second son of Lieutenant Joseph Pierpont, of New Haven, and grandson of the Rev. James Pierpont (Harvard 1681), was born in North Haven, in the town of New Haven, September 13, 1730. His mother was Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Noadiah Russell, of Middletown, a classmate of James Pierpont, and one of his associates in the founding of Yale College. His father died at the beginning of his Sophomore year, and provided by will for the completion of this son's College course.

He settled in the parish (now town) of North Haven, and in 1764 was commissioned as a Captain in the militia. On the organization of the parish as a separate township, he was the first representative in the General Assembly, in 1787, and served in the like capacity on eight other occasions,—the last in 1797. He was also for years town clerk, and generally an important person in the locality. He held for some years a commission as Justice of the Peace. About 1773 he left the Congregational Church, and united with the Episcopal Church in North Haven, which he served as lay reader during vacancies in the rectorship, and as parish clerk until his death.

He died in North Haven, February 8, 1824, in his 94th year.

He married, March 21, 1756, Lydia, second daughter of Amos and Mary (Gilbert) Bassett, of New Haven (born November 28, 1730), and had by her four sons and two daughters.

He next married, October 26, 1791, Anniss Blakeslee, of Northbury Society (now Plymouth), in Watertown, Connecticut, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. She died on September 4, 1800, in her 66th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Blake, Hist. of Hamden, 266. *Thorpe*, Tuttle Family, 697.
North Haven Annals, 140, 147, 209-11.

THOMAS POTWINE, second son of John and Mary (Jackson) Potwine, and grandson of Dr. John Potwine, of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, October 3, 1731.

His father, a goldsmith by trade and a French Huguenot by descent (the name being originally Poitevin), removed to Coventry, Connecticut, about 1740, after a short sojourn in Hartford.

Thomas Potwine studied divinity, and in August, 1753, received a call to preach as a candidate for settlement in the Second or North Society in the locality known as Scantic, in Windsor, Connecticut, which had been set off by an Act of the Assembly in the previous year, and which is now the First (Congregational) Society in the town of East Windsor. He accepted this invitation and so approved himself that on October 22 he was invited to settle, and his ordination and installation followed on May 1, 1754; as no meeting-house had yet been provided, the ceremonies were conducted in a newly-built barn. The relation thus established was continued until Mr. Potwine's death, November 15, 1802, at the age of 71. His tombstone commemorates "his useful and exemplary life" as "the faithful pious pastor of an united people;" and local tradition still represents him as a man of fair talents and a peculiarly gentle spirit, which is also manifest in the manuscript sermons by him which are preserved.

The sermon at his funeral by the Rev. Dr. David McClure (Yale 1769), pastor of the church in South Windsor, was published; as was also another sermon, preached at East Windsor on the following Sabbath by the Rev. Nehemiah Prudden (Yale 1775), of Enfield.

He married on June 20, 1754, Abigail Moseley, a sister of his classmate; she died July 23, 1759, in her 27th year. His second wife, Lydia Hall, whom he married at Wallingford, Connecticut, on October 8, 1761, survived him, dying September 19, 1817, in her 83d year. The sermon

preached at her funeral by the Rev. Shubael Bartlett (Yale 1800), her husband's successor, was printed (Hartford, 1818. 8°, pp. 19).

By his first marriage he had one daughter and two sons; and by his second marriage five daughters and three sons.

A family of three sons and five daughters, some by each marriage, survived him. Two great-grandsons of the name are graduates of the College.

AUTHORITIES.

Rev. T. S. Potwin, MS. letter, Feb. 16, 1896. [*Roe*,] Hist. of the 1st Ecclesiastical Society in E. Windsor, 14-32. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 594-602, 611; ii, 625. *Trumbull*, Memorial Hist. of Hartford County, i, 114-15.

GILES RUSSELL, the eldest child of the Rev. Daniel Russell (Yale 1724) and Lydia (Stillman) Russell, and a first cousin of Pierpont of this class, was born in Rocky Hill, Connecticut, November 8, 1729.

He settled as a lawyer in Stonington, Connecticut, where he married, in 1752 or 1753, Prudence, daughter of Thomas and Thankful (Denison) Stanton, of that town, and widow of Judah Coleman of Stonington.

On the outbreak of the Old French War he joined the troops raised in Rhode Island (Stonington being on the border of that Colony and intimately connected with it in commerce), and was commissioned as Ensign in September, 1755, as 1st Lieutenant in February, 1756, as Adjutant in March, 1758, and as Captain in February, 1760. He was wounded in the attack upon Ticonderoga in July, 1758, but soon resumed his place in the service, though never fully recovering his health. In 1762 he took part in the expedition against Havana.

At the close of the war he returned to Stonington, but on the outbreak of the Revolution, though fairly excusable from his infirmities, again took the field. The Connecticut Assembly appointed him Major in Colonel Selden's

Regiment, June 20, 1776, and twelve days later Lieutenant Colonel in Colonel Comfort Sage's Regiment, with which he served through that year in and about New York City. On the reorganization of the army he was appointed, January 1, 1777, Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th Connecticut Line; this regiment participated in the battle of Germantown, and spent the following winter at Valley Forge. Colonel John Chandler (Yale 1759), of the 8th Regiment, resigned in March, 1778, and Russell was immediately promoted to his place. He was engaged in the battle of Monmouth (June, 1778), for a part of the time in command of his brigade.

He was sent into Connecticut at the time of the invasion under Tryon in July, 1779, but had to be left behind his regiment, at Danbury, in consequence of feebleness resulting from the old wound of twenty years before. There he remained, gradually sinking, for over three months, until death, at Danbury, October 28, 1779, at the age of 50. His loss drew an expression of regret from Washington, who appreciated his worth, and an obituary notice in the *New London Gazette* speaks enthusiastically of "the brightness of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candor and generosity of his temper."

His wife was in very feeble health at the time of his death, and died about six weeks later. Their only child, a daughter, survived them.

The inventory of his somewhat considerable estate included about 20 books, a number of them medical.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Foote Genealogy, 285. 201-03. Stanton Family, 482, 486.
Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, 110.

ROSWELL SALTONSTALL, the only son of Captain Rosewell Saltonstall (Harvard 1720), of Branford, Connecticut, who was the eldest son of Governor Gurdon Saltonstall

(Harvard 1684), by his second wife, Elizabeth Rosewell, was born in Branford, August 31, 1728. His mother was Mary Haynes, who was first the wife of Elisha Lord (Yale 1718), and who after Captain Saltonstall's death in 1738 married (February 5, 1741) Rector Clap, of Yale College.

After coming into possession of his large property he showed signs of mental incapacity, and in 1751 he was placed under guardianship and so continued until his death. He lived unmarried on his family estate at Branford (inherited from his great-grandfather, William Rosewell), on the eastern side of Lake Saltonstall, and there died, January 24, 1788, in his 60th year. President Stiles, who knew the family intimately, refers to him as "a singular character." His tombstone avers that "He was well acquainted with history; he was charitable and benevolent to the indigent and distressed; solitude being his choice, he secluded himself from society, and spent his life in retirement upon the family estate in Branford."

Judge Thomas Jones (Yale 1750) visited him while in Connecticut during the Revolution, and reports that he found him "a steady loyalist." He adds: "He was dressed in the following manner: coarse leather shoes, tied with leather strings, instead of buckles, blue yarn stockings, tied below the knees with some twisted flax. His breeches were woolen, and open at both the knees. His coat and waistcoat were of homespun, his shirt of coarse linen, and appeared to have been worn about a month. The sleeves were tied with twine. He had nothing about his neck, and from the looks of his hair, a comb had not seen it for six months. He . . . had seven children, all illegitimate."

AUTHORITIES.

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| <i>Bond</i> , History of Watertown, 925. | <i>T. Jones</i> , Hist. of N. Y. during the |
| <i>Glover Memorials & Genealogies</i> , 488. | Revolution, i, 297. <i>Pres. Stiles</i> , MS. |
| <i>Goodwin</i> , Genealogical Notes, 349-50. | Diary, Jan. 29, 1788. |

COTTON MATHER SMITH, the second son of Deacon Samuel Smith, of Suffield, Massachusetts, (after 1749 of Connecticut), and grandson of Ichabod and Mary (Huxley) Smith, was born October 16, 1731. His mother was Jerusha, daughter of Atherton and Rebecca (Stoughton) Mather, of Windsor and Suffield,—Atherton Mather being a first cousin of Cotton Mather.

He spent the year after graduation in Hatfield, Massachusetts, where he began the study of theology with the pastor, the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge (Yale 1732). While thus engaged he accepted an invitation to take charge of the Indian school in Stockbridge for a year; he fulfilled this duty with remarkable success, and on the completion of his studies in Hatfield was licensed to preach. His first engagement was in the newly-settled Poontoosuck, afterwards the township of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to which parish he declined a call. In September, 1754, the Litchfield (Connecticut) Association of Ministers advised the Church in Sharon, Litchfield County, vacant by the withdrawal of the Rev. John Searle (Yale 1745), to apply to him, the result of which was his employment as a candidate, followed by his call to the pastorate on January 8, 1755, and his ordination by members of the Litchfield Consociation on the 28th of the ensuing August. The sermon on this occasion, by the pastor of his youth, the Rev. Ebenezer Gay (Harvard 1737), was afterwards published.

His parish was an extensive one, and under somewhat disorderly and irreligious influences; but his tact and devotion, aided by a peculiarly winning demeanor, affected a striking change in the habits and temper of the people, while it could truthfully be said of him at the close of his life that probably no minister ever had in a greater degree the confidence and affection of his flock. His theological views were molded under the prevailing influence of his

neighbor, the Rev. Dr. Bellamy; Whitefield preached in his pulpit, with his hearty approval.

He was early a decided friend of American independence; and in April, 1775, he accepted an appointment as Chaplain of the 4th Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Benjamin Hinman's, and served until October at Ticonderoga and in Canada; his health never entirely recovered from the effects of a malignant fever with which he was attacked at this time.

On account of the infirmities of age a colleague-pastor, the Rev. David L. Perry (Williams 1798), was settled in June, 1804. Mr. Smith officiated in public worship for the last time in January, 1806, and died on the 27th of the following November, in his 76th year. The sermon delivered at his funeral by his colleague was printed at Hartford in 1807. (8°, pp. 23.)

He married, in August, 1758, Temperance, widow of Dr. Moses Gale, of Goshen, New York, and daughter of the Rev. William Worthington (Yale 1716), of Westbrook, in Saybrook, Connecticut. She was born April 8, 1732, and died at the house of a daughter in Albany, New York, June 26, 1800, in her 69th year. Their children were four daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter married Dr. William Wheeler (Yale 1779), and the youngest married the Rev. Daniel Smith (Yale 1791), but both died before their parents, as did also another daughter and one son; the surviving son was the Hon. John Cotton Smith (Yale 1783).

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are preserved in the possession of the family.

He published :

1. *Jesus Christ, a Comforter to humble Mourners : a Discourse* [from John xi, 35, 36], Delivered at Sharon, on Account of the much lamented Death of Mrs. Sarah Day, late Consort of Mr. Jeremiah Day . . Hartford, 1767. 16°, pp. 24. [C. H. S.]

2. *A good Minister of Jesus Christ, nourished by the Words of Faith.* A Sermon [from 1 Tim. iv, 6], preached at New-Preston, at

the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Jeremiah Day, to the pastoral Care of the Church in that Place, Jan. 31, 1770. Hartford, 1770. 8°, pp. 30. [A. A. S. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C. (*imperfect.*)]

This discourse was put into print, as bearing on the current controversy concerning the sinner's duty to pray for regenerating grace.

3. A Sermon [from Ps. cxxvii, 1], delivered at Stamford, on the 13th June, 1793, at the Ordination of the Rev. Daniel Smith. Danbury, 1793. 4°, pp. 16. [A. C. A. C. H. S. U. T. S.]

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Conn. Historical Collections, 493-95. Centennial of the Litchfield County Consociations, 96-99. Centennial Papers of the General Conference of Conn., 55-57. Conn. Evangelical Magazine, 2d series, ii, 121-26. *Good-*

win, Genealogical Notes, 194-96. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 203. *Sedgwick*, Hist. of Sharon, 2d ed., 55-57, 158-62. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 500-03.

NICHOLAS STREET, the fourth son and child of Captain Elnathan and Damaris Street, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and grandson of Lieutenant Samuel and Hannah (Glover) Street, of Wallingford, was born in that town, February 21, 1730. His mother was the third daughter of Doctor Benjamin and Elizabeth (Andrews) Hull, of Wallingford.

He studied divinity, and in March, 1755, was invited to preach as a candidate to the Congregational Society in East Haven, Connecticut, which called him on the 5th of July to be their pastor. He was accordingly ordained there, over a church consisting of about one hundred members, on the 8th of October, and continued in office until his death there, October 3, 1806, in his 77th year. Throughout his long ministry he was a model of prudence and wisdom in the conduct of his people, and preserved their unabated respect. In his theology and preaching he followed the old methods, rather than those of the "New Divinity."

He married, December 6, 1758, Desire, daughter of Moses and Desire (Heminway) Thompson, of East Haven, who was then in her 14th year (born July 5, 1745), and died January 27, 1765, in her 20th year, leaving three daughters, the eldest of whom married the Rev. Stephen W. Stebbins (Yale 1781). He next married, April 24, 1766, Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant David and Hannah (Punderson) Austin, of East Haven, and sister of Punderson Austin (Yale 1762), who was born August 21, 1741, and died October 9, 1802, in her 61st year; the issue of this marriage was two daughters and five sons, of whom all but one son (with the children of the first marriage) survived their father.

He published :

The American States acting over the Part of the Children of Israel in the Wilderness, and thereby impeding their Entrance into Canaan's Rest : or, The human Heart discovering itself under trials. A Sermon [from Deut. viii, 2] Preached at East-Haven, April, 1777, and occasionally at Branford. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 34.
[*B. Ath. Y. C. (incomplete.)*]

The tone of this discourse is eminently patriotic.

The inscription on his gravestone, which was written by his friend and neighbor, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull, of North Haven, thus characterizes him : " In his Ministry he was a faithful and wise servant : sound in the Faith, pacific, friendly and hospitable :—In conversation, cheerful and inoffensive : In his relations kind and faithful ; And in friendship inviolable."

A notice published in the Connecticut Journal, the week after his death, says : " The uninterrupted peace of the flock, through a ministry of half a century, is an unequivocal testimony to the wisdom and prudence of the pastor. Uniting sound discretion with a meek and benevolent spirit, his public and private instructions were always seasonable . . . He was gentle towards all, as a father cherishes his children."

His portrait, painted in advanced life by his youngest son, is reproduced in the Street Genealogy.

AUTHORITIES.

- Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 904. 17. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register,
Dodd, East-Haven Register, 66-70, 153. xliv, 185-86. Street Genealogy, 20,
Havens, Centennial Discourse, 21, 38-38-39.
 40. Memorial of Owen Street, 7-13.
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ELI TODD was born in New Haven, October 26, 1734, the son of Michael and Mary (Dickerman) Todd, and brother of Michael Todd (Yale 1748).

He did not take his second degree until 1755.

In August, 1762, he was engaged in business in New Haven with his brother Michael, and a deed of their joint purchase of property here is on record. He is marked as deceased in 1765, in the catalogue of graduates appended to Clap's Annals of the College.

JONATHAN WELLES, the eighth child and fourth son of the Hon. Thomas Welles, of Glastonbury, Connecticut (a member of the Governor's Council from 1751 to 1761), and a nephew of the Rev. Samuel Welles (Yale 1707), was born in Glastonbury, August 9, 1732. His mother was Martha, daughter of the Hon. William and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, of East Hartford.

During the year 1753-54 he taught the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and then for over a year, until April, 1756, he served as a Tutor in the College. He then settled on a farm in his native town, and married Catharine Saltonstall, a sister of his classmate, born in 1734. He was sent to the General Assembly as a representative in 1760, and to twenty-six subsequent sessions in the next twenty years. In 1770 he was made a captain in

the militia, and in 1773 received a commission as Justice of the Peace. Meantime he was very largely entrusted with other public business. About 1774 he became embarrassed in his affairs, and was obliged to petition the Assembly for protection from imprisonment for debt.

He died in Glastonbury, January 27, 1792, in his 60th year.

After the death of his first wife he married Mabel, widow of Jonathan Hills, and daughter of Jonathan and Mabel (Olmsted) Stanley, of East Hartford.

A son, Roswell Welles, was born in 1761, and was graduated at Yale in 1784.

AUTHORITIES.

Bond, Hist. of Watertown, 925. *win*, Genealogical Notes, 261. *Loomis*
Chapin, Glastenbury Centennial, 217. Female Genealogies, i, 23. *Pitkin*
Conn. State Records, i, 142. *Glover* Genealogy, 11.
Memorials & Genealogies, 488. *Good-*

Annals, 1751-52

The exterior of the new College was finished in the summer of 1752 (at a cost of about £1180 sterling), and at the ensuing Commencement (September 20*) the President and Fellows ordered that, in recognition of the generosity of the Colony government,

"the New College be called and named CONNECTICUT-HALL, and then walked, in Proceffion, into it, and the Beadle, by Order, made the following Declaration, viz.

"*Cum e Providentiæ Divinæ Favore, per Colonix Connecticutensis Munificentiam gratissimam, hoc novum Edificium Academicum, Fundatum et Erectum fuerit; in perpetuam tantæ Generositatis Memoriam, Ædes hæc nitida et splendida, AULA CONNECTICUTENSIS nuncupetur.*"†

For the purpose of completing the building another appeal had been made to the General Assembly, in October, 1751; the result of which was an investigation by a Committee of the Assembly, which reported that the work already under weigh had cost £11374 (Old Tenor), to pay which there was only on hand from the lottery and other public grants and private donations £9610, leaving a balance of debt of £1764, besides the estimate of £6000 necessary to complete the work. The Assembly voted to advance the total sum of £7764.

In December, 1751, Samuel Hopkins, of the Class of 1749, took the place of Timothy Pitkin in the Tutorship.

In a letter of Benjamin Franklin‡ to his old correspondent, the Rev. Jared Eliot (Yale 1706), of Killingworth, one of the Yale Trustees, dated 24 December,

* Being the second Wednesday of the month. On account of the adoption of New Style, eleven days were stricken out of the calendar of this month.

† Clap's Annals, p. 56.

‡ Works, ed. Bigelow, ii, 242.

1751, is the following reference to the course of study at this College :—

“I am glad you have introduced English declamation into your College. It will be of great service to the youth, especially if care be taken to form their pronounciation on the best models. . . It is a matter that hath been too much neglected.”

At the Commencement in 1752 Tutor Ezra Stiles delivered an oration in Latin commemorative of the expiration of fifty years since the first granting of degrees. The manuscript of his oration is preserved among his papers in the University Library.

At this Commencement the Corporation recurred to their action of six and a half years before (p. 72, *supra*) and voted

“that a Professor of Divinity in the College would be upon all accounts advantageous, and therefore *Resolved*, that they would endeavor to get a support for such a Professor, as soon as may be.”

The Rev. Samuel Whittelsey, for twenty years a member of the Corporation, died in April, 1752 ; and the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey, for six years a member, resigned at Commencement. Only one new member was then elected—the Rev. Noah Hobart, of Fairfield, a Harvard graduate of 1724, and a powerful ally of the President in his radical measures.

Sketches, Class of 1752

*Gurdonus Saltonstall, A.M. 1759	*1762
*Gold Selleck Silliman, A.M.	*1790
*Moss Kent, A.M. 1769	*1794
*Jacobus Babcock, A.M.	*1781
*Henricus Babcock, A.M.	*1800
* <i>Josias Whitney</i> , A.M., S.T.D. Harv. 1802, Socius	*1824
*Caleb Hall, A.M.	*1783
* <i>Abrahamus Keteltas</i> , A.M. et Neo-Cæs.	*1798
* <i>Elizur Goodrich</i> , A.M., S.T.D. Neo-Cæs. 1783, Tutor, Socius, Secr.	*1797
* <i>Eleazarus May</i> , A.M.	*1803
* <i>Stephanus Holmes</i> , A.M. 1756	*1773
*Richardus Woodhull, A.M. 1756, Tutor	*1797
*Thomas Wiggins, A.M. 1773 et Neo-Cæs. 1758	*1804
*Asa Spalding, A.M.	

HENRY BABCOCK, the eldest child of Dr. Joshua Babcock (Yale 1724), was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, on April 26, 1736.

Though graduating at the unusually early age of 16, he excelled in scholarship and was an especial favorite of his tutor, Ezra Stiles. He won the Berkeley Scholarship at graduation.

While still under 19 years of age, he was appointed by Rhode Island Assembly (in March, 1755) Captain of one of the four companies of men raised to join the expedition against Crown Point. In August, 1756, he was promoted to the rank of Major; in August, 1757, to that of Lieutenant Colonel; and in May, 1758, to a full Colonelship. In the attack upon Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758, his regi-

ment lost 110 men killed and wounded, and he himself received a shot in the left knee. He served through five campaigns, and at the close of the last one received this emphatic testimony to his fidelity from General Amherst, in a letter to Governor Hopkins: "As Col. Babcock has, throughout the whole campaign, continually manifested his great zeal for the public service, and upon all occasions promoted it to his utmost, I should not do him justice were I to omit giving him this testimony of it, and of begging you to return him my particular thanks for the same."

About 1761 he went to England, where he spent a year in travel. He married December 2, 1764, Mary, daughter of Robert and Anna (Stanton) Stanton, of Stonington, and soon after he settled in that town on a farm belonging to his father, being to some extent also engaged in legal business.

He served as a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut at three sessions,—October, 1766, January, 1767, and October, 1769.

A letter of his is preserved, written in 1773, at the age of 37, in which he unfolds his "serious thoughts of quitting Agriculture, tho' a very pleasing and most agreeable kind of Life, and going Home to Great Britain in order to take a Gown, with a view of founding a Seminary upon the Episcopal Plan, amongst the Six Nations of Indians, under the Patronage of Sir William Johnson." This scheme failed, however, of receiving encouragement, and was perhaps an early manifestation of the mental unsoundness which blighted his career; in this letter he refers touchingly to the "remarkable Sallys of Intemperance" to which he has hitherto been a victim.

When the Revolution broke out he served for a time as a volunteer in the camp before Boston, being a guest apparently of General Putnam; and on December 1, 1775, Putnam wrote to General Washington in the following terms:—

"I shall esteem it as a particular favor if your Excellency will be so obliging as to recommend my worthy friend, Colonel Henry Babcock, to the honorable Continental Congress, to be appointed to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Continental Army. I have been upon service with him several campaigns the last war, and have seen him in action behave with great spirit and fortitude, when he had the command of a regiment. He has this day been very serviceable in assisting me in quelling a mutiny, and bringing back a number of deserters.

"Your Excellency well knows I am in great want of a Brigadier-General in my division, and such a one as I can put confidence in and rely upon. I know of no man who will fill the vacancy with more honour than the gentleman above named."

Washington transmitted this request to Congress, but no action was taken, and during the following month the subject of it was commissioned by the Rhode Island Assembly as Colonel of a newly raised regiment of militia. Within a few weeks he threw up his commission, in a dispute about precedence; his claim, however, was allowed by the Assembly, and in March he was formally recognized as Colonel in command of his brigade. But the arrangement proved only a temporary one. By April his conduct had become so wild that the charges of insanity, already for some time cautiously reported, could no longer be disregarded; he was put under arrest, and in the first week in May was dismissed from office by vote of the Assembly, as being "at the time deprived of the perfect use of his reason, and thereby rendered unfit to command."

The following is Dr. Stiles's entry on the subject in his Diary for April 19, 1776:—

"Col. Babcock carried under Guard to Providence—accused of Rigor to his Officers. He is an excellent Officer, well understands his Duty in the Military way, having been bro't up in the Service all the last War. But the poor Gentleman is subject to a species of Lunacy or Lunatic Frenzy, which has for years past been constitutional with him. This heightened into Madness and Distraction by Drink. And tho' he takes great pains to refrain and keep himself from Liquor, yet at Times he looses self-government—& in these freaks behaves much out of character. He is otherwise extremely sensible & of true military Spirit and fit for a General.

He was the first Man that set foot in Boston after the Evacuation. —He put his Lt. Col. under Guard for a Misdemeanor & deferred the Court Martial too long; upon which the Governor & Committee of Safety at Providence sent for Col. Babcock."

The rest of his life was spent in retirement on his farm in Stonington; he died in Westerly, on the 7th of October, 1800, in his 65th year.

At least eleven of his letters have been printed; seven (1756-59) in the Rhode Island Colonial Records; two (1773) in the Documentary History of New York; one (1775) in the Connecticut Historical Society's Collections; and one (1776) in Force's Archives.

Dr. Levi Wheaton, of Providence, in a letter (written in 1845) quoted in Updike's History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett, says: "Colonel Harry Babcock was a brilliant and extraordinary man—formed by nature and education to be the flower of his family, and an ornament to the country which gave him birth;" in the same connection is given a notice of the Colonel by one of his sons, which concludes with the description: "Col. Babcock was a man of fine person, accomplished manners, commanding voice, and an eloquent speaker."

Two portraits of him are known: one, a three-quarters length, painted in 1756 by Jonathan Blackburn in Boston; and another taken later in life.

His children were six sons and one daughter; the eldest child, born in 1765, was named Benjamin Franklin.

AUTHORITIES.

Arnold, Hist. of R. I., ii, 190, 198, 208, 211, 214, 218, 222, 367-68, 372. Conn. Hist. Society, Collections, ii, 336-39. *Denison*, Westerly & its Witenesses, 120-21. Documentary Hist. of N. Y., quarto ed., iv, 487-92, 497-99. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th Series, iv, 181-82; v, 1005, 1044, 1215; vi, 610-11. *Hazard*, Recollections of Olden Times, 37-40. *Hinman*, Conn. in the

Revolution, 568. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 32-34, 203-05. Mass. Hist. Society, Proceedings, xvii, 93. Narragansett Hist. Register, i, 64. R. I. Colonial Records, v, 419, 532-33; vi, 151-52, 163-65, 216-18, 232-33; vii, 436, 468, 473, 477, 490, 498-99, 537. *Updike*, Hist. of the Narragansett Church, 312, 315-17. *Welles*, Babcock Genealogy, 215, 217-18.

JAMES BABCOCK was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, on November 1, 1734, the tenth child of Captain James Babcock, and a half-brother of the father of his classmate, Colonel Harry Babcock. His mother was Content, daughter of Jonathan and Content (Rogers) Maxson, of Westerly, and at the time of his birth his father is said to have been upwards of 84 years of age. The aged father died in January, 1737, and his will required that this son be sent to college; the widow married William Hiscox, of Westerly, in December, 1742.

He settled in Westerly, and there married, on December 2, 1754, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Stanton, of the adjoining township of Charlestown. By her he had two daughters and a son. She died in 1765, and on August 27, 1769, he married Joanna, daughter of John McDowell, of Stonington, Connecticut, by whom he had three daughters and two sons.

He became an officer in the Colony Militia, attaining the rank of Major in 1766, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1774. In May, 1775, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Varnum's regiment, which formed a part of the "Army of Observation" sent from Rhode Island to the siege of Boston.

In May, 1777, he was a deputy from Westerly to the Rhode Island Assembly.

He died in Westerly, of a fever contracted in service in the army, in September, 1781, in his 47th year, his will being dated on September 17, and the marriage of a daughter "of Col. James Babcock, lately deceased," occurring on September 30. His wife survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

- Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 12, 1893. *Welles*, Babcock Genealogy, 205. Narragansett Hist. Register, i, 208, 216.
63. *C. H. Pendleton*, MS. letter, Febr.

ELIZUR GOODRICH, the sixth child of Deacon David Goodrich, and grandson of Colonel David and Hannah (Wright) Goodrich, of Stepney Parish, in Wethersfield, now the town of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, was born on October 26, 1734. His mother was Hephzibah, youngest child of Lieutenant Jonathan and Mary (Hubbard) Boardman, of Wethersfield. He was named for an elder brother of his father, who assumed the expense of his education. He was prepared for College by the Rev. James Lockwood (Yale 1735), of Wethersfield, and under President Clap's influence developed a special interest in physical and mathematical studies.

After graduation he studied divinity, and was licensed to preach in January, 1755, by the Hampden (Massachusetts) Association of Ministers. In October of the same year he was recalled to the College as Tutor; though filling this office with eminent success he retained it for only a single year, resigning it in October, 1756, to accept a call to the pastorate of the church in Durham, Connecticut, where he was ordained on November 24.

He spent his entire ministry, of thirty-one years, in the service of this church, and the general tenor of his life is thus sketched by the Rev. David Dudley Field, writing in 1819:—

“After settling in Durham, he had the use of the important library of his predecessor. As this consisted of books generally written in Latin, he read extensively in that language. He was also well versed in Greek, and excelled in Hebrew. As a mathematician he had few equals, and probably no superiors in our country. He was indeed a sound and general scholar. As a minister of the Gospel, few understood better the evidences of Christianity, or were more able to defend the Bible as a revelation from heaven. In preaching he dwelt principally upon the more common subjects of faith and morals, because he judged them to be the most useful. In prayer his mouth was filled with arguments, especially on sudden and affecting occasions. In connection with his official and stated services, he fitted many young men for a public education, and superintended others in pursuing studies,

preparatory to the ministry. In cases of difficulty he was abundantly consulted by his brethren, and by the neighbouring churches ; and he uniformly employed his talents and influence in the promotion of order and peace."

He was chosen a member of the Corporation of Yale College in October, 1776, and in the Sermon delivered at his funeral (and afterwards published) President Dwight could say of him :—

"No man living probably so well understood the interests of our University, or for more than twenty years took so active and important a part in its concerns."

In the same discourse Dr. Dwight sums up his character as "a man of distinguished learning and understanding, of unusual prudence, and of singular skill and experience in the concerns of congregations, churches, and ministers."

In 1777, when a President of the College was to be chosen, Mr. Goodrich was supported as a candidate by some of his associates ; but he himself by his personal influence was largely responsible for the election of Dr. Stiles. A little later, in 1781, he was thought of for the vacant Professorship of Divinity, to which Mr. Wales was finally chosen. The following passage from President Stiles's Diary explains the result :—

"Mr. Goodrich was considered as thoroughly learned, especially in Mathematics & Philosophy & Church Polity—well in the learned Languages, Latin, Greek & Hebrew—but of deficient Elocution, & though well yet not eminently studied in Theology ; his compositions not accurate, either as to language or sentiment, nor sufficiently animated to arrest the Attention—*i. e.*, great, very great & judicious in every thing but Divinity, in which he had arrived at his Akme or height of Improvement, in short that in Divinity he did not equal himself. But as he was an excellent & great Scholar, one of the greatest of the American Literati, so it was considered that he might serve in the double office of *Prof. of Divinity* & *Prof. of Mathematics*, & by his weighty Influence in the Government of College become a great, honorable & ornamental Character in this Seat of Learning. He would have given me great assistance. I think his indifferent Elocution prevented his Choice."

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey in 1783.

On the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day, November 16, 1797, he left home, on horseback, for a fortnight's tour of inspection among the farms which belonged to the College in Litchfield County. He spent the night of the 21st in Norfolk, and died in his room the next morning, while dressing, in an apoplectic fit, in his 64th year.

He married, on February 1, 1759, Catharine, eldest daughter of Elihu and Mary (Griswold) Chauncey, of Durham, and granddaughter of his predecessor in office, the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey (Yale 1702). She died on April 8, 1830, at the age of 89 years.

Their children were six sons and one daughter (who married the Rev. David Smith, Yale 1795, her father's successor in the ministry). The youngest son died in infancy; and the others were graduated at this College,—in the Classes of 1776, 1779, 1783, 1784, and 1786. The eldest son attained distinction in public life, as United States Senator and Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut; the second son was the first Professor of Law in Yale College, and the father of Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich; the third son followed his father's profession, and was the father of the well-known author, S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley).

He published:

1. The Duty of Gospel-Ministers to take Heed to themselves, and their Flock. A Sermon [from Acts xx, 28] preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Roger Newton, at Greenfield, Nov. 18, 1761. Boston, 1762. 8°, pp. 30.

[A. C. A. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.]

2. A Sermon [from Eph. iii, 7, 8], preached at the Installation of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Boardman, in the Pastoral Office over the second Church of Christ in Hartford, May 5th, 1784. Hartford, 1784. 8°, pp. 29.

[A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.]

3. A Sermon [from 1 Tim. iv, 16] preached July 6, 1786, at the Ordination of the Rev. Samuel Goodrich, to the Pastoral Office over the first Church of Christ in Ridgefield. Fairfield, 1787. 8°, pp. 29. [A. C. A. B. Ath. Y. C.]

4. The Principles of civil Union and Happiness considered and recommended. A Sermon [from Ps. cxxii, 3] Preached before his Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq. L.L.D. Governor and Commander in Chief, and the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut . . . On the Day of the Anniversary Election, May 10, 1787. Hartford, 1787. 8°, pp. 58.

[A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.]

5. A Sermon [from Eph. iv, 11-13], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Matthew Noyes, A.M. to the Pastoral Charge of the Church of Christ, in Northford, Aug. 18, 1790. New-Haven, 1790. 8°, pp. 31.

[A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.]

Besides these, a Report which he drew up in 1774 on the subject of Religious Liberty in Connecticut, for the use of the Convention of Delegates from the Connecticut Churches and from the Presbyterian Synod of New York and New Jersey, has been printed twice since his death. (In the Minutes of these Conventions from 1766 to 1775, with other similar Reports, and in the Historical Magazine, volume xiv, pp. 34-43.)

Also, the following sample of his scientific work was published by his son in volume 1, part 1, of the Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences (New-Haven, 1810. 8°, pp. 137-39):—

An Observation of the Auroral Appearance in the Evening of the first day of August 1783, at Durham.

AUTHORITIES.

Boardman Genealogy, 247. Case, 153-56. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xviii, 53. T. Robbins, Diary, i, 44. Goodrich Family, 46, 75-6. Conn. Journal, Dec. 7, 1797. B. W. Dwight, Sprague, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 506-13. Strong Family, ii, 1289. T. Dwight, Pres. Stiles, MS. Diary, January 24, 1781. Field, Statistical Account of Middlesex County, of N. Y. & N. E. Families, 526, 528-29. 118. Fowler, Chauncey Memorials,

CALEB HALL, the second son and fourth child of Caleb Hall, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and a nephew of the Rev. Samuel Hall (Yale 1716), was born in Wallingford, on August 19, 1731. His mother was Damaris, daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Peck) Atwater, of New Haven.

He settled in his native town as a physician, and also held office as a justice of the peace (commissioned 1771), a Captain in the militia (from 1771), and Judge of the Court of Probate for the district of Wallingford (1776).

He died in Wallingford, after a short illness, on September 21, 1783, at the age of 52 years. His estate appears to have been insolvent. His tombstone describes him as "a faithful Servant to the Public in Various Civil offices, a firm Friend to the Liberties of His Country."

He married, on November 28, 1759, Prudence, elder daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Johnson) Holt, of Wallingford, who was born on May 30, 1740, and died on November 30, 1807, in her 68th year. Their children were five sons and three daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 757, 768. *Hall* Family Records, 96, 108. *T. P. Durrie*, Holt Family, 239. *D. B. Hall*, *Hall*, Notes of the Hall Family, 37.

STEPHEN HOLMES was a son of Deacon David Holmes (son of John Holmes), of Woodstock, Connecticut, and a brother of Dr. David Holmes, of that town, who became the father of the Rev. Dr. Abiel Holmes (Yale 1783).

He studied theology, and in the latter part of the year 1754 was preaching as a candidate in the parish of New Britain, then a part of Farmington, Connecticut, where he subsequently found his wife. A little later he was also a candidate for settlement in Turkey Hills (now East Granby), in the northeastern part of Simsbury, after the

dismissal of the Rev. Ebenezer Mills (Yale 1738). He also preached as a candidate for settlement in Ashford, near his native town, and in Wallingford.

On the 27th of November, 1757, he was ordained pastor of the Second Church in Saybrook, in the village of Pautapaug, now Centerbrook, in the present town of Essex, succeeding the Rev. Abraham Nott (Yale 1720), who died in January, 1756. Besides being the pastor he was the physician of his people; and from some of his manuscript correspondence with Dr. Stiles it appears that he was also interested in chemical studies.

He died in office, September 13, 1773, in the 42d year of his age.

On January 24, 1759, he married Anna, third daughter of Deacon and Major John and Ruth (Bird) Paterson, of New Britain, who was born on December 27, 1736. She was a sister of General John Paterson (Y. C. 1762).

Three daughters who died in early life are buried beside their father in Essex. He left no sons, but three daughters lived to maturity and married,—one in Essex, and two in the neighborhood of Stephentown, Rensselaer County, New York, whither Mrs. Holmes removed after her husband's death; she lived to the age of 76.

AUTHORITIES.

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|---|---|
| <i>Andrews</i> , New Britain, 63, 120, 134, | Windham County, i, 497, 550. <i>Phelps</i> , |
| 158. <i>Davis</i> , Hist. of Wallingford, 165. | Hist. of Simsbury, etc., 108. <i>Rev. J. H.</i> |
| <i>Field</i> , Statistical Account of Middlesex | <i>Vorce</i> , MS. Letter, Jan. 2, 1890. |
| County, 97, 138. <i>Larned</i> , Hist. of | |
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MOSS KENT, the eldest son of the Rev. Elisha Kent (Yale 1729), was born in Newtown, Connecticut (where his father had just been settled as pastor), on January 4, 1732–33. In 1743 the family removed to Philippi, now South East, in Putnam County, New York. His mother, a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Moss, of Derby, Connecti-

cut, died in January, 1751, and his father next married a sister of the Hon. Thomas Fitch (Yale 1721).

He studied law in Norwalk, under the direction of Governor Fitch, and in June, 1755, was admitted to the bar of Dutchess County, which then included Putnam County. About this time he took a situation as private tutor in the family of Henry Livingston, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, which he retained for two years. He then entered on the practice of law in the same county, and on November 27, 1760, married Hannah, the eldest child of Dr. Uriah and Hannah (Lockwood) Rogers, of Norwalk. His residence during the earlier part of his married life was on a farm in a neighborhood then called Frederickstown, in Putnam County.

Mrs. Kent died on the 30th of December, 1770, at the age of 35, leaving two sons and a daughter. The eldest of these children was the distinguished Chancellor James Kent, who was graduated here in 1781; the younger son, his father's namesake, was a member of Congress from the State of New York.

Mr. Kent next married, March 14, 1773, Mary, widow of John Hazard, of the parish of Green's Farms, in Fairfield, but now in Westport, on the borders of Norwalk; she was by birth a Wakeman, of that parish.

During the years of the Revolutionary War the family migrated to Green's Farms, and after their return they resided in the town of Lansingburgh, in what became in 1791 Rensselaer County, where he held the offices of justice of the peace, assistant justice, and surrogate.

He died at the house of his son James, in New York City, on February 14, 1794, in his 62d year.

His second wife (by whom he had no children) died in Green's Farms, September 13, 1822, at the age of 91 years.

AUTHORITIES.

- Blake*, Hist. of Putnam Co., 301-2. xiii, 61. N. Y. Geneal. & Biogr. Record,
Gunn, Memoirs of Dr. J. H. Livingston, iv, 84-5; xv, 152-53; xvi, 14.
39-40. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register,

ABRAHAM KETELTAS was born in New York, December 26, 1732, the eldest child of Abraham Keteltas (a well-known merchant of that city, the descendant of an emigrant from Holland in the 17th century) and Jane (Jacobs) Keteltas. During his youth he is said to have resided for a considerable time in the Huguenot settlement at New Rochelle, near New York City, and thus acquired a good familiarity with the French language.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield (Connecticut) East Association of Ministers, August 23, 1756. Meantime he had married, on October 31, 1755 (the license being dated October 22), Sarah, the third daughter of the Hon. William Smith (Yale 1719), of New York City, a member of the Governor's Council.

Early in 1757 he began to preach as a candidate for settlement in the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown, now Elizabeth, New Jersey, and after a satisfactory probation he received a call to the pastorate. He was ordained and installed there on September 14, 1757, with a salary of £130.

Before long some difficulty arose, which led to his withdrawal from his office in July, 1760, though his formal dismissal did not take place until September. The language of admonition used by the Presbytery of New York in declaring the pastoral relation dissolved, caused Mr. Keteltas to appeal to the Synod for relief, and the Presbytery in consequence took further action, intended to do away with the appearance of censure; but the breach was not healed, and he withdrew from the Presbyterian body, between May, 1764, and May, 1765.

Before the close of the year 1760 he had settled in Jamaica, Long Island, where he resided until his death. During these years he held no regular pastoral charge, though preaching abundantly, as occasion offered. His familiarity with their languages made him an especially welcome preacher in the Dutch and French Reformed

congregations in and near New York City. In particular, for about two years after his removal to Jamaica he supplied the Reformed Dutch Church in that town; and again for most of the time from September, 1766, to April, 1776, he officiated every third Sunday as the regular supply of the French Protestant Church of New York.

He took a deep interest in public affairs, and in March, 1768, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Provincial Assembly. As the contest with England became imminent he was outspoken in his advocacy of vigorous measures, and in December, 1774, was appointed by his fellow-townsmen Chairman of a Committee of Correspondence and Observation. In June, 1776, he was elected as one of the delegates from Queens County to the Provincial Congress of New York,—the body which in April, 1777, adopted the first State Constitution; he attended a few of the early sessions, but was prevented, in part by professional engagements, from continuous service. The part which he had taken in promotion of the American cause obliged him, after the victory of the British at the battle of Long Island (August 27, 1776), to remove with his family to Connecticut. He supplied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1777 and 1778, and that of the Congregational Church in New Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, in 1782.

His later years were spent in peace in Jamaica, where he died on September 30, 1798, in his 66th year.

His wife bore him seven daughters and four sons, and was subsequently afflicted with long-continued and distressing mental derangement. She died in Jamaica on October 12, 1815, in her 83d year. Their eldest child, a daughter, died in infancy, and some verses written by her father on the occasion have been printed (in Alden's *American Epitaphs*, volume iv, pages 183–85). The other children survived him. One daughter became the third wife of the Rev. Peter Van Vlierden. Another daughter was the mother of James H. Hackett, a well-known actor.

He published four sermons :

1. *The Religious Soldier : or, the Military Character of King David, Display'd and Enforced in a Sermon* [from 2 Sam. xvii, 8], preached March 8, 1759, to the Regular Officers and Soldiers in Elizabeth-Town. N. Y., 1759. 8°, pp. iv, 18. [M. H. S.]

The sermon is dedicated, in terms of high praise, to General Amherst.

2. *The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, in becoming poor for men, displayed and enforced in a Charity Sermon* [from 2 Cor. viii, 9] preached in the French Protestant Church, in New-York, Dec. 27, 1773. N.-Y., 1774. 8°, pp. 36. [N. Y. H. S.]

3. *God arising and Pleading his People's Cause ; or, the American War in Favor of Liberty, against the Measures and Arms of Great Britain, shewn to be the Cause of God : in a Sermon* [from Ps. lxxiv, 22] preached Oct. 5th, 1777 at an evening Lecture, in the Presbyterian Church in Newbury-Port. Newbury-Port, 1777. 8°, pp. 32. [A. C. A. (*imperfect*). B. Ath. Brit. Mus. M. H. S.]

The sermon abounds in apt historical illustrations, and gives traces both of Hebrew scholarship and of literary taste.

4. *Reflections on Extortion, shewing the Nature, Malignity, and Fatal Tendency of that Sin, to Individuals and Communities, displayed and enforced in a Sermon* [from Ez. xxii, 12] preached at Newbury-Port, on Lord's Day February 15th, 1778. Newbury-Port, 1778. 16°, pp. 38.

[A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv.]

This discourse is very earnest in its sympathy with the American cause.

A poetical Elegy on Whitefield is preserved in manuscript in the Library of the New-York Historical Society.

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212. *Onderdonk*, Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County, 17, 73, 75, 108. *Presbyterian Church Records*, 1706 to 1788, 311-12, 316, 341. *Presbyterian Magazine*, vii, 228-29. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 318-19. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ix, (Reformed Dutch,) 20. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., ii, 111-13. *Webster*, Hist. of Presbyterian Church, 673.

ELEAZER MAY, the sixth child and third son of Deacon Hezekiah and Anne May, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon John and Prudence (Bridge) May, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was born in Wethersfield, on March 11, 1733. His mother was a sister of Benjamin Stillman, of the Class of 1724.

He studied theology, and in February, 1756, was recommended as a candidate for settlement to the First Congregational Church in Haddam, Connecticut, by the Hartford South Association of Ministers. He so approved himself to that church as to receive a call to the pastorate, which he accepted, being ordained on the last day of the following June. The sermon preached on this occasion by the Rev. James Lockwood (Yale 1735), Mr. May's Wethersfield pastor, was afterwards published.

He remained in office in Haddam through his life, a period of nearly forty-seven years, and died there on April 14th, 1803, in the 71st year of his age. Modern tradition represents that "he was more than ordinarily a man of peace. His constant endeavor was the promotion of good-will and piety"; and the newspaper notice of his death emphasizes the peculiar harmony and tranquility enjoyed by the Haddam Church and Society under his ministry.

He published :

The spiritual presence of the Lord Jesus Christ, in his house of worship, its greatest glory ; and what ought most earnestly to be sought after : illustrated and shewn, in a Sermon [from Haggai, ii, 9], Preached at a Lecture in Haddam, October 24th, A. D. 1771. At the first opening of a new Meeting-House there, for Public Worship. Hartford, 1772. 16°, pp. 35.

[C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.

This specimen of his powers is strikingly elegant in diction.

He was also the author of the Right-Hand of Fellowship at the Ordination of the Rev. Elijah Parsons, in East Haddam, on October 28, 1772, published (pp. 33-35) in connection with the Sermon on that occasion by the Rev. Enoch Huntington (Y. C. 1759), at New London in 1773.

He married, November 22, 1757, Sibyl, youngest daughter of Deacon Samuel Huntington, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and sister of Samuel Huntington (Yale 1743) and Eliphalet Huntington (Yale 1759). She died on October 9, 1798, at the age of 63. Mrs. May is represented by family tradition as highly educated and accomplished; especially are remarked her artistic taste and skill, which were of service in inspiring Colonel John Trumbull.

Their four sons and six daughters all survived them, living to adult age. Two sons were graduated here, in 1777 and 1793 respectively; one daughter married the Rev. David Selden (Y. C. 1782); another married in succession the Rev. Jonathan Fuller (Y. C. 1783) and the Rev. Jesse Townsend (Y. C. 1790); a third married the Rev. Sylvester Sage (Y. C. 1787).

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Courant, May 18, 1803. *Field*, ton Family Memoir, 127. *Lewis*, Hist. Hist. of Haddam & E. Haddam, 30-31. Sketch of 1st Congregational Church *Goodwin*, Foote Family, 284. Hunting- in Haddam, 27-37. May Geneal., 84-5.

GURDON SALTONSTALL, JUNIOR, the eldest child of the Hon. Gurdon Saltonstall (Yale 1725), of New London, Connecticut, was born in New London, December 15, 1733.

He was awarded the Berkleian Scholarship at graduation, though it is uncertain whether he became a resident scholar.

He settled in New London, and entered on a seafaring life, in which he acquired the title of Captain. He died in Jamaica, in the West Indies, unmarried, on July 18, 1762, in the 29th year of his age.

AUTHORITIES.

Boston Evening Post, Sept. 20, 1762. xi, 27.
N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, x, 341;

GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, on May 7, 1732, the eldest child of the Hon. Ebenezer Silliman (Yale 1727), and of Abigail Silliman, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Gold) Selleck.

He returned to his native town upon graduation, and in the ensuing month was appointed County Surveyor by the General Assembly. Later, he was offered a tutorship in college, but declined the position. He devoted himself to the study and practice of law, with such success that in 1769 or earlier he was appointed King's Attorney for Fairfield County, which post he held until the Revolution.

In 1769 he was made Captain of a troop of horse in the Colony Militia, and was advanced by 1774 to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In May, 1775, he was appointed Colonel of the 4th Regiment; and in March, 1776, he was ordered to New York, with a regiment specially organized for going on with the fortification and defence of that city. On his return home he was put in command (June 20) of one of the regiments raised as reinforcements for the New York campaign, and under this appointment was actively engaged there for the rest of that year. In the meantime (June 14, 1776) he was transferred from the colonelcy of the 4th Militia to the command of the Regiment of Light Horse ordered for State service. This command he retained throughout the war, and he was also promoted in December, 1776, to the rank of Brigadier General of Militia, and as such had charge for the rest of the contest of the defence of the western coast of the State. By his vigilance in this duty he made himself obnoxious to the loyalist population of Connecticut and the opposite shore, and on the night of May 1, 1779, a whale-boat party from Long Island seized him and his eldest son at his house, on Holland Hill, two miles from the village of Fairfield, and within a mile of the shore. He was held by the British—for most of the time at Flatbush—until April 28, 1780, when an exchange of prisoners was effected, Judge Thomas

Jones (Yale 1750) being given up in return. At the sessions of the State Legislature in October, 1780, and October, 1781, General Silliman represented the town of Fairfield, and after the return of peace he resumed the practice of his profession, and received the appointment of State Attorney for the County. His unfailing courtesy of manner and high Christian character impressed themselves on his contemporaries, and were reproduced in his children.

He died in Fairfield on July 21, 1790, in his 59th year. The inventory of his estate amounted to about £1500, and included about 150 volumes of books.

He married, January 21, 1754, Martha, second daughter of Deacon Deodate and Lydia (Woodward) Davenport of East Haven, Connecticut, who died on August 1, 1774, after a tedious illness, in her 42d year, leaving one son,—an only daughter having died in infancy.

He next married, May 24, 1775, Mary, the elder daughter of the Rev. Joseph Fish (Harv. 1728) and Rebecca (Peabody) Fish, of North Stonington, Connecticut, and the widow of the Rev. John Noyes (Yale 1753), who had died in 1767, leaving her with three sons. By this marriage General Silliman had two sons, Gold Selleck Silliman and (Professor) Benjamin Silliman, both graduates of Yale in 1796.

Mrs. Silliman survived her husband and was a third time married, in the spring of 1804, to Dr. John Dickinson, of Middletown, Connecticut, who died in 1811. She died in Wallingford, on July 2, 1818, at the age of 82.

Portions of General Silliman's correspondence have been published: extracts from six letters (August—October, 1776) in volume 3 of the *Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society*; extracts from three letters (1777-79), in *Cothren's History of Woodbury*, volume 1; and a few single letters elsewhere.

AUTHORITIES.

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ASA SPALDING was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, March 26, 1729, the fifth child and third son of Benjamin Spalding, by his second wife, Deborah Wheeler, and grandson of Edward and Mary (Adams) Spalding, of Canterbury, Connecticut.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach on October 31, 1753, by the Fairfield West Association of Ministers. During the next month the Fairfield East Association advised the church in New Fairfield, Connecticut, to apply to him as a candidate for settlement.

He married, on September 4, 1755, Grace, daughter of Samuel and Abigail Rowland, of Fairfield; but soon after this he seems to have lost the confidence of his ministerial brethren.

After the withdrawal of the Rev. Cyrus Marsh (Yale 1739) from the pulpit in Kent, Connecticut, in December, 1755, Mr. Spalding was employed there with such satisfaction that the church desired to settle him in the ministry; but on the matter being brought before the Litchfield Association of Ministers, at four different meetings, in January, May, June, and November, 1756, that body declined to give its sanction.

In May, 1758, he was appointed chaplain to the Connecticut forces in the fort at "Number Four," now Charlestown, New Hampshire. This service apparently ended his clerical career, and he next settled in Fairfield as

an innkeeper. In October, 1761, he was appointed by the General Assembly a Surveyor of Lands for Fairfield County, and in 1765 (being then resident in Norwalk) he was the chief surveyor entrusted by the Assembly with the preparation of a new map of the Colony for transmission to England. In 1766 he was commissioned as Lieutenant of the Norwalk company of militia, and in May, 1768, he served as one of the deputies for that town in the General Assembly.

Soon after this he removed to New Haven, where he undertook to carry on business as a lawyer and surveyor, but intemperate habits interfered with his success. He was here in 1772 and 1773, but subsequently returned to Fairfield, where he was keeping a public house at the time of the raid of the British in July, 1779. His sympathies were then said to be with the British.

His later history has not been traced. His name is first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of 1808.

His children were four sons and four daughters. The second son was graduated here in 1777.

AUTHORITIES.

Spalding Memorial, 46, 91-92.

JOSIAH WHITNEY, fifth son of Colonel David and Elizabeth Whitney, of Plainfield, Windham County, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon Joshua and Abigail (Tarbell) Whitney, of Groton, Massachusetts, was born in Plainfield, August 11, 1731. His mother was a daughter of Jacob Warren, of Plainfield. In 1740 his father removed to Canaan, in Litchfield County.

He studied theology with the Rev. Robert Breck (Harvard 1730), of Springfield, Massachusetts; and was licensed to preach by the Hampden Association of Ministers, in July, 1754. He also pursued professional studies with the Rev. James Cogswell (Yale 1742), of Canterbury,

in his native county, and by his recommendation was employed to supply the church in Brooklyn Society (now the town of Brooklyn) in Pomfret, in the same county, in September, 1755. After a satisfactory probation, he was called to settle there, on November 17, 1755, on a salary of £65, and was ordained to the pastoral work on February 4, 1756; the sermon on this occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, was published. On the first of September following, he married Lois, the only daughter of his earlier theological instructor, the Rev. Robert Breck, and his wife, Eunice (Brewer) Breck.

Mr. Whitney's doctrinal views were moderate, and he continued in the use of the Half-way covenant through the most if not the whole of his active ministry. In 1799 he joined with Dr. Cogswell and other ministers of like views in forming by an amicable division a new (the Eastern) Association of the County, which represented a more liberal type of theology than that favored in the parent Association. In 1802 Harvard College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was a member of the Corporation of Yale College from September, 1787, till his resignation on account of infirmity in September, 1810. Steps for the settlement of a colleague pastor were taken as early as 1802, but it was not until June, 1813, that this result was accomplished, and the Rev. Luther Wilson (Williams 1807) was ordained. Before long Mr. Wilson developed Unitarian views, and a struggle between his supporters (a majority of the society) and the orthodox majority of the church ensued, to the great distress of the aged pastor, who went beyond his strength in endeavoring to perform all the public duties of his office to the exclusion of his colleague. Mr. Wilson was deposed by the County Consociation (whose jurisdiction, formerly repudiated, had now to be invoked by the church) in February, 1817, and the church, ousted from its ancient meeting-house by the Unitarian majority in the society, instituted worship in a private house. A chapel was completed in

1821, and Dr. Whitney was aided by various ministers of the vicinity, until another colleague was settled in April, 1824. In September of that year Dr. Whitney was seized with a fatal illness, and his death followed on October 20, at the age of 93 years and 2 months. His pastorate of over 68 years had been the longest known in the annals of the Congregational Churches of Connecticut, down to that date.

He had a remarkably bland and winning manner, with a rich fund of wit and humor, and withal was a model of dignity in his relations with his people. A heliotype from a quaint portrait, taken in extreme age, is given in Miss Larned's History of Windham County.

His wife died of consumption on October 27, 1789, in her 51st year; of her eleven children, six daughters survived her.

He next married, on October 25, 1791, Anna, widow of Captain Samuel Chandler, of Woodstock, Connecticut (died 1790, a brother of the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Chandler, Yale 1745), and daughter of Daniel and Leah (Smith) Paine, of Woodstock.

She died on February 2, 1801, in her 63d year.

Dr. Whitney published :—

1. *The Christian Minister, the Good Soldier.* A Sermon [from 2 Tim. ii, 3] Preach'd at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Ezra Weld, to the Pastoral Care of the Second Church in Braintree, on Nov. 17th, 1762. Boston, 1763. 8°, pp. 25.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S.*]

2. *The essential requisites to form the good Ruler's Character,* illustrated and urged. A Sermon [from Ex. xviii, 21], Preached . . . at Hartford, on the Day of the Anniversary Election, May 8th, 1788. Hartford, 1788. 8°, pp. 40.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

3. *A Funeral Sermon on the death of Mrs. Tyler, daughter of Gen. Israel Putnam.* 1789.

4. *A Sermon* [from Eccl. vii, 2], Occasioned by the Death of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam, of Brooklyn, who departed this Life on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1790, and Delivered at his Funeral on the Tuesday following. Windham [1790]. 16°, pp. 28.

[*C. H. S. U. T. S.*]

5. A Sermon [from Hebr. vii, 23], occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Noadiah Russel, A.M. of Thompson; who departed this Life on Tuesday the 27th Day of October, 1795, and Delivered at his Funeral on the Friday following. Providence, 1796. 8°, pp. 27. [A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.]

6. A Discourse [from Job xiv, 14] delivered at the Interment of Mrs. Eunice Lee, Consort of Rev. Andrew Lee.

Printed with a Discourse by the Rev. Andrew Lee, delivered at the Interment of Mr. Durden Perkins. Norwich, 1801. 8°, pp. 17-33. [C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.]

7. An Half-Century Sermon [from Job x, 12], occasioned by the completion of Fifty years, from the time of the Author's Ordination to the work of the Gospel Ministry, at Brooklyn, and delivered on Lord's-Day, Feb. 2, 1806. Windham, 1806. 8°, pp. 20.

[C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.]

8. A Sermon [from Acts xi, 24], occasioned by the death of the Rev. Aaron Putnam late Pastor of the First Church in Pomfret, who died on the 28th of October, 1813, and delivered at his funeral on the Monday next following. Philadelphia, 1815. 8°, pp. 16.

[A. C. A. C. H. S.]

He was also part author of the following :

The Churches warned to stand fast in the Liberties wherewith Christ has made them free, in an Appeal to the Public, relative to an Act of the General Association of Connecticut, at their session in June, 1810, respecting the Eastern Association of the County of Windham. By said Eastern Association. Norwich, 1810. 8°, pp. 24. [Y. C.]

This remonstrance against the exclusion of the members of the Eastern Association from the General Association, is signed by Josiah Whitney, Moderator, and Andrew Lee, Scribe.

The charge which he gave at the ordination of his colleague on June 9, 1813, was published as an appendix (pp. 15-18) to the Sermon on that occasion, by the Rev. John Fiske (Hartford, 1814, 8°); and his Right Hand of Fellowship at the ordination of the Rev. Ludovicus Weld, in Hampton, on October 17, 1792, is appended (pp. 34-35) to the Sermon on the same occasion by the Rev. Ezra Weld (Windham, 1793, 8°).

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Breck Genealogy, 20. Chandler 259-61, 364, 461-64, 474-75. Pierce, Family, 2d ed., 263. Congregational Whitney Genealogy, 37, 60-61. T. Quarterly, i, 351. Larned, Hist. of Robbins, Diary, i, 977. Sprague, Annals Windham County, i, 521-22, 544; ii, of Amer. Pulpit, i, 529.

THOMAS WIGGINS was born in Southold, Long Island, about 1731, the son of Captain John Wiggins.

He settled in Princeton, New Jersey, as a physician, and there led a very useful life. He was one of the original members of the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1766. In 1786-87 he served as Treasurer of the College of New Jersey. When the Continental Congress was sitting in Princeton, General Washington and his lady were entertained at Dr. Wiggins's house.

He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, to which he left by will his house and a lot of land; the house was long used as the manse.

He died in Princeton on November 14, 1804, in his 71st year. His wife, Susanna, died in 1790. They left no children; a niece lived with them as an adopted daughter.

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Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, i, 197. *A. Wickes*, Hist. of Medicine in N. J.,
Griffin, Journal, 130-32. *Maclean*, 433-34.
Hist. of the College of N. J., i, 257-58.

RICHARD WOODHULL, the sixth child and second son of Nathaniel and Sarah Woodhull, and grandson of Justice Richard and Mary (Homan) Woodhull, of Mastic, in the town of Brookhaven, on the south shore of Long Island, was born on May 22, 1729. His elder brother was General Nathaniel Woodhull, of Revolutionary fame. Their mother was a daughter of Richard Smith, the 2d, of Smithtown, on the northern side of the Island.

He officiated as tutor in Yale College from April, 1756, to September, 1761, and after his retirement remained in New Haven, where he married, May 1, 1762, Rebecca Abigail, elder daughter of Samuel Mix (Yale 1720). He was admitted to the bar of New Haven County in November, 1762, but was recalled the next March to the tutor-

ship, in which post his special proficiency in mathematical and scientific studies made him particularly valued by President Clap. He became a convert, however, about this time to the doctrines preached by Robert Sandeman, and for this reason was obliged by President Clap to resign his office in 1765.

For the rest of his life he resided on the lot at the north-east corner of Elm and Church streets, in New Haven, (which he purchased in May, 1765,) and there he died on December 7, 1797, in his 69th year. His inventory amounted to about £475, including about 50 books.

His Sandemanian principles obliged him to be a non-resistant in the Revolution and subjected him to some persecution in that connection. In November, 1775, he joined (under some pressure) with several other Sandemanians in New Haven in signing a paper professing acquiescence with the common sentiment of the town in opposition to Great Britain; but in October, 1777, in conjunction with the same signers he presented to the town authorities another paper, confessing that the former signature was extorted by fear, and that he was still loyal to the King. He taught the Hopkins Grammar School from 1782 to 1785.

His first wife died on August 11, 1764, in her 23d year, and he next married, about February, 1766, Rebecca Carr, of Boston.

He was again married, August 22, 1780, to Susanna, daughter of Samuel Cooke (Yale 1730), of New Haven, who died on July 30, 1786.

A fourth wife, Dorcas, survived him into the present century; as did an only daughter, by his first marriage, the wife of Jehu Brainerd (Yale 1783).

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| Amer. Quarterly Register, viii, 27. | Society Papers, i, 44; iii, 612. N. Y. |
| Connecticut Journal, Oct. 29, 1777. | Geneal. & Biogr. Record, iv, 55, 57. |
| Dwight, Statist. Account of New | Thompson, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., ii, 401. |
| Haven, 71. New Haven Colony Hist. | |

Annals, 1752-53

At the October session of the General Assembly a Committee was appointed to consider the propriety of assisting the Corporation of the College in providing for the support of a Professor of Divinity; the Committee reported, on October 19, a recommendation that the sum of £10000 (old tenor), to be derived from the sale of Colony lands on the western side of the Housatonic River, be set apart for this purpose; but the Lower House refused their approval,—apparently from a distrust of the orthodoxy of the College.

In December a Special Meeting of the Corporation was called, at which the fact was announced of the bequest of £500 old tenor, towards the support of a Professor of Divinity, by the will of Mr. Gershom Clark (Yale 1743), of Lebanon, Connecticut, who had died the month before; and the Corporation proceeded forthwith to the election of a Professor. Their choice was one of their own number, the Rev. Solomon Williams (Harvard 1719), of Lebanon, one of the witnesses to the will which supplied the immediate occasion for the present action; indeed it may well be supposed that Mr. Clark's bequest was due to the instigation of his pastor, Mr. Williams. The matter, however, was not pressed to a decision,—the amount of salary which could be promised being too small, as yet, it was felt, to justify Mr. Williams in accepting the election. His formal declinature (on the ground of age and infirmities) was not received until March, 1756. Mr. Clark's legacy was received (£33. 10s. sterling) in 1755.

Bishop Berkeley, the distinguished benefactor of the College, died in January, 1753, and a commemorative oration in Latin was delivered by Tutor Ezra Stiles at Commence-

ment; the manuscript is preserved among Dr. Stiles's papers in the University Library.

At this Commencement (September 12) the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Benjamin Franklin,* the vote to that effect being in the following terms :—

“Whereas Benjamin Franklin, Esq^t, by his ingenious Experiments and Theory of Electrical Fire has greatly merited of the Learned World; it is therefore considered that the s^d B. F. shall receive the Honour of a Degree of Master of Arts.”

This Commencement is also assumed, somewhat uncertainly, as the birthdate of the Linonian Society.

The Corporation at this date established in a formal way the office of *Bedellus* or Beadle,—which had recently come into use,—the officer thus entitled being appointed in order to carry out the orders of the College authority.

* The same degree was conferred on him at Harvard College, by a vote passed on the 23d of the preceding July.

Sketches, Class of 1753

*Johannes Law, A.M.	*1770
*Johannes Noyes, A.M.	*1767
*Josephus Lord, A.M.	*1762
*Ebenezer Lord, A.M.	*1800
*Jacobus Usher, A.M.	*1757
*Elisæus Pitkin, A.M.	*1819
* <i>Sethus Pomeroy</i> , A.M. et Harv., Tutor	*1770
*Johannes Fitch	*1755
*Isaacus Burr, A.M.	*1759
*Eleazarus Wales, A.M. 1759 et Dartm. 1779	*1794
* <i>Amos Fowler</i> , A.M.	*1800
*Nicoll Havens, A.M. 1773	*1783
*Gideon Welles, A.M.	*1811
*Æneas Munson, A.M., M.D. Soc. Med. Conn. 1794 et ejusd. Præses, Mat. Med. et Botan. Prof.	*1826
*Johannes Paine	*1754
*Johannes D'Honneur	
*Guilielmus Wickham, A.M.	*1813

ISAAC BURR was the second son of the Rev. Isaac Burr (Yale 1717), and was born in Worcester, Massachusetts.

His father removed to Windsor, Connecticut, shortly before this son entered College, and died there in his Junior year. Later in the same year the son was convicted by the President and Tutors of a grave assault upon a Senior, and as a punishment for his offence was degraded in his rank in his class, from standing next after Usher to his present position.

After graduation he studied medicine, and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, as a physician.

He died there, unmarried, early in the year 1759,—an administrator on his estate being appointed on March 16 of that year.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 133. *Todd*, Burr Family, 235, 243.

JOHN D'HONNEUR was the only son of Captain Samuel D'Honneur, of the village of Setauket, on the northern coast of Long Island, in the township of Brookhaven, and grandson of John and Joanna (Maynard) D'Honneur, of New York City. His father died the year before he entered College. His mother was Rachel, eldest child of Selah and Abigail (Terry) Strong, of Setauket. His only sister married about 1751 William Nicoll (Yale 1734).

His career is unknown. His name is first marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue published in 1772.

AUTHORITIES.

Dwight, Strong Family, i, 597.

JOHN FITCH, the eldest child of Captain John Fitch, Junior, and Alice (Fitch) Fitch, of Windham, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain John and Elizabeth (Waterman) Fitch, of Windham, was born in that town, July 14, 1732, and was baptized by the Rev. Thomas Clap (afterwards Rector) two days later. Two younger brothers were graduated here, in 1760 and 1765 respectively.

He settled in his native town, and married, November 7, 1753, Mercy Lothrop.

He died in Windham, June 25, 1755, at the age of 23. His children were one daughter and a posthumous son, born in Canterbury, Connecticut, in January, 1756. His estate was inventoried at £675.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xv, 218.

AMOS FOWLER, the fourth son of Daniel and Grace Fowler, and grandson of Abraham and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Fowler, of Guilford, Connecticut, was born in the parish of North Guilford, in that town, on February 8, 1727-8.

He studied theology, and in February, 1756, was recommended by a committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers to the Society just formed in what afterwards became the town of New Britain; he preached to this Society for several months, and at first was disposed to accept, but finally declined, a call to settle there. In August, 1756, he began to preach in the First Congregational Church in his native town, whose pastor, the Rev. Thomas Ruggles (Yale 1723), was in need of a permanent assistant. Mr. Fowler was, after suitable trial, called to the office of colleague-pastor, and was ordained as such on June 8, 1757. He became sole pastor on Mr. Ruggles's death (November 20, 1770), and died in office, after a long season of painful infirmity, on February 10, 1800, at the age of 72.

In his theological views he resembled Mr. Ruggles, who was a leading "Old Light." The sermon delivered at his funeral by the Rev. Thomas Wells Bray (Yale 1765), pastor of the North Guilford Church, was published, as also a sermon occasioned by the same event, by the Rev. John Elliott (Yale 1786), of East Guilford, now Madison. Mr. Bray says: "Mr. Fowler was by nature of a placid, grave, patient and meek spirit; which amiable qualities, being greatly brightened by divine grace, rendered him eminent for constant serenity and uninterrupted calmness of temper, under all trials. His whole deportment appeared to be most remote from pride, envy and ostentation."

He married, on April 12, 1763, Sarah, widow of Dr. Thomas Adams (Yale 1737), of East Haddam, Connecticut, and previously widow of Henry Hill, of Guilford; she

was the youngest daughter of the Rev. John Hart (Yale 1703), of East Guilford, and sister of Mrs. Ruggles, the wife of Mr. Fowler's associate in the pastorate. She died on June 30, 1789, in her 63d year, and he next married, on July 2, 1790, Lucy, only daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Johnson) Evarts, of Guilford, who died on November 7, 1806, aged 65 years. His children were two daughters and one son (Yale 1791), all by his first marriage.

He published :

Pastors according to God's Heart, his Gifts.—A Discourse [from Jer. iii, 15] Delivered at Goshen, in Lebanon, Sept. 30th, A.D. 1767. Upon the Ordination of the Rev'd Mr. Timothy Stone. New-London, 1768. 16°, pp. 42.

[*Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Hart Family, 379; New Papers, iv, 427. *R. D. Smith*, Hist. of Britain, 64-66. Conn. Journal, Febr. Guilford, 96-97. *Sprague*, Annals of 27, 1800. N. H. Colony Hist. Society, the Amer. Pulpit, i, 383.

NICOLL HAVENS was the son of Jonathan and Catharine Havens, of Shelter Island, near the eastern end of Long Island. His mother was a sister of William and Benjamin Nicoll (Yale 1734), of Islip, Long Island, and a half-sister of William Samuel and William Johnson (Yale 1744 and 1748).

His life was spent upon his farm on Shelter Island, where he died on September 7, 1783.

During the Revolution his sympathies were with the British side, and his property was subject to raids from Connecticut patriots.

He married, in November, 1755, Sarah Fosdick, probably of New London, Connecticut. She died in September, 1765, leaving one son—the Hon. Jonathan Nicoll Havens (Yale 1777)—and two daughters, the younger of whom married as his second wife the Hon. Ezra L'Houmedieu (Yale 1754).

Mr. Havens next married, in March, 1770, Desire Brown, by whom he had other children, including a daughter who married the Hon. Henry Huntington (Dartmouth Coll. 1783), of Rome, N. Y.

AUTHORITIES.

Dwight, Strong Family, i, 603. *Under-* folk & Kings Counties, 102. *Thompson*,
donk, Revolutionary Incidents of Suf- Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 372 ; ii, 393.

JOHN LAW was baptized in Milford, Connecticut, September 28, 1735, the youngest son of Governor Jonathan Law (Harv. 1695) of that town, by his fifth wife, Eunice, daughter of the Hon. John Hall, of Wallingford, and widow of Samuel Andrew (Yale 1711), of Milford. He was thus a brother of Richard Law (Yale 1751), and half-brother of Samuel Andrew (Yale 1739). His father died at the opening of his Sophomore year, and his mother married subsequently the father of his classmate Pitkin.

During the year 1754-55 he remained in New Haven, and officiated as College Butler.

He is supposed to have studied law, like his brother Richard, but in the campaign against Crown Point in 1756 he served as aide-de-camp and secretary to General Phineas Lyman (Yale 1738). In March, 1759, he was appointed a Commissary for the Colony government, to reside in Albany and superintend the transmission of supplies for Connecticut troops to the front in the Canada campaigns. After the close of the French war he appears to have remained in Albany, as a letter of his classmate and brother-in-law, Seth Pomeroy, written in January, 1766, to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, speaks of the writer and his wife as having recently visited their brother, "poor Mr. Law," in Albany, where he has spent almost three years in confinement,—presumably on account of mental derangement.

In the spring of 1770 he went to South Carolina. He landed in Charleston on April 4, and married on the 6th

of the next month, Mary, widow of William Glover. He settled on a plantation near the city, but died there on the 16th of the following September, at the age of 35.

EBENEZER LORD, one of twin sons of the Rev. Benjamin Lord (Yale 1714), was born in Norwich, Connecticut, on August 29, 1732. By his mother, Anne Taylor, he was a first cousin of President Ezra Stiles.

He spent his life in his native town, not engaged in any profession, and died there on July 3, 1800, aged nearly 68. He is buried in the old cemetery at Norwich Town.

He married on October 9, 1760, Temperance, youngest child of John and Phebe (Prentis) Edgerton, of Norwich, who bore him four sons and five daughters, and died on March 20, 1804, in her 65th year.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, vii, the Amer. Pulpit, i, 299. *Pres. Stiles*,
74. *Perkins*, Old Houses of Norwich, MS. Itinerary, ii, 163,
338, 360, 523-24. *Sprague*, Annals of

JOSEPH LORD, a twin-brother of the preceding graduate, also spent his adult life in Norwich.

He studied for the ministry, but his health failed early, and he died in Norwich, March 12, 1762, in his 30th year.

He married, April 4, 1754, Lucy, eldest daughter of Matthew and Hannah (Hyde) Adgate, of Norwich. She bore him two daughters and two sons (one posthumous) and removed about 1790 with her younger son to Canaan, in Columbia County, New York, where she died on February 8, 1813, in her 82d year.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, vii, Pulpit, i, 299. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itiner-
74. *Perkins*, Old Houses of Norwich, ary, ii, 163. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy,
523, 525. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. i, 133.

ENEAS MUNSON, the eldest child of Benjamin Munson, a mechanic and whilom schoolmaster in New Haven, and grandson of Captain Theophilus and Esther (Mix) Munson, was born in New Haven, June 13, 1734. His mother was Abigail, eldest daughter of Deacon John and Abigail (Alling) Punderson, of New Haven. The Yale Medical School now stands on Benjamin Munson's house-lot.

After graduation he taught school in Northampton, Massachusetts, and either there or in New Haven pursued the study of divinity, and was licensed to preach. Benjamin Trumbull, who entered College in October, 1755, records in his diary instances of "Sir Eneas Monson's" preaching in the College Hall during his Freshman year, and as late as his Junior year (December, 1757). In May, 1756, he was recommended by the Litchfield Association of Ministers to a vacant parish in that county, and was also employed about that time as domestic chaplain to the Gardiner family, of Gardiner's Island, at the eastern end of Long Island, the lord of the manor at that date being John Gardiner (Yale 1736). The failure of his health led him to abandon his profession, and he began the study of medicine with the Rev. John Darbe (Yale 1748), of Oyster Ponds, in Southold, and he settled probably in 1758 in Bedford, New York, in practice, having definitely withdrawn (on account of feeble health) from the ministry.

In 1760 he removed to New Haven and entered on a long and successful career as a physician. He was also for some time before the Revolution engaged in some mercantile business, in company with William Mather. For some years from 1776 he held a commission as justice of the peace. He sympathized actively with the American cause in the Revolution, and represented New Haven seven times between 1778 and 1781 in the General Assembly of the State. He was the principal agent in the formation of the Connecticut Medical Society (incorporated in 1792), of which he was the first Vice-President. When

Dr. Leverett Hubbard (Yale 1744), the first President, died in 1794, Dr. Munson was chosen to succeed him, and filled the office for seven years. He likewise received from the Society in 1794 the honorary degree of M.D., which had been conferred by the same authority only twice before. At this date, and into the present century, Dr. Munson was generally regarded, says Dr. Bronson, as "the ablest physician that ever practiced for a long time in New Haven;" and "in the matter of professional learning and scientific information, he ranked with the eminent men of his country." His acknowledged eminence in learning and science led to his name's being placed at the head of the list of Professors in the Medical Institution of Yale College, at its organization in 1813; he performed no duties, but his name was retained, with the title of Professor of *Materia Medica* and Botany, until his death. He was a pioneer in the science of botany, and also greatly interested in scientific agriculture; in chemistry and mineralogy he was early proficient.

His mental faculties were but little impaired in his old age, and he died at his home in New Haven, from disease of the prostate gland, on June 16, 1826, at the age of 92 years,—being the oldest living graduate of the College.

An engraving from a portrait now in possession of the College is given in Thacher's *Medical Biography*. A full and most entertaining sketch of his life is given by Dr. Bronson in his article on *Medical History and Biography*, in the *Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society*.

Dr. Munson married, on March 15, 1761, Susanna, eldest daughter of Stephen and Susanna (Cooper) Howell, of New Haven, who died on April 21, 1803, in her 65th year. Their children, all but one of whom lived to adult age, were three daughters and six sons; the eldest son was graduated at Yale in 1780, and followed his father's profession; the second daughter married the Hon. David Daggett (Yale 1783).

Dr. Munson was again married, in November, 1804, to Sarah, widow of Job Perit, and daughter of Benjamin and Mary Sanford, of New Haven. She died on July 26, 1829, aged 69 years.

His attached pupil, Dr. Eli Ives (Yale 1799), thus speaks of him :—"If natural abilities, varied information, great industry, a ready pen, caustic and yet kindly humor, professional knowledge acquired under great difficulties, and dispensed with unbounded generosity, a probity that never wavered, and a benevolence that knew no limits, constitute the features of a character to be admired as well as loved,—admiration and love are justly due to the memory of Dr. Munson."

His only known publications are :—

1. Two articles (pp. 25-28, 84-86) ; in *Cases and Observations by the Medical Society of New-Haven County*. N.-H., 1788. 8°. [Y. C.]

2. A Letter (pp. 184-93) on the Treatment most successful in the Cure of the Yellow Fever, in New Haven, in 1794 ; in *A Collection of Papers on the subject of Bilious Fevers*. By Noah Webster. N.-Y., 1796. 8°. [Y. C.]

AUTHORITIES.

<i>Atwater</i>, Hist. of the City of N. H., 269-70. <i>H. Bronson</i>, in N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, ii, 263-74. Conn. Medical Society, Proceedings for 1851, 58-59. <i>E. Ives</i>, in N. H. Journal & Courier, Oct. 26, 1852. <i>Kingsley</i>, Sketch	of Hist. of Yale College, in Amer. Quarterly Register, viii, 203. <i>Knight</i>, Lecture in the Medical Institution of Yale College, 1838, 9-13. <i>Munson</i> Record, ii, 765, 768-83. <i>Thacher</i>, Amer. Med. Biography, i, 401-03.
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JOHN NOYES, the only son reaching adult age of the Rev. Joseph Noyes (Yale 1709) and Abigail (Pierpont) Noyes, of New Haven, was born on December 15, 1735.

From 1754 to 1757 he was the Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. Meantime he studied divinity, and was licensed to preach (probably in 1756) ; the date of his admission to membership in his father's church was January 18, 1756.

He was prevented from settling in the ministry by his imperfect health, and after suffering from epileptic fits, which brought on consumption, he died in New Haven, on November 5, 1767, at the age of 32. His epitaph describes him as "an agreeable, instructive preacher," "distinguished for his innocent, inoffensive Behavior, patient under trials, habitually cheerful."

He married, on November 16, 1759, Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Fish (Harv. 1728) and Rebecca (Peabody) Fish, of the North Society in Stonington (now North Stonington), Connecticut. Of their children three sons were graduated at this college (in 1778, 1779, and 1782), two of whom became pastors in Connecticut.

Mrs. Noyes next married General Gold S. Silliman, of the class of 1752.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Nov. 13, 1767. N. H. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 566. i. 362-63.

JOHN PAINE, the seventh child and fourth son of Seth and Mary Paine, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Anne (Peck) Paine, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and Woodstock, Connecticut, was born in Pomfret, July 4, 1731. His mother was a daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Davis) Morris of Woodstock. A younger brother was graduated here in 1759.

His health failed rapidly, so that he died in Pomfret on June 2, 1754, in his 23d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Paine Family Records, i, 88, 109.

ELISHA PITKIN, the fifth child and third son of Colonel (and Deacon) Joseph and Mary Pitkin, of (East) Hartford, Connecticut, and grandson of Chief Justice William

and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, was born on March 9, 1732-3. His mother was a daughter of Richard and Abigail (Warren) Lord, of Hartford, and four of her brothers had been graduated here; the wife of Rector Clap was by her former marriage with one of these brothers an aunt of this graduate.

He settled in his native village, and became largely identified with manufacturing interests there, being one of the chief owners in manufactories of powder, glass, and snuff. In 1770 he erected one of the earliest wool-carding mills in this country. He also carried on an important forge, for the forging of anchors and other iron work, and was engaged largely in trade with the West Indies. He was so noted for his hospitality to the clergy that his house was familiarly known as "the Ministers' Hotel."

He was for a long time Captain in the militia and justice of the peace, and served as Representative in the General Assembly for eighteen sessions between 1784 (when East Hartford was incorporated) and 1801. He was a member of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788.

He died in East Hartford on March 11, 1819, at the age of 86.

'Squire Pitkin (as he was commonly called) married in 1757 his second cousin Hannah, eldest and only surviving child of Samuel and Hannah (Buell) Pitkin, of East Hartford, and niece of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Buell (Yale 1741). She died June 23, 1811, aged 71 years. Their children were nine sons and two daughters; the second son was graduated at this College in 1779.

A photograph from his portrait is given in the Pitkin Genealogy.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Courant, March 16, 1819. *J. kin Genealogy*, lxiv-lxv, 14, 30. *Trumbull*, *Hist. of Hartford County*, ii, 104. *O. Goodwin*, East Hartford, 229. *N. Goodwin*, *Genealogical Notes*, 350. *Pit-*

SETH POMEROY, Junior, eldest child of Colonel Seth Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts, a hero of the Old French War and of the beginnings of the Revolution, and grandson of Major Ebenezer and Sarah (King) Pomeroy, was born in Northampton, September 26, 1733. A younger brother was graduated in 1757. The father was a first cousin of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Pomeroy (Yale 1733), and his wife was Mary, youngest daughter of Jonathan and Martha (Williams) Hunt of Northampton.

He remained at College after graduation as a Berkeley scholar, and served in the tutorship for the year 1756-57. In June, 1757, he was one of the original members of the College Church, having joined the First Church in Northampton in 1754. Meantime he had studied for the ministry, and at the beginning of vacation in September, 1757, began to supply the Congregational Church in the northwest parish in Fairfield, Connecticut, now known as Greenfield Hill; here he proved acceptable, so that he returned to College for a few weeks only and was ordained pastor on the 8th of the following December, by the Western Consociation of Fairfield County. After a long period of poor health, he died in office on July 1, 1770, in his 37th year. His estate was inventoried at £511, and included a library of about 100 volumes.

He married Sarai, youngest sister of his classmate Law, who died in Milford, May 6, 1783, in her 48th year. Two sons also survived him, one of whom (the Rev. Jonathan Law Pomeroy) received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale College in 1801.

AUTHORITIES.

S. Clark, Northampton Antiquities, 101, 339. *N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register*, xliii, 43. *N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers*, v, 43. *Parkman*, Montcalm &

Wolfe, i, 291. *H. B. Smith*, Hist. Discourse at Greenfield, 1876, 28. *Treat Genealogy*, 200.

JAMES USHER, seventh and youngest son of the Rev. John Usher (Harvard 1719) and Elizabeth Usher, of Bristol, Rhode Island, and grandson of Lieutenant-Governor John Usher (of New Hampshire) and Elizabeth (Allen) Usher, was born in Bristol, September 20, 1733. One of his brothers was graduated at Harvard College in 1743.

He prepared himself under his father's eye for the ministry, and after acting as a catechist in Hebron, Connecticut, embarked for England for orders, with the hope of returning as a missionary to that parish. On his passage to England he was taken by the French, and being carried as a prisoner to France, died in 1757 in the castle at Bayonne, at the age of 24. He was unmarried.

Munro, Hist. of Bristol, 151. N. E. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, Hist. & Geneal Register, xxiii, 411. v, 48, 192.

ELEAZAR WALES, the fifth son and seventh child of Ebenezer and Esther (Smith) Wales, of Windham, Connecticut, was born in that town on April 20, 1732, and was baptized on the 30th of the same month by his pastor, Thomas Clap, afterwards Rector of the College. He was a grandson of Deacon Nathaniel and Susanna Wales, of Windham, and a nephew of the Rev. Ebenezer Wales, who was graduated here in 1727.

He appears to have studied medicine, and according to one account was practicing in Willington, Tolland County, Connecticut, in 1763. In May, 1765, however, being then of Mansfield, in Windham County, he was licensed to preach by the County Association of Ministers.

In 1779 he was admitted to the (*ad eundem*) degree of Master of Arts at Dartmouth College. At this period of his life he lived in Hartford, and was prominent in civil affairs. From May, 1780 to 1785, or later he was a member of the Committee of the Pay Table of the State.

He died in Chester, Massachusetts, on August 20, 1794, at the age of 62.

The gravestone erected to his memory in the cemetery at Chester Center bears a Latin inscription, beginning "*In Memoriam Eleaziri Wales, Curatoris Pacis*," from which it may be inferred that he held the rank of a Justice of the Peace in the latter years of his life.

His estate was inventoried at £335.

He married, on December 4, 1757, Sarah Norton, by whom he had five daughters and three sons, of whom three daughters and two sons survived him. His widow died in Otisco, Onondaga County, New York, on February 4, 1817, in her 76th year.

GIDEON WELLES, the youngest child of Captain Gideon and Hannah (Chester) Welles, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and a brother of Solomon Welles (Yale 1739), was born in Wethersfield, May 26, 1735. His father died in 1740, and his mother next married Jonathan Hale, of Glastonbury, Connecticut.

He studied medicine, and served as assistant surgeon in the campaign of 1758. Later he settled as a physician in Plainfield, in Windham County, Connecticut, practicing also in Canterbury, in which town he resided for some of the time. He served as Representative in the General Assembly from Plainfield in October, 1769, and from Canterbury in October, 1784. He died in Plainfield, in February, 1811, in his 76th year. He married Wealthy Whiting, younger daughter of Colonel John Whiting (Y. C. 1726), of Plainfield and Windham, by his first wife, Phebe Hallam of Stonington. He had but two children,—a son who died unmarried at the age of twenty-one, and a daughter, who married and left descendants.

AUTHORITIES.

- Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 15, letter, May 17, 1893. N. E. Hist. & 253. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, General Register, xx, 131.
i, 540, 544. *Miss M. Middleton*, MS.

WILLIAM WICKHAM is believed to have been a native of Long Island, perhaps of Southold.

He was renowned among many generations of students after his time, as the founder of the Linonian Society, which is said to have come into being at the close of his Senior year,—he being the only one of the class of 1753 who was enrolled among its membership.

After graduation he studied law, and settled in New York City. Very early, however, he appears to have acquired a residence in the neighborhood of Goshen, in Orange County. He soon attained eminence as an attorney, but after the outbreak of the Revolution (in which struggle he sympathized for a time with the mother country) he retired permanently to Goshen, where he resided until his death in 1813. His will, bearing date November 3, 1812, was proved on April 21, 1814.

In 1792 he was appointed one of the side Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Orange County. He was one of the original wardens of the first Episcopal Church formed in Goshen, in 1801.

He was the largest landowner in the neighborhood of Goshen, and his only surviving child, General George Duncan Wickham, retained through his life his large paternal estate. Judge Wickham had also two daughters, one of whom married Jonathan Burrall, and the other married a Morris.

He married Sarah Duncan in 1768 (license dated February 24); she was living in 1793, but died before him.

AUTHORITIES.

J. W. Gott, MS. Letter, 1889. *Lamb*, Marriage Licenses, 458. *Sedgwick*, Life Hist. of N. Y. City, ii, 32, 300. N. Y. of Livingston, 151-52.

Annals, 1753-54

A part of the new College was first occupied as a dormitory at the opening of this year, in October, 1753; some of the rooms were not as yet finished, and the Corporation Records of a later date show that two rooms were finished at the expense of the parents of four of the wealthier students, who were to pay no room-rent, and were to be reimbursed later, if the finances should allow. The number of the entering Freshman Class was larger than in any previous year.

At the meeting of the General Assembly in October the Trustees asked the question, "whether all the students of College shall be obliged to attend the public worship on the Lord's Day together in one place as heretofore;" and the matter was referred to a committee, which does not seem to have ever reported. The question must have been asked in anticipation of a demand which was made in a formal manner shortly after. The Rev. Ebenezer Punderson (Yale 1726) had lately removed from Groton to New Haven, being the first resident missionary of the Church of England, under whose ministrations regular Episcopal services were now begun in a church just built. There were then, as was usually the case, several Episcopal students in the College, and among them two sons of Mr. Punderson, who early in the month of November made formal application to President Clap that such students might be excused from the required worship in College on Sundays, in order to be present at the Church of England service in town. The President's reply (preserved by Tutor Stiles among his papers) was a general refusal, though allowing the request at the times of the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and on a few other special occasions. Later in the winter the Rev. Dr. Samuel John-

son (Yale 1714) corresponded* with Clap to obtain further privileges of this nature.

The Assembly also deliberated† in October with reference to funds for the endowment of a Professorship of Divinity, and a Joint Committee of the two Houses reported in favor of a donation from the Government of the income for ten years from £1000 worth of Colony lands, as well as of a general contribution throughout the religious societies of the Colony by Government authority ; but a majority of the Lower House dissented from the former proposition, and the other part of the project was never realized, except in the form of a popular subscription collected in 1756. The disaffection of the representatives of the people towards Clap's measures was shown by these facts,—and the more strikingly since at the same session the Trustees of the College of New Jersey were allowed to set up a public lottery for their own benefit in Stamford.

Meantime the claim in behalf of the Episcopal students was taken advantage of by Clap to precipitate a new departure which had other more sweeping effects.

The Corporation was called together on November 21, and it seems probable that the opportune controversy with the Church of England missionary at New Haven contributed to smooth the way for providing a separate service for the College congregation in its integrity.

The Rev. Mr. Noyes, pastor of the First Church in New Haven, who was one of the Fellows, had usually officiated, since the Charter of 1745, as the scribe of the Corporation, and was thus employed on the present occasion. But it must have called for all the prudence and patience for which he was eminent, to submit to the passage of the important resolve now passed, "not without opposition,"‡ namely, that the President, with such suita-

* Cf. Beardsley's *Life of Johnson*, 199-209.

† The Rev. Moses Dickinson, in his *Answer to a Letter from an Aged Layman* (1761), states (p. 12) that this action was taken by the Assembly of their own motion.

‡ W. Hart's *Letter to a Friend*, 1757.

ble assistance as he could procure, should begin at once to carry on the work of a Professor of Divinity by preaching in the College Hall every Lord's Day. The unhappy scribe of the Corporation was not required in attesting this vote to enter any statement of reasons for its adoption; but the President in his History of the College (page 61), published after Mr. Noyes's death, says plainly that it was necessary, "the College being in danger of being infected with Errors."

The Rev. Solomon Williams was desired to inaugurate the new services on the coming Sabbath, on which day (November 25, 1753) accordingly a regular Sunday service was first held within the College walls.

Besides this vote for separate worship, the Corporation at the same meeting adopted a declaration in considerable detail of their adherence to the orthodox faith as contained in the Westminster catechism and the Saybrook Confession, and provided for a public assent to these standards and to the Saybrook Platform by every future officer of the College, and especially for a full examination of every occupant of the Professorship of Divinity.

The steps thus taken were unprecedented in this country,* and provoked abundant and sharp criticism. One significant consequence was that, for the first time, in May, 1754, the Lower House of the General Assembly dissented from the usual semi-annual grant to the College; this action was afterwards reconsidered and the grant passed, but the hesitancy was ominous of future trouble.

In the latter part of April, 1754, President Clap appeared in print with a defence of his position, with respect to both the segregation of the College community for Sabbath worship, and the refusal of the Episcopal claim; his pamphlet was entitled, *The Religious Constitution of Colleges, especially of Yale-College in New Haven* (New-London, 4^o, pp. 20).

* In Harvard College no similar tests were ever exacted of the officers; a separate Sunday service was first introduced there in 1814.

Sketches, Class of 1754

*Samuel Hall	*1755
* <i>Johannes Devotion</i> , A.M.	*1802
*Benjamin Hall, A.M.	*1786
*Guilielmus Williams, A.M.	*1808
*Thomas Eyres, A.M. et Brun. 1773	*1788
*Thomas Wickham, A.M.	
*Paulus Mumford, A.M. 1786, Reip. Ins. Rhod. Cur. Supr. Jurid. Princ. et Vice-Gubern., e Congr.	*1805
* <i>Richardus Ely</i> , A.M.	*1814
* <i>Jacobus Greateon</i> , A.M. et Harv. 1760	*1773
*Ezra L'Hommedieu, A.M., e Congr.	*1811
* <i>Jacobus Taylor</i> , A.M.	*1785
*Josua Porter, A.M.	*1825
* <i>Justus Forward</i> , A.M.	*1814
*Elisæus Sill, A.M.	*1808
*Josephus Burroughs	*1757
* <i>Josephus Lathrop</i> , A.M., S.T.D. 1791 et Harv. 1811	*1820

JOSEPH BURROUGHS, Junior, the only son of Joseph and Lydia Burroughs, of New Haven, was born in New Haven, March 18, 1735-36. His mother was a sister of the Rev. Stephen Munson (Yale 1725), and his father was a native of Stratford, Connecticut, son of John and Patience (Hinman) Burroughs; the graduate was thus a first cousin of the Rev. Eden Burroughs, of the class of 1757. He died in New Haven, unmarried, on September 6, 1757, in his 22d year.

AUTHORITIES.

N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 504.

JOHN DEVOTION, a son of the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion (Harvard 1707), of Suffield, Connecticut, by his second wife, Naomi Taylor, was born in that town in 1730. He was a half-brother of the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion (Yale 1732). His father died in 1741, and his mother in 1739; and his preparation for College was made under his cousin, the Rev. Freegrace Leavitt (Yale 1745).

He remained at College after graduation, as a Berkeley scholar, and held the office of Butler from 1755 to 1757, also in the meantime studying theology. In June, 1757, he united with eleven others in forming the College Church.

Later in the same year he received a call to settle in the ministry as pastor of the Third Parish in Saybrook, Connecticut, now the town of Westbrook, where he was ordained on December 26.

He died suddenly in office there, of apoplexy, on September 6, 1802, in his 73d year.

His wife, Phebe, daughter of Captain John and Frances (Conkling) Murdock, of Westbrook, and a sister of three later graduates of this name, died on March (or June?) 18, 1803, in her 65th year.

The Rev. David Dudley Field wrote of him in 1819, "In the early part of his public life, Mr. Devotion entertained an unfavorable opinion of those sentiments which are termed Calvinistic, but was more reconciled to them before his death. . . . He possessed a clear understanding, and was a good scholar."

A large number of his manuscript letters, chiefly from 1760 to 1770, preserved among the papers of his first cousin, President Stiles, show that his theological opinions at that time were (like Dr. Stiles's), unfavorable to the "New Divinity" of Bellamy and Hopkins. They also show that he was an ardent patriot.

He published :

1. The Necessity of a constant Readiness for Death. A Discourse [from Luke xii, 35-36], Preached at Hartford North-Meeting-House, May 25th, 1766. Occasioned by that Alarming Providence, the sudden Demolition of the School-House, by Gun-Powder; whereby about Thirty Persons were wounded, Six of whom are since dead. Hartford. 16°, pp. 24. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*]

The author while on a journey was in Hartford when this calamity occurred, and both of the Hartford ministers being disabled by illness he preached this discourse on the following Sabbath.

2. The Duty and Interest of a People to sanctify the Lord of Hosts. A Sermon [from Isa. viii, 13], preached before the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at Hartford, on the Day of the Anniversary Election, May 8th, 1777. Hartford, 1777. 8°, pp. 39. [*Brit. Mus. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*]

3. God the Dwelling Place of the Righteous in all Generations. A Sermon [from Ps. xc, 1, and xci, 1], Preached at the Funeral of Rev. William Hart, Senior Pastor of the first Church in Say-Brook, July 13, 1784. Hartford, 1785. 8°, pp. 26. [*N. Y. H. S.*]

4. A Sermon [from Matth. xxv, 6], preached April 8th, 1788, at the Interment of Madam Ursula Griswold, Consort of his Excellency Matthew Griswold, Esq. New Haven, 1788. 8°, pp. 27.

[*Brit. Mus. C. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

5. A future Judgment—Rewards and Punishments Eternal. The Substance of a Sermon [from Eccl. xii, 14], preached October 26, 1800. Middletown, 1801. 8°, pp. 15. [*Brit. Mus. C. H. S.*]

Against Universalism.

Besides these separate publications, a Sermon [from Prov. xxvii, 21] on the Influence of Applause, appeared in volume 2 of the *American Preacher* (edited by the Rev. David Austin), pp. 133-44: Elizabeth-Town, 1791. 8°. This was republished in 1796 in Edinburgh (pp. 238-47) in a volume of *Select Discourses* made up from the three volumes of the *American Preacher*.

AUTHORITIES.

Field, Statistical Account of Middlesex County, 97, 138.

RICHARD ELY, the eldest of six sons of Deacon Richard Ely, Junior, of Lyme, Connecticut, by his second wife, Phebe Hubbard, of Middletown, Connecticut, was born in Lyme, September 30, 1733. One of his brothers was graduated here in 1769.

For some time after graduation he was occupied in teaching.

He studied theology, and on June 8, 1757, was ordained as the first pastor of the church just organized, in the parish of North Bristol, in the northeastern part of Guilford, Connecticut; after the eastern part of Guilford was set off as the town of Madison, the society was known by the name of North Madison. His ordination took place in the old First Church in Guilford, over which a pastor, the Rev. Amos Fowler (Yale 1753), was settled on the same day. The parish being a poor one, and unable longer to support him, Mr. Ely was dismissed from this charge on August 30, 1785, to accept a call from the Second Church in Saybrook, Connecticut, in Pautapaug parish (now the village of Centerbrook, in the town of Essex), over which he was ordained on January 18, 1786 and with which he remained connected until his death. In September, 1804, at his request, on account of his infirmities and declining age, a colleague-pastor, the Rev. Aaron Hovey (Dartmouth Coll. 1798), was settled; and soon after that event Mr. Ely removed with his elder son to the village of Chester, some four miles north, in the same town, where he died on August 23, 1814, in his 81st year.

He married in November, 1757, Jerusha, fifth daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Strong) Sheldon, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who died in Essex, November 26, 1797, in the 61st year of her age. Their children were five daughters and three sons. Of the daughters, the eldest married Dr. Samuel Darling (Yale 1769), the second married the Rev. Ozias Eells (Yale 1779), and the youngest married

her father's colleague. Of the sons one died in infancy, and the other two were graduated at this College (in 1785 and 1787, respectively).

Mr. Ely was highly esteemed as a pastor, and was conspicuous among his contemporaries for his knowledge of the languages of the Bible and his interest in their study.

The sermon preached at his interment by the Rev. Frederick W. Hotchkiss, Pastor of the First Church in Saybrook, was published, with the appropriate title, *The Christian Minister studying to know Christ*.

He published :

1. Baptism, the ingrafting into Christ's visible Body, the Gospel Church : And the Obligations on all that are baptized into Christ, considered and shewn, in Two Sermons [from Gal. iii, 27], to the Church and Society of North Bristol. . New Haven, 1772. 8°, pp. 40. [B. Ath. Y. C.

2. Christ Ministers, Messengers of the Lord of Hosts. A Sermon [from Mal. ii, 7], Preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. David Ely, . . in Ripton, October 27, A.D. 1773. New-Haven, 1774. 8°, pp. 28. [A. A. S. Y. C.

AUTHORITIES.

Darling, Memorial to my Honored Kindred, 26-33, 76. *Dwight*, Hist. of the Strong Family, ii, 1127-28. *Field*, Statistical Account of Middlesex County, 97. *Stuart*, Hist. of the Ely Re-Union, 55-58.

THOMAS EYRES was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1734. His father, Elder Nicholas Eyers, a native of Wiltshire, England, came to America at the age of 20, and after serving as pastor of the First Baptist Church in New York City, was ordained as colleague pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Newport in 1731 ; he died in 1759.

The son settled in Newport as a physician, and attained eminence in his profession, according to President Stiles. He died in Newport, February 23, 1788, in his 54th year.

He was one of the original Fellows of Brown University, and continued in office until his death,—a period of 24 years; being also for the first half of that time the Secretary of the Board.

He married, in Newport, July 12, 1759, Amy Tillinghast.

An obituary notice in the Newport Herald says of him:—"He was possessed of a good natural genius, and favored with superior literary accomplishments. Under these advantages, and with an uncommon application of mind to the particular studies of his profession, he persevered in the practice of physic till he was considered by good judges, as eminent in his skill and success. . . In his practice his motives appeared to have been remarkably disinterested and benevolent. In imitation of Him in whom he believed, he went about doing good."

AUTHORITIES.

- Guild*, Manning & Brown University, Newport Hist. Magazine, ii, 114.
50. Newport Herald, Febr. 28, 1788.
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JUSTUS FORWARD was born in Suffield, then in Massachusetts, now in Connecticut, May 11, 1730, the eldest child of Ensign Joseph and Mary (Lawton) Forward, and grandson of Samuel and Deborah (Moore) Forward, of Simsbury, Connecticut. His entering College was providentially delayed for two years by the sudden death of four children in his father's family. He was a good classical scholar, and at graduation won a Berkeley Scholarship, though he did not reside on the foundation.

After graduation he taught the academy in Hatfield, in Massachusetts, at the same time studying theology with the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge (Yale 1732), and on September 10, 1755, he was licensed to preach by the Hampshire Association of Ministers. His first preaching as a

candidate was in Cold-Spring, later known as Belchertown, in the same county, and before the close of his engagement he was called unanimously to settle, on January 9, 1756. He was ordained to the pastorate there on February 25, and for fifty-six years continued in sole charge of the parish. He was useful to his people as a physician as well as clergyman. At his desire, long before expressed, a colleague-pastor was settled in March, 1812, and Mr. Forward died two years later.

The monument over his grave describes him as one "who, skilled in Evangelical Doctrine, exemplary in Christian duty, prudent in council, valiant for the truth, faithful and successful in labours, after a long and useful ministry, in which with reputation to himself, and to the spiritual benefit of his flock, he served God, and his generation, fell asleep March 8th, A.D. 1814, in the 84th year of his age, and the 59th year of his ministry."

He married, December 8, 1756, Violet, only child of Joshua Dickinson, of Hatfield, who bore him eleven children, and died in Belchertown, March 27, 1834, in her 96th year. Only one son and one daughter survived the father. One daughter married the Rev. William Graves (Yale 1785) and another married Abner Phelps (hon. M.D. Yale 1814).

From the portrait of his character drawn by the Hon. Mark Doolittle (Yale 1804) the following sentences are taken :—

"He possessed a well balanced mind. . He was pre-eminently a matter-of-fact man. . He was decided on his views of duty in the days of the Revolution. He was opposed to British aggressions on American rights. He wrote for the periodical press in those times and his labors were well received. As a sermonizer, clearness, simplicity, and solemnity characterized his performances. . In his theology he was strictly evangelical. . . He did not fail to preach the doctrines, but did not make them the exclusive theme of his discourses to so great an extent as some did."

He published :

The duty of Christ's ministers, to hold faith and a good conscience, and the way to perform it, illustrated in, A Sermon [from 1 Tim. i, 19], Preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Rufus Hawley, . . . in Northington, Dec. 7th, 1769. . Hartford, 1771. 16°, pp. 58. [Y. C.]

Besides this, three of his sermons are included in a volume published at Northampton in 1799 with the title, "Sermons, on various important Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion; selected from the Manuscripts of several Ministers, Members of the Northern Association, in the County of Hampshire."

A volume of his manuscript "Journal or Diary," for the year 1767, is in the Library of Harvard College (16 leaves, 16°), which has also a manuscript Thanksgiving Sermon by him, preached in 1762.

Two of his manuscript letters (1808-09) on political affairs, in sympathy with federalism, are preserved in the Pickering Correspondence, in the Massachusetts Historical Society.

AUTHORITIES.

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| <i>Barber</i> , Hist. Collections of Mass., 315-16. | <i>Memorial</i> , i, chart xv, facing p. 347. |
| <i>Doolittle</i> , Hist. Sketch of Congregational Church in Belchertown, 38-41, 50-56. | <i>Judd</i> , Hist. of Hadley, 482. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, ii, 179. |
| <i>Holland</i> , Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 178-79. | <i>Sprague</i> , Annals of Amer. Pulpit, ii, 297. |
| <i>Holton</i> , Winslow | |
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JAMES GREATON, the eldest son of John and Catharine Greaton, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was born in that town on July 10, 1730. His father was the landlord of the locally famous Greyhound Tavern, and also kept a store for trade in West India goods. A brother of the graduate attained the rank of brigadier-general in the Revolutionary army.

From 1756 to 1758 he was master of the Roxbury Grammar School, and in October, 1759, the Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church, Boston, subscribed a letter to the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, asking that Mr. Greaton (who had already acted as lay-reader in their parish, owing to the permanent invalidism

of their Rector, the Rev. Dr. Timothy Cutler) be appointed as Dr. Cutler's Assistant. Mr. Greaton sailed, bearing this letter, about the last of October, and in January, 1760, received Deacon's and Priest's orders in London, where the Bishop of London (Thomas Sherlock) on January 28 licensed him for New England. He returned to Boston, and on May 30 was inducted as Assistant to Dr. Cutler.

Dr. Cutler died on August 17, 1765, and Mr. Greaton then solicited of the Propagation Society an appointment as Rector,—this being undoubtedly the arrangement which was contemplated when his previous engagement was made. A few of the congregation, however, objected to his advancement, and the result was an unpleasant controversy. A vote was finally passed, on December 8, 1765, recommending him to the Venerable Society for the vacant place, and he received the appointment in 1767. The opposition, however, still made itself felt, and in consequence he wrote to London on August 28, 1767, requesting to be transferred to some other mission, being partly moved also by his infirm health. He appears to have withdrawn from the parish before the close of the year. In the course of the affair the Rev. Dr. Henry Caner (Yale 1724), Rector of the other Episcopal Church in Boston, expressed himself thus respecting Mr. Greaton, in a letter to the Propagation Society :—"He is a gentleman of an unexceptionable Character in point of Morals, and if his abilities are not of the first rate, yet his principles, his diligence and exemplary conduct would doubtless render him a blessing to any of the New England Missions in which the Society might determine to place him." The objections to him were probably due to the high expectations entertained of any one who should aspire to succeed so notable a figure as Dr. Cutler.

Mr. Greaton's next appointment was as missionary to St. John's Church, Huntington, Long Island, which he served from about 1768 until his death; during the same

time he officiated in the congregations at Brookhaven, Islip, and Queen's Village. He died in Huntington, after a short illness (said to have been attended with fits), on April 17, 1773, in his 43d year.

About the time of his ordination he married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wheelwright, of Boston, a great-great-granddaughter of the Rev. John Wheelwright, the friend of Anne Hutchinson; two sons were born of this union,—one posthumous.

She next married, December 18, 1774, Dr. Benjamin Y. Prime (College of N. J. 1751; hon. M.A. Yale 1760), of Huntington, by whom she had five children; Dr. Prime died in 1791, and she survived until March 7, 1835, when she had nearly completed her 91st year.

AUTHORITIES.

<i>Drake</i>, Town of Roxbury, 162. Memorials of the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati, 1890, 223-24. <i>Onderdonk</i>, Antiquities of the Parish Church, Hempstead, 13. <i>Sprague</i>, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 52. <i>Perry</i>, Papers	relating to the Hist. of the Church in Mass. p. 454, 520, 522-23, 526-29, 533-34, 537-38. Prime Family Records, 43-56. <i>Prime</i>, Hist. of L. I., 259. <i>Thompson</i>, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 478-79.
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BENJAMIN HALL was born in that part of Wallingford which is now Cheshire, Connecticut, on September 27, 1735, the youngest son of Colonel Benjamin Hall, and a nephew of the Rev. Samuel Hall (Yale 1716). By his mother (Abiah, only daughter of the Rev. Charles Chauncey, Harvard Coll. 1686, of Stratfield, now Bridgeport, Connecticut, by his second wife, Sarah Wolcott) he was also a nephew of Ichabod Wolcott Chauncey (Yale 1723).

He spent his life in Cheshire, on a part of his ancestral farm, where he died on May 19, 1786, in his 51st year, leaving an estate inventoried at over £1300.

He married, December 27, 1752, Mary, eldest daughter of Abijah and Abigail (Mix) Ives, of Wallingford, by

whom he had three sons, one of whom died in infancy. After her death he was again married, and his second wife survived him.

His youngest child, born in June, 1784, was named Edmund Fanning, after the graduate of that name (class of 1757), who was at this date Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. This incident gives point to the fact that Mr. Hall's sympathies during the Revolution were with the British. He was imprisoned in 1779 on the charge of having succored the enemy. His father had been one of the Governor's Council, in 1765, who supported Governor Fitch in his readiness to enforce the Stamp Act.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. State Records, ii, 239. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 758, 769.

SAMUEL HALL, Junior, seventh child and fifth son of the Rev. Samuel Hall (Yale 1716) and Ann (Law) Hall, of the parish of New Cheshire, now the town of Cheshire, Connecticut, was born on May 31, 1735. He was thus the first cousin of his classmate, Benjamin Hall.

He died on April 16, 1755, in his 20th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 757. *T. P. Hall*, Genealogical Notes of the
D. B. Hall, Hall Family Records, 96. Hall Family, 36.

JOSEPH LATHROP, the second and only surviving child of Solomon and Martha Lathrop, of Norwich, Connecticut, and grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Waterhouse or Watrous) Lathrop, of Norwich, was born in that town, in Newent Parish, now the town of Lisbon, October 20, 1731. His mother (who had previously been the wife of Thomas Todd, of Rowley, Massachusetts) was a sister of Dr. Joseph Perkins (Yale 1727), and at the

time of her marriage to Mr. Lathrop her widowed mother was the wife of his father.

When Joseph Lathrop was less than two years old his mother was a second time left a widow ; and when he was in his eighth year she married Matthew Loomis, of Bolton, Connecticut, by whom she had six children. He was prepared for College by the Rev. Thomas White (Yale 1720), of Bolton.

After graduation he taught a grammar school in Springfield, Massachusetts, living meantime in the family of the parish minister, the Rev. Robert Breck (Harvard 1730), who assisted him in the study of divinity. In January, 1756, he was licensed to preach by an Association of neighboring ministers, convened in Suffield, Connecticut, and in the following March he was invited to preach as a candidate for settlement in the Second Parish in Springfield,—since 1773 the town of West Springfield. This was the first place in which he preached as a candidate, and he was the only candidate employed by this parish, after the death of their pastor, the Rev. Samuel Hopkins (Yale 1718). In July, 1756, he received a unanimous call, and on August 25 he was ordained over this church. Here he remained until his death,—a period of over sixty-four years. At the completion of the sixty-second year of service, he notified the society that, in consequence of increasing infirmities and especially of the great imperfection of his sight, an assistant or colleague must be provided ; and accordingly the Rev. William B. Sprague (Yale 1815) was ordained as colleague-pastor on August 25, 1819. After this his health failed rapidly, and he died at his home in West Springfield on the last day of the year 1820, in the 90th year of his age. The sermon preached at his interment, by his colleague, was published. (Hartford, 1821. 8°, pp. 34.)

He married, May 16, 1759, Elizabeth, second daughter of Captain Seth and Abigail (Strong) Dwight, of Hatfield, Massachusetts. She died on May 13, 1821, from the

fracture of a bone by a fall on the ice some three months earlier, in her 85th year. The sermon preached at her interment, by Mr. Sprague, was printed. (Springfield, 1821. 8°, pp. 24.)

Their children were seven sons, of whom two died in infancy. One son was graduated at Yale in 1792, and was a Member of Congress from Massachusetts.

Dr. Lathrop was one of the most eminent preachers of his day in New England; and his separate publications (mostly single sermons) exceed in number those of any graduate of the College down to his time.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Yale in 1791, and by Harvard in 1811. In 1793 he declined the offer of the Professorship of Divinity in this College.

His colleague sums up the secret of his power in saying: "He had the ability, beyond almost any other man, of saying the best things, at the most fitting time, in the most graceful and effective manner. . . His strength lay not in any one predominant quality, but in the harmonious blending of all. Nature and grace had both dealt bountifully with him."

A portrait is in possession of his family, an engraving from which is given in the *Lathrop Family Memoir*.

A Memoir of his Life, written by himself, and prefixed to a volume of sermons which appeared after his death, gives a most interesting view of his character and experiences.

He published:

1. He was joint, and perhaps principal, author of the following:

A Letter from the Elders in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, who assisted in the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. John Hubbard, at Meriden, June 22, 1769; in Answer to a Letter from the Reverend Association in the County of New-Haven. N.-H. [1770.] 8°, pp. 24. [Harv. Y. C.

This is signed by Robert Breck, John Ballantine, and Joseph Lathrop.

2. Sprinkling a Scriptural Mode; and the Infants of Believers proper Subjects of Baptism, asserted and proved. . In several Discourses. Boston, 1773. 8°, pp. 80.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. 2d edition. Hartford, 1789. 8°, pp. 80.

[*C. H. S. (imperfect). Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. [3d edition. With title changed, and Appendix by Rev. Dr. Nathan Perkins.] Boston, 1793. 8°, pp. 83.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. 4th ed. N. Y., 1808. 12°. [*Brit. Mus.*

The same. 5th ed. Boston, 1811. 12°.

[*Brit. Mus. Harv. U. T. S.*

3. A Discourse [from 2 Tim. iv, 6-8], Delivered at the Funeral of the Reverend Robert Breck, Pastor of the First Church in Springfield, who departed this Life April 23, 1784. Springfield, 1784. 8°, pp. 23.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. (imperfect).*

4. A Miscellaneous Collection of Original Pieces, Political, Moral and Entertaining, first published in the Massachusetts Gazette at Springfield. 1786. 12°.

5. A Sermon [from Isa. i, 19-20], preached in the First Parish in West-Springfield, December 14, 1786, Being the Day appointed by Authority for a Publick Thanksgiving. Springfield, 1787. 8°, pp. 24.

[*Bowdoin Coll. Harv. U. T. S.*

6. Christ's Warning to the Churches, to beware of False Prophets, who come as Wolves in Sheep's Clothing, and the Marks by which they are known: Illustrated in Two Discourses [from Matt. vii, 15, 16]. Springfield, 1789. 8°, pp. 46.

[*A. C. A. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. New York, 1790. 12°, pp. 56. [*Y. C.*

And, 2d [Springfield] edition. Springfield, 1791. 8°, pp. 54.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

Often reprinted. A copy of the 12th edition (Boston, 1823, 12°) is in

[*A. C. A. Harv. M. H. S.*

7. A Church of God described, the Qualifications for Membership stated, and Christian Fellowship illustrated, in Two Discourses [from I Cor. i, 2]. Hartford, 1792. 8°, pp. 51.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

These sermons had already been published in volume 2 of *The American Preacher*, edited by the Rev. David Austin, Elizabeth-Town, 1791. 8°. They give a strong defence of the church-doctrine of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard, of Northampton.

The same. 3d edition, Charlestown, 1804. 12°, pp. 56.

[*A. A. S. Brit. Mus. M. H. S. U. T. S.*

8. *Sermons on Various Subjects, Evangelical, Devotional and Practical*, adapted to the Promotion of Christian Piety, Family Religion, and Youthful Virtue. Worcester, 1793. 8°, pp. 390.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. Harv. Y. C.*

This volume was re-issued at Worcester in 1796, with a new title-page, as volume 1, with a second volume (8°, pp. 423).

Of these two volumes a second edition was printed at Worcester in 1809, in octavo, each of 407 pages; some additional sermons are included in this edition.

As volume 3 of the series a second edition of No. 20 (see below) was published at Worcester in 1810 (8°, pp. 588).

Two more volumes with the same general title, but without volume-numbers, appeared as follows: one at Worcester in 1806 (8°, pp. 407); and one at Springfield in 1807 (8°, pp. 400). Copies of these are also found with new title-pages, and with volume-numbers (4 and 5) on the title and on the back, and with the imprint, Worcester, 1810.

The complete set of five volumes is in *A. A. S. A. C. A. Harv. U. T. S.*

9. *The Furtherance of the Gospel, Illustrated in a Sermon* [from Phil. i, 12] preached in the North Parish of Wilbraham, Febr. 11, 1794, on Occasion of the Dismission of the Rev. Joseph Willard. Springfield, 1794. 8°, pp. 20. [*A. C. A. C. H. S. Y. C.*

9. *The Happiness of a free Government, and the Means of preserving it: illustrated in a Sermon* [from Jer. xxx, 21], delivered in West-Springfield, on July 4th, 1794. Springfield, 1794. 8°, pp. 23.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This was reprinted, at Suffield, Connecticut, in 1804. 12°.

[*A. C. A. (imperfect.)*

10. *National Happiness, illustrated in a Sermon* [from Ps. lxxvii, 1, 2], delivered at West-Springfield, on 19. Febr., 1795, being a day of General Thanksgiving. Springfield, 1795. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. A. S. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

11. A Funeral Sermon [from 2 Pet. i, 13, 14], delivered March 10, 1796, at the Interment of Rev. Ebenezer Gay, D.D. Pastor of the First Church in Suffield. Hartford [1796]. 8°, pp. 24.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

12. Stedfastness in Religion, explained and recommended in a Sermon [from 1 Thess. iii, 8], delivered, in the First Parish in West-Springfield, on the 25th day of August, in the year 1796. It being the Day which closed the 40th year of his Ministry; and the year which completed a Century from the Incorporation of said Parish. Springfield, 1796. 8°. [*B. Ath.*]

The same. West-Springfield, 1797. 12°, pp. 34.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S.*]

13. A Funeral Sermon [from Ps. lxxxix, 48], delivered October 25, 1796, at the Interment of Mrs. Mary Gay, Relict of the Reverend Doctor Gay, Pastor of the first Church in Suffield. Suffield, 1797. 8°, pp. 23.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S.*]

14. A Sermon [from Col. i, 27-29] Preached at Rutland, in the State of Vermont, February 1, 1797, at the Ordination of the Reverend Heman Ball. Rutland, 1797. 16°, pp. 34.

[*A. C. A. C. H. S. U. T. S.*]

15. God's Challenge to Infidels, to Defend their Cause, illustrated and applied in a Sermon [from Isa. xli, 21], delivered in West-Springfield May 4, 1797, being the day of General Fast. W. Springfield [1797]. 12°, pp. 36.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S.*]

The same. 2d edition. Cambridge, 1803. 8°, pp. 28.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Bowdoin Coll. Brit. Mus. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S.*]

And, 3d edition. Cambridge, 1805. 8°, pp. 24.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. U. T. S.*]

16. A Sermon [from Rev. xii, 12], on the Dangers of the Times, from Infidelity and Immorality; and especially from a lately discovered Conspiracy against Religion and Government, delivered at West-Springfield, and afterward at Springfield. Springfield, 1798. 8°, pp. 24.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Brown Univ. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

17. A Sermon [from Ps. cxliv, 12], Preached at Westfield, Jan. 1, 1800. At the Dedication of the Academy in that Town. Suffield, 1800. 8°, pp. 16.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

18. The works of God in relation to the Church in general, and our own land in particular, especially in the last century, considered in a Sermon [from Ps. lxiv, 9], delivered in West-Springfield, on the 1st day of the Nineteenth Century. Springfield, 1801. 8°, pp. 27.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

19. Ministers set for the defence of the Gospel; and how they are to defend it. A Sermon [from Phil. i, 17], delivered at Harvard, June 3, 1801; at the Ordination of the Rev. Stephen Bemis. Harvard, 1801. 8°, pp. 34.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brown Univ. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

20. A View of the Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion, in forty-nine Discourses on St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians. With a preliminary Discourse on the Evidences of the Gospel. Worcester, 1801. 8°, pp. 616.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. Y. C.*

For a second edition, see above (No. 8). This was also edited in 1864 by the Rev. Dr. Sprague for the Presbyterian Publication Society (Philadelphia, 8°).

21. A Funeral Sermon [from 2 Cor. iv, 7] delivered January 28th, 1802, at the Interment of Rev. Noah Atwater, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Westfield. Springfield [1802]. 8°, pp. 14.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

22. God's Mercies recollected in the midst of his Temple. A Sermon [from Ps. xlviii, 9], Preached in the Old Church of the First Society in West Springfield, on June 20th, 1802, the Sabbath which closed the assembling in that Church. Springfield [1802]. 8°, pp. 16.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

23. The Presence of Christ, the Glory of the Temple. A Sermon [from Haggai ii, 9], Delivered at the Dedication of the New Church of the First Parish in West-Springfield, June 24th, 1802, which day completed One Hundred Years from the erection of the First Church. Springfield [1802]. 8°, pp. 14.

[*A. A. S. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

24. A Sermon [from Acts xviii, 9-11] preached to the Hampshire Missionary Society, at their Annual Meeting, the fourth Tuesday in August — 1802, in Northampton. Northampton, 1802. 8°, pp. 22.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

25. Two Sermons [from Rev. i, 10], on the Christian Sabbath, for Distribution in the new settlements of the United States. Northampton, 1803. 8°, pp. 28.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

26. The Constancy and Uniformity of the Divine Government illustrated and improved in a Sermon [from Eccl. i, 9, 10], Preached in Springfield, April 7, 1803, which was a day of Public Fasting and Prayer. Springfield [1803]. 8°, pp. 21.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

27. The Infirmities and Comforts of Old Age. A Sermon [from Ps. lxxi, 9] to Aged People. Springfield [1805]. 8°, pp. 14.

[*M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

The same. 2d edition. Springfield [1806?] 8°, pp. 14.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. M. H. S. U. S.*]

28. Two Sermons [from Acts xvi, 26], on the Atrocity of Suicide, and on the Causes which lead to it. Preached at Suffield, on Lord's Day, Feb. 24, 1805. On occasion of a Melancholy Instance of Suicide, which had recently occurred in that Town. Suffield, 1805. 8°, pp. 24.

[*C. H. S. U. T. S.*]

The same. 2d edition. Springfield [1805]. 8°, pp. 36.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. S. Y. C.*]

29. Waiting on God for Rain. A Sermon [from Jer. xiv, 22] Preached in a time of Drought, July 24, 1805. [Springfield, 1805.] 8°, pp. 16.

[*Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S.*]

30. A Discourse [from Isa. xlv, 18] Delivered at Springfield, October 30, 1805. On occasion of the Completion and Opening of The Great Bridge over Connecticut River, Between the towns of Springfield and West-Springfield. Springfield [1805]. 8°, pp. 16.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S.*]

The same. 2d edition. Springfield [1805]. 8°, pp. 16.

[*A. A. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

31. Illustrations and Reflections on the Story of Saul's consulting the Witch of Endor. A Discourse [from 1 Sam. xxviii, 6, 7] delivered at West-Springfield. Springfield, 1806. 8°, pp. 20.

[*Brit. Mus. Y. C.*]

The same. 2d edition. Springfield, 1806. 8°, pp. 16.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

32. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. i, 18] preached at Western, Mass., March 12, 1806, at the Ordination of the Rev. Sylvester Burt. Springfield, 1806. 8°, pp. 28. [*A. C. A. Brown Univ.*

33. A Sermon [from Amos viii, 9] containing Reflections on the Solar Eclipse, which appeared on June 16, 1806. Delivered on the Lord's Day following. Springfield [1806]. 8°, pp. 61.

[*A. C. A. C. H. S.*

The same. 2d edition. Springfield, 1806. 12°, pp. 20.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. U. S. U. T. S.*

34. An Aged Minister Commending his People to God, A Half Century Sermon [from Acts xx, 32], Delivered in West-Springfield, August 26, 1806. Springfield [1806]. 8°, pp. 20.

[*Brit. Mus. C. H. S.*

Also, the same with a reprint of No. 12, above, prefixed. Springfield [1806]. 8°, pp. 43. [*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. N. Y. H. S.*

35. Moral Reflections on Floods. A Sermon [from Amos ix, 5] Occasioned by a succession of Remarkable Inundations in the Winter of 1807. Preached at West-Springfield, Jan. 22, 1807. Springfield, 1807. 8°, pp. 16. [*B. Ath. C. H. S.*

36. A Sermon [from Isaiah lxvi, 8], preached in Putney, (Vt.) June 25, 1807. At the Ordination of Reverend Elisha D. Andrews. . . Brattleborough, 1807. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. A. S. Brit. Mus. Brown Univ. U. T. S.*

37. The Signs of Perilous Times. A Sermon [from 2 Tim. iii, 1], delivered at the Public Fast, in West-Springfield, April 7, 1808. Springfield [1808]. 8°, pp. 16. [*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S.*

38. Damnable Heresies defined and described, in a Sermon [from 1 Peter ii, 1], Preached in North Wilbraham, June 15, 1808. At the Ordination of Rev. Thaddeus Osgood. . Springfield [1808]. 8°, pp. 16. [*U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. Boston, 1811. 12°.

[*Brit. Mus.*

The same. Brookfield, 1821. 8°, pp. 16.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brown Univ. U. T. S. Y. C.*

39. Two Sermons [from Eccl. ix, 12], delivered at Southwick, July 23, 1809. On occasion of the death of Four Young Women, who were drowned in a pond in that town, July 15. Springfield, 1809. 8°, pp. 28. [*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

40. Female Influence in Religion, represented in a Discourse [from Acts xvi, 13] delivered May 15, 1810, to a Charitable Female Association.

41. The Prophecy of Daniel, relating to the time of the end, opened, applied and improved, in Two Discourses [from Dan. xii, 10] delivered on a Publick Fast, April 11, 1811. Springfield, 1811. 8°, pp. 32.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

42. A Sermon [from 1 Cor. ix, 19], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Jesse Fisher, to the Pastoral Care of the Second Church and Society in Windham, Connecticut, May 22d, 1811. Windham, 1811. 8°, pp. 24.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Brown Univ. C. H. S. U. T. S.*]

43. Old Age Improved.—A Sermon [from 2 Sam. xix, 35] delivered to the people of the First Parish in West-Springfield, by their Pastor, October 31, 1811, the day which completed the 80th year of his age. Springfield. 8°, pp. 16.

[*Harv. U. T. S.*]

Really and unaffectedly eloquent.

44. Sermons delivered on various occasions. First published singly, now republished and collected into a volume. Boston, 1812. 8°, pp. 392. [*A. A. S. A. C. A. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

45. The Angel preaching the Everlasting Gospel: a Sermon [from Rev. xiv, 6, 7] delivered in Springfield, April 21st, 1812. At the Institution of a Society for the Encouragement of Foreign Missions. Springfield [1812]. 12°, pp. 23.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

46. Christ's Rebuke to his Disciples for their irregular Zeal in his Cause. A Sermon [from Mark ix, 38-40] delivered at the Second Church in Boston, May 10, 1812. Boston, 1812. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S.*]

47. A Sermon [from Isa. ii, 2], Preached in Springfield, before the Bible Society, and the Foreign Missionary Society, in the County of Hampden, at their Annual Meeting, August 31, 1814. Springfield, 1814. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

48. The Wisdom and Importance of Winning Souls to Righteousness. Two Sermons [from Prov. xi, 30], Delivered in the

First Parish of West-Springfield, on Lord's Day, August 25, 1816. Being the Day which concluded the Sixtieth Year of his Ministry. Springfield, 1816. 8°, pp. 23.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The following volume appeared posthumously, though prepared for the press by the author :—

49. Sermons. New Series. With a Memoir of the Author's Life, written by himself. Springfield, 1821. 8°, pp. lxx, 327.

[*B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. Y. C.*

AUTHORITIES.

Dwight, Dwight Family, ii, 761, 772-74; Strong Family, ii, 1131-32. *Holmes*, Amer. Annals, 2d ed., ii, 494-95. *Huntington*, Lathrop Family Memoir, 86-89, 121-22. N. E. Hist. and Genealogical Register, xiv, 114, 116-17. Proceedings on occasion of the 100th Anni-

versary of the Ordination of Dr. Lathrop, 1856. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 528-41; Hist. Discourse, 1824, 31-38, 65-69. W. Springfield Centennial Celebration, 1874, *passim*.

EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU was born in Southold, Long Island, on August 30, 1734, the son of Benjamin L'Hommedieu, a sea captain of Southold, and grandson of Benjamin L'Hommedieu, a Huguenot emigrant, and his wife, Patience Sylvester. His mother was Martha, daughter of Judge Ezra and Martha (Prince) Bourne, of Sandwich and Marshpee, Massachusetts.

He studied law with Judge Robert Hempstead, of Southold, and settled there in the practice of his profession.

At the outbreak of the Revolution he was recognized as a strong advocate of the American cause, and in May, 1775, was elected a delegate to the First Provincial Congress of New York. He was also a delegate to the Second, Third, and Fourth Provincial Congresses (which met in December, 1775, May, 1776, and July, 1776),—the last of which assumed the name of the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, and framed the first State Constitution. The records of these bodies show that he was an active and valued member of them all, and of the Committee of Safety.

Under the new government, in 1777, he was appointed a member of the Assembly from Suffolk County, and retained that position until 1783. Meantime he was also three times elected to the Congress of the Confederation,—in 1779, 1781, and 1783. After the conclusion of peace, he preferred the position of State Senator, and with the exception of a single year (1793) served in that capacity with growing influence from 1784 to 1809. He also continued active in local business as a lawyer in Southold, and from 1784 to 1811 (except the year 1810) held the office of County Clerk. In 1787 he was chosen one of the Board of Regents of the University of the State, and retained this office until his death.

He died in Southold, September 27, 1811, in his 78th year; and is described by the historian of the town as "the greatest man that ever lived from birth to death in Southold."

His half-length portrait by James Earle is in the rooms of the New York Historical Society.

He married, December 24, 1765, Charity, daughter of Nicoll and Tabitha (Smith) Floyd, of Brookhaven, Long Island, and sister of General William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. She died July 31, 1785, in her 47th year.

He next married, June 15, 1803, when in his 69th year, Mary Catharine, second daughter of Nicoll Havens (Yale 1753); she was in her 38th year, and was the granddaughter of an own cousin of his first wife. Her children were a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter.

He was fond of agricultural pursuits, and presided at the first meeting called in 1791 for the organization of the first Agricultural Society of the State of New York (originally styled, The Society, instituted in the State of New York, for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures). He served as the first Vice-President of this society until his death, and published in their Transactions the following papers:—

In Volume 1, part 1, (N. Y., 1792. 4°) :—

Communications, relative to Manures (pp. 63-76) ;

On the Raising of Red Clover Seed (pp. 77-81).

In part 2 of the same volume (1794) :—

The Manner of Taking Porpoises, at the East end of Long-Island (pp. 96-97) ;

Experiments made by Manuring Land with Sea-Weed, taken directly from creeks, and with Shells (pp. 99-102) ;

On Ditches and Hedges (pp. 103-05) ;

On Improving Poor Lands, by Sowing Red Clover-Seed (pp. 106-07) ;

On the Advantages of raising the *Leucanthemum*, or Great Common Daisy (pp. 108-09) ;

On the Folding of Sheep (pp. 110-13) ;

On Raising Calves (pp. 114-17).

In Part 3 of the same volume (1798) :—

Observations on Manures (pp. 23-38) ;

On the Feeding of Hogs to Advantage (pp. 39-43).

In Part 4 (1799) :—

Observations on the Smut of Wheat and the means of Preventing it (pp. 30-32) ;

Means of Preserving Mildewed Wheat from injury (p. 57) ;

Method of Curing Diseases of Fruit Trees, etc. (pp. 58-59) ;

Observations on the Growth and Nourishment of Plants (pp. 67-72) ;

On Improving the Breed of Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs (pp. 84-88) ;

Method of Distilling Ardent Spirits from Potatoes (pp. 109-12) ;

In Volume 2, (Albany, 1807. 8°) :—

Method of Preventing Smut in Wheat (pp. 183-84) ;

Description of a late Disease in Flax, on Long-Island (pp. 185-87) ;

Method of destroying the Weavel in Wheat (pp. 213-14) ;

A Simple and Effective Method of Preventing the Destruction of Sheep by Wolves (pp. 215-16).

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|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Dwight</i> , Strong Family, i, 603, 606. | Bi-Centennial, 12. | <i>Thompson</i> , Hist. of |
| N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, ii, | L. I., 2d ed., i, 246, 391-92. | <i>Whitaker</i> , |
| 1-7, 208; xxvi, 117. Suffolk County | Hist. of Southold, 227-32. | |

PAUL MUMFORD was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, March 5, 1734, the eldest son of William Mumford by his second marriage with widow Ann Ray, and grandson of Thomas and Abigail Mumford, of South Kingstown. His family were adherents of the Church of England.

He settled in Newport, Rhode Island, as a lawyer, and became prominent in public affairs. The birth of a son to him and his wife Mary is recorded in February, 1770.

On the outbreak of the Revolution, when the inhabitants of Newport were obliged to disperse, he removed to Barrington, in Bristol County, and served as one of the Deputies from that town in the General Assembly of April, 1777; he was also elected as a Deputy from Newport at the same session, and was appointed by the Assembly in May, 1777, as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol County. A year later he was placed on the bench of the Superior Court (the highest Court of the State). In 1779 he was chosen to the upper house of the Assembly, or Court of Assistants, and served for two years.

In May, 1781, he was made Chief Justice of the State, and he held this office for three years, and again from 1786 to 1788. He was elected Deputy Governor in 1803, and died in office. In the meantime, in May, 1785, he was elected a delegate to Congress for one year, to begin in the following November; but he never took his seat.

In September, 1786, he presided as Chief Justice at the famous trial of *Trevett vs. Weeden*, involving the constitutionality of the acts of the Assembly respecting paper currency.

He died in Newport, August 1, 1805, after a long indisposition, in his 72d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Arnold, Hist. of R. I., ii, 402, 513, iv, 136. *Staples*, R. I., and the Continental Congress, 541.
525, 536. *Narragansett Hist. Register*,

JOSHUA PORTER was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, June 26, 1730, the younger son of Nathaniel and Eunice (Horton) Porter, and a brother of Captain Nathaniel Porter (Yale 1749). His father having died, and his mother having married again, he chose at the age of fourteen his great-uncle, Deacon Peter Buell, of Coventry, Connecticut, for his guardian, and spent the next five years on a farm in Coventry. He was then prepared for college in a year by his brother.

After graduation he taught for one year in Newbern, North Carolina, and then returning to Connecticut studied medicine with Doctor Josiah Rose, of Coventry. He began practice in his native village, but found small opening there, and in November, 1757, hearing of the death of Dr. Solomon Williams, who had been the sole physician settled in Salisbury, Connecticut, he removed thither, and there spent the remainder of his life. His residence was in that part of the town called Furnace Village, and was for many years kept open as a house of public entertainment.

Besides his usefulness in his profession he was prominent in civil affairs. He was early chosen a selectman of the town, and retained that office for about twenty years. In October, 1764, he was elected a Representative in the General Assembly, and served in that capacity in over fifty sessions between that date and 1801. In 1766 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and from 1778 to 1791 as Justice of the Quorum sat on the bench of the County Court, of which he was Chief Judge for the next seventeen years. He was also Judge of Probate for the Sharon District from 1774 to 1812.

In May, 1774, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th Regiment of Militia, and among other services outside of the State he commanded one of the Connecticut Regiments in the campaign against General Burgoyne in 1777. In the same year he served in the repulse of the

British troops after their raid on Danbury. He resigned his military office in the spring of 1780. He was largely interested in the iron-works at Salisbury, and during the war served under a commission from the State authorities as the manager of these works, in their use as a cannon-foundry. He was employed in similar capacities to a considerable extent as a trusted agent of the State government during the Revolutionary period, and was appointed a member of the important Council of Safety in 1778.

He died in Salisbury on April 2, 1825, aged 94 $\frac{3}{4}$ years, having retained the full possession of his faculties to the last week of his life. His monument fitly describes him as "long an active, careful and intelligent member of society."

He married, May 14, 1759, Abigail, daughter of his former guardian, Deacon Peter Buell, and Martha (Huntington, Grant) Buell. She died on October 7, 1797, in her 64th year, having borne him three sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. The youngest son, General Peter Buell Porter, was graduated here in 1791. The youngest daughter was the mother of the late Governor Alexander H. Holley, of Salisbury.

Dr. Porter next married, December 31, 1799, Jerusha, youngest daughter of Colonel Andrew and Sarah (Sturges) Burr, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and widow of Hezekiah Fitch, of Salisbury. She died in February, 1808, aged 58 years, and he married, in the following August, Jane, daughter of Colonel John Ashley (Yale 1730), of Sheffield, Massachusetts. She was born on May 3, 1738, and first married, on May 25, 1757, Dr. William Bull, of Sheffield. She married secondly Captain Ruloff Dutcher, of Canaan, Connecticut, on February 24, 1762. She died in Salisbury, on August 31, 1814, in her 77th year.

AUTHORITIES.

- Andrews*, Porter Genealogy, i, 86. *man*, Conn. in the Revolution, *passim*.
 244-45. *Church*, Hist. Address at Salisbury, 58-9. *Descendants of Col. Johnstone*, Yale in the Revolution, 207.
Todd, Burr Family, 156. *Welles*, Buell
Joshua Porter, 4, 6-9, 100-02. *Hin-* Family, 38, 59, 62, 108-10.

ELISHA SILL, the seventh son, and twelfth and youngest child of Joseph and Phebe (Lord) Sill, of Lyme, Connecticut, was born there on April 6, 1730. A brother was graduated here in 1748.

He settled as a physician in the rural village of Goshen, in his native State, and there married Polly, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Heaton (Yale 1733).

In 1770 he held the rank of Captain in the Militia, and in 1777 he attended as surgeon Wolcott's Connecticut brigade, which volunteered for service in the latter part of the campaign against Burgoyne. In May, 1771, and again at seven sessions in 1782-85, he served as a Representative in the General Assembly.

After a long lifetime spent in the practice of his profession, he died in Goshen, on January 20, 1808, in his 78th year. His estate was inventoried at \$8367.

His children were two daughters and two sons, all of whom survived him. The elder daughter married the Hon. Thomas R. Gold (Yale, 1786), a son of the Rev. Hezekiah Gold (Yale 1751). The younger son, General Theodore Sill, was graduated here in 1797.

After Dr. Sill's death his widow and unmarried daughter removed to Whitesboro', in Whitestown, Oneida County, New York, the home of the two children just mentioned, and there Mrs. Sill died in 1816.

AUTHORITIES.

Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, 79. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 772. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 47, 167-68. *Sill Family Genealogy*, 10, 78-

JAMES TAYLOR was born on July 12, 1729, in that part of Norwalk which is now Westport, Connecticut, the second son of Captain John Taylor, and grandson of Lieutenant John Taylor, Junior, who removed to Norwalk from

Northampton, Massachusetts. His mother was Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant James Stewart, of Norwalk.

The year after graduation he was teaching in Deerfield, Massachusetts, and there he married, September 1, 1755, his second cousin, Mary, daughter of Colonel David and Thankful (Taylor) Field, then only 14 years of age.

During this and the following year he was also studying theology, and on November 1, 1756, he was invited to preach as a candidate to the New Britain Society, then included in the township of Farmington, Connecticut. He went there, and gave such satisfaction that strong inducements were offered him to settle as pastor; and it was not until the fall of 1757 that his relations to this people were terminated. He accepted subsequently an invitation to settle over the church in the Southern parish of New Fairfield, Connecticut, where he was ordained on March 29, 1758, by the Fairfield East Consociation of Ministers.

The course of his ministry here was interrupted by charges of adhesion to the doctrines of Robert Sandeman, for which he was first brought to trial in May, 1763. By action of the Consociation he was silenced, and as he did not abandon his objectionable beliefs, he was dismissed from the pastorate by a council on June 5, 1764. He continued to hold services in a private house, to a separate congregation, for several years, but removed (probably in 1768) with his family to Deerfield, and thence about 1780 to the neighboring town of Buckland.

He died in Buckland, in consequence of an injury received from the fall of a limb from a tree, on July 7, 1785, at the age of 56.

His children were six daughters and four sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, New Britain Memorial, 66. *Hist. of Fairfield Co.*, 455-56.
Hall, Hist. of Norwalk, 220. *Hurd*,

THOMAS WICKHAM was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on April 5, 1736, being the fourth son and child of Captain Thomas and Hannah (Brewer) Wickham, and grandson of Samuel and Barbara (Holden) Wickham.

He settled in business in Newport, of which town he was admitted a freeman in May, 1759. In 1762 he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Wanton (afterwards Governor of the Colony) and Mary (Winthrop) Wanton.

In the period of the Revolution he was, like his father-in-law, faithful to the mother country, and in consequence was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Newport jail in November, 1780, and to the payment of a fine of five thousand silver dollars. In August, 1781, being still in prison, and unable to pay the fine, he petitioned the General Assembly, which reduced the amount to \$500.

He and his wife were still living in Newport in September, 1793. They had children, who are said to have removed to New York State.

His name is first starred in the Triennial Catalogue issued in the fall of 1799.

He was a prominent member of Trinity Church in Newport, and was chosen one of the Church Wardens in 1770, but declined to accept the office.

Another Thomas Wickham, sometimes confounded with the graduate, was of Southold, Long Island, and was appointed as a delegate to the First, Second and Third Provincial Congresses of New York, in 1775-76.

AUTHORITIES.

- Austin*, Geneal. Dict. of R. I., 225-
26. *Mason*, Annals of Trinity Church,
Newport, i, 141, 149. R. I. Colonial
Records, vi, 202; ix, 462, 508-09; x,
49, 412. R. I. Hist. Tracts, iii. 78.
Updike, Narragansett Church, 306.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, the second son and child of the Hon. Colonel Israel Williams (Harvard Coll. 1727), of Hatfield, Massachusetts, an officer of note in the French and Indian wars, and grandson of the Rev. William Williams (Harv. 1683), was born in Hatfield, June 10, 1734. His mother was Sarah, youngest daughter of Major John and Hannah (Talcott) Chester, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. An older brother had already been graduated at Harvard College (in 1751), and a younger brother was graduated here in 1762. It is supposed that dissatisfaction with the rank assigned to the oldest brother in his class at Harvard was the reason of the father's sending his younger sons to Yale. A sister married Israel Stoddard (Yale 1758).

He returned to Hatfield after leaving College, and was soon appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Hampshire County,—of which his father was from 1758 a judge. In this office he served "with great fidelity and punctuality and to universal acceptance," until the interruption of royal government in Massachusetts in 1775. In that crisis he was not in sympathy with the bulk of the people, and consequently was left out of office when the State government was instituted. "Notwithstanding," says his friend, the Rev. Dr. West, "such was the mildness and lenity of his behavior, such the prudence, discreteness, and evident integrity of all his conduct, and so much was he still, as he ever had been, respected and beloved, that he met with few or none of those evils and trials, which many others, with whom he agreed on political subjects, had to experience."

After the loss of office, he found it necessary with his growing family to retire from Hatfield to a farm given him by his father in that part of Berkshire County afterwards incorporated as the town of Dalton, where he spent the rest of his life.

He had been commissioned as a Justice of the Peace as

early as 1765, and performed the duties of this office for many years before his death "with great judgment, integrity, and impartiality." He was also elected to the State Senate in 1797, 1799, and 1800.

He was the first named of the original board of trustees of the school which became ultimately Williams College,—the founder of which was a cousin of his father ; and he continued a member of the Corporation of the College until his decease.

Some years before he left Hatfield he was chosen a deacon of the church in that town, and he officiated in that character until his removal. In 1785 a Congregational Church was formed in Dalton, and in this Church he held the same office until his death.

He died in Dalton on the 1st of March, 1808, in the 74th year of his age. The sermon delivered at his funeral by his pastor, the Rev. Ebenezer Jennings (Williams Coll. 1800), was published, in connection with another commemorative sermon by the Rev. Dr. Stephen West (Yale 1755), of Stockbridge.

He married, on December 21, 1763, his first cousin, Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Ashley (Yale 1730) and Dorothy (Williams) Ashley, of Deerfield, Massachusetts.

She died on January 7, 1833, in her 90th year. Six sons and three daughters survived their father.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Hist. Collections of Mass., 68, 106. *Boston Recorder*, Feb. 13, 1833. *Durfee*, Hist. of Williams College, 90-91; *Williams Biographical Annals*, 50-51. *Goodwin*, Geneal.

Notes, 18. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 235, 482. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 603. *Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, xx, 47. *Williams Family*, 203.

Annals, 1754-55

At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Colony in New Haven in October, 1754, President Clap made a representation of the need of further funds to complete the new College; and it was voted that a balance of about £3800 old tenor (from which were realized only £250 sterling), in the hands of the commissaries who had managed the last military expedition, be paid over to the President for this purpose.

Late in November a special meeting of the College Corporation was convened, at which a proposition was considered, emanating from the Rev. Joseph Noyes, minister of the First Church in New Haven, and some of his friends; in view of the withdrawal of the College congregation and the talk about appointing a Professor of Divinity, and on the other hand of the patent fact that a majority of the nominal parishioners of Mr. Noyes were attending worship at the Separate Meeting, which had existed in New Haven for the past twelve years, the Noyes party now proposed that in case a Professor of Divinity whom they should nominate (namely, the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, Yale 1732, of Windham) should be appointed within a year, and the College congregation should return to its old place in the First Church galleries for all the Sunday services, Mr. Noyes should give up half his salary and half his pulpit duties to the Professor. But such a proposition had little to recommend it in the eyes of President Clap; and the list of conditions on which the Corporation under his lead were willing to sanction such an arrangement, amounted practically to a refusal.

At this meeting of the Corporation the rent to be exacted of a student rooming in the chambers of the New

College, though these were not yet all finished, was priced at 14 pence sterling per quarter, and the charge for use of a bin in the cellar at 16 pence sterling; the rent charge for the Old College remained as hitherto at ninepence per quarter.

A few days later the Faculty (*i. e.*, the President and Tutors) drew up the following "Orders concerning the New College" (as recorded in the President's own hand):—

"Special Care shall be taken that no Dammage be done to the new College by Cutting the Windows, Doors, Tables, or Carrying away the Tables. And that the Scholar of the House* shall once in a Quarter View every Chamber and see what Dammage is done, and Inform the President. That every one who enters into any Chamber in the New College shall procure the Scholar of the House to View it, and enter every defect in it in his Book. Otherwise the Present Inhabitants shall be accountable for all Dam-mages found in it.

"No Locks shall be taken off from any Door, but the Successors shall buy them, and no Tables to be carried out of any Room.

"No Scholar is allowed to throw any Ashes, Dirt or Shells near the New College but at the Back Side at 2 Rods Distance."

On Wednesday, the 3d of December, Whitefield arrived in New Haven, *en route* from Boston to New York, and here he tarried until Friday. On Thursday he preached twice, "most of the Scholars attending. At Even he made a Visit to the President, who treated him much like a Gentleman."†

Another distinguished visitor in the following February was Benjamin Franklin, who was now Deputy Post-master-General for the North American Continent, and had already received the honors of the College for his brilliant electrical discoveries. A formal reception was given him at the College on the present occasion, at which Tutor Ezra Stiles pronounced a Latin oration in his honor.‡ Franklin was a correspondent of President Clap

* Cf. above, p. 14.

† Boston Gazette, Dec. 31, 1754.

‡ Preserved among Dr. Stiles's MSS. in the Library of the University.

on scientific subjects, and had presented the College some years before with his electrical apparatus, besides a number of valuable books for the Library. Another subject of correspondence between Franklin and Clap had been the establishment of a printing office in New Haven,* and the present visit was probably due to this matter. As early as 1753 Franklin had bought a lot near the College (now occupied by the southern end of Lawrance Hall), and in 1754 he had imported from England the material necessary for stocking a printing establishment. These steps had been taken with the idea that his nephew would take charge of the business; but when this plan failed, he disposed of the plant to James Parker,† who already had an office in New York City, and who was appointed about the end of 1754 by Franklin postmaster at New Haven, which had not previously been dignified with such an officer. The press was set up early in 1755, and the first work done on it (as an earnest of the employment for which Clap had urged its establishment) was an edition of the College Laws in Latin (octavo, 23 pages) which bears upon its title-page the sentence, "Liber Primus Novo-Portu impressus;" the text of the Laws is very slightly changed from that of the edition of seven years before. On the 12th of April, 1755, the first number of *The Connecticut Gazette* appeared, the pioneer of New Haven newspapers, to which Clap possibly rendered some editorial service.

In the fourth number of the *Gazette* there is advertised as just published "The Answer of the Friend in the West, to A Letter from A Gentleman in the East, entitled, The present State of the Colony of Connecticut considered." This anonymous pamphlet (18 pp. 4°) was written mainly by President Clap, in reply to another also anonymous, which was published about a month before, and was written by Dr. Benjamin Gale (Yale 1733), of Killingworth.

* Henry White's paper in W. L. Kingsley's *Yale College*, i. 204.

† Thomas's *Hist. of Printing*, 2d ed., i, 188.

This latter pamphlet was mainly occupied with a bitter attack on the College, in the guise of a plea for the reduction of the expenses of the Colony government, especially by a withdrawal of the annuity paid to the College. The grounds of this attack were the considerable sums hitherto given, the growth of the College revenues, and the new-fangled doctrines and practices of the President, particularly his repudiation of the government as founder or visitor of the College, and his erection of a new ecclesiastical society within College walls. The pamphlet was vigorously written, and was plausible in its manipulation of facts and figures; it was a most ominous sign of the latent dissatisfaction with Clap's somewhat high-handed administration, and furnished a handy and welcome rallying-point for all sorts of critics. Clap's Answer supplied a correction in moderate language of Dr. Gale's wrong statements and inferences; but the mischief had already been accomplished, and no pleas on the other side could avail.

Dr. Gale had written with the design of affecting the minds of the members of the legislature, which was to meet at Hartford on May 8; and though Clap's Answer was hurried through the press so as to be distributed as early as April 30*, the result which might have been anticipated followed. The Lower House of the General Assembly (of which Dr. Gale and ten other graduates were members) dissented from the passage of the usual grant of £100 to the College, on the pretext of large current expenses on account of the French war, nor was that grant ever renewed. The explanation of this action, in brief, was that the deputies who were religiously classed as "New Lights" had always been inimical to the College and probably now distrusted the President's sincerity; while he had alienated the "Old Lights" (perhaps two-thirds of the whole House) by setting up separate worship, for which they dubbed him a "political New Light." †

* Gale's "Reply," p. 21.

† See, also T. Darling's "Some Remarks," p. 46.

The pamphlet war was continued during the summer by two anonymous publications: one, "A Congratulatory Letter From A Gentleman in the West, to His Friend in the East" (New Haven, 4^o, pp. 15), was written to support Clap's hands by the Rev. Noah Hobart, of Fairfield, a contemporary of Clap's at Harvard, and the latest accession to the Yale Corporation; the other, now the rarest of the series, by Dr. Gale, was "A Reply to a Pamphlet, entitled, The Answer of the Friend in the West" (pp. 63).

Meantime the President, undaunted by opposition, was moving forward in his plans. A letter of his is extant, addressed to the Rev. Naphtali Daggett, of Smithtown, Long Island, on the 20th of March, 1755, and referring to some previous conversation on the subject of the Professorship of Divinity; in this letter Clap writes that a definite answer is expected soon from the Rev. Solomon Williams (who as we have seen was offered the chair in December, 1752) and continues:—

"Since it is possible he may Refuse, by Reason of his Age, I should be exceeding Glad if the Corporation had Opportunity of being better acquainted with you. I hear that you have Tho'ts of coming this way, in a little Time, and I hope that I shall have Opportunity to see you at my House. No Person knows anything of the Discourse I had with you but some of the Corporation."

After the failure of the grant from the Legislature, a subscription was started for a fund for the Professorship, to take the place of the Brief which had been sanctioned by the Assembly in October, 1753. And an important help was secured in the following action by the General Association at their Annual Meeting on June 17:—

"This Association taking into Consideration the Importance of having a Professor of Divinity in Yale College, would recommend it to the several Ministers in the Colony, to forward and promote among their People the Subscription set on Foot for promoting that Design. And in the meantime, in Consideration of the great Burden that lies on the Reverend the President, while he supplies the Place of a Professor; we recommend it to the neighboring Ministers to assist him by Preaching occasionally in the College Hall."

At the meeting in Middletown at which this vote was passed, fifteen delegates were present, four of whom (Jared Eliot, Solomon Williams, Noah Hobart, and Elnathan Whitman) were members of the College Corporation. The project did not, however, command unanimous support, as two delegates, viz., William Worthington (Yale 1716) and Jonathan Todd (Yale 1732), desired that their dissent might be recorded, "as they are uncertain as to the Design and Business of a Professor of Divinity in this College, and have some Scruples as to the Regularity of the Meeting of the Scholars in the Hall for Public Worship."

Before the Corporation met at Commencement, there had been subscribed by thirteen persons the sum of £660 Old Tenor, representing, such was the fearful depreciation of the currency, only £77 sterling, for procuring a dwelling-house and lot for the use of a Professor of Divinity.

The largest subscribers on this list (of £100 each) were the President himself, and Mr. Timothy Jones, a respected and wealthy merchant of New Haven, who had two sons now in College; and four of the eight subscribers of £50 were Lieutenant Governor Pitkin (whose son was married to Clap's daughter), Joseph Fowler, Esq., of Lebanon, a connection of Clap's first wife, Colonel Thomas Dyer, one of the chief men in Clap's old parish of Windham, and the Rev. Daniel Welch, born and bred in that parish while Clap was settled there; the subscription therefore was largely obtained from the personal friends of the President.

With this encouragement, in addition to the carefully husbanded resources in the College Treasury, the President and Fellows voted on Commencement day, September 10, "That the Rev. Mr. Naphtali Daggett be desired to assist the president in Preaching in the College Hall, with a view that he may also sometimes preach in the Meeting House in case the Rev^d. Mr. Noyes should desire it and he should consent to it;"—the latter clause making the former more palatable to those of the Fellows who

sympathized with their unfortunate colleague, Mr. Noyes, who still officiated as scribe of the Corporation.

At the same session the charge for tuition was raised eighteen pence sterling per quarter more than heretofore; in the Laws of 1745 and 1748 it had been four shillings and sixpence, and in the edition printed in the early part of 1755 it had been five shillings.

At this session a long standing vacancy (since 1752) in the Corporation was filled by the election of the Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge (Y. C. 1724), of Glastonbury,—a moderate man, acceptable to both Old Lights and New Lights, and not offensively identified with either party.

A young man of nearly twenty (Benjamin Trumbull), who had come to New Haven the day before for admission to College, has left on record in his diary this brief account of the public exercises :

“I went and heard the Disputes and the Orations; on this Day of Commencement were Three Orations Delivered in a Great Concourse of Learn'd Men, ye 1st by Sir Pitkin, 2 by Mr. Goodrich, 3 by Mr. Hillhouse.”

Of these Pitkin was (I suppose) Elisha Pitkin, a Bachelor of Arts of two years' standing; Goodrich was Elizur Goodrich of the Class of 1752, just about entering on office as a tutor; and Hillhouse was James Abraham Hillhouse, of the Class of 1749, who was the senior tutor for the following year.

Sketches, Class of 1755

*Ashbel Pitkin, A.M.	*1802
* <i>Nathan Williams</i> , A.M., S.T.D. Neo-Caes. 1794, Tutor, Socius	*1829
*Ebenezer Punderson, 1757, A.M. et Columb.	*1809
*Cyrus Punderson, 1757, A.M. et Columb.	*1789
* <i>Johannes Eells</i> , A.M.	*1791
*Jonathan Babcock	*1767
* <i>Lucas Babcock</i> , A.M. et Columb. 1774	*1777
* <i>Nathanael Hooker</i> , A.M.	*1770
*Thomas Seymour, A.M., Socius ex officio	*1829
*Peleg Chesebrough, A.M. 1759	*1793
* <i>Stephanus West</i> , A.M., S.T.D. Dartm. 1792, Coll. Guilielm. Vice-Præses	*1819
* <i>Simeon Stoddard</i> , A.M.	*1765
*Elisæus Baker, A.M. 1765	*1807
*Petrus Murdock	*1755
* <i>David Sanford</i> , A.M.	*1810
*Moses Bliss, A.M.	*1814
*Johannes Woods, A.M.	*1797
* <i>Gideon Noble</i> , A.M.	*1792
*Johannes Stoughton, A.M.	*1766
* <i>Nehemias Strong</i> , A.M., Tutor, Math. et Philos. Nat. et Astron. Prof.	*1807
*Samuel Cary	*1784
* <i>Thomas Brooks</i> , A.M.	*1799
*Ephraïmus Starkweather, A.M. 1787	*1809

JONATHAN BABCOCK, the youngest child of Captain James and Content (Maxson) Babcock, of Westerly, Rhode Island, and brother of James Babcock (Yale 1752), was born in Westerly, October 11, 1736.

He married about 1760, Esther Hazard, of Charlestown, the town adjoining Westerly on the east, and about the same date he removed his residence to Stonington, Connecticut, which borders Westerly on the other side.

In October, 1767, he sailed from Stonington in a brig bound for Boston, and was wrecked on the coast below Boston in the neighborhood of Duxbury in a severe storm (on Wednesday, October 28), in which all on board perished.

His wife, who survived him, bore him two daughters and two sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Narraganset Hist. Register, i, 63. iii (Babcock Family), 208, 216.
A. Welles, Amer. Family Antiquity,

LUKE BABCOCK, the second child of Dr. Joshua Babcock (Yale 1724) and Hannah (Stanton) Babcock, of Westerly, Rhode Island, was born in that town on July 6, 1738. He was thus a son of a half-brother of his classmate, Jonathan Babcock.

He remained in New Haven for a short time after graduation as a Berkeley Scholar. After a short absence he returned and opened a shop for trading, being so engaged about the 1st of March, 1767, when he was appointed postmaster at New Haven,—owing his appointment perhaps to his father's friendship with Benjamin Franklin, who was Postmaster-General for the Colonies; it is surmised also that he may have had some connection with the editorship of the *Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post-Boy*, a new paper begun in New Haven in October, 1767.

His career as postmaster was a brief one, for in the fall of 1769 he left New Haven for England as a candidate for orders, which he received from Bishop Terrick of London, who licensed him as a missionary to New England on February 2, 1770. Soon after this, on the recommenda-

tion of the clergy of New York, he was appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as their Missionary at the manor of Philipsburgh, now Yonkers, in Westchester County, New York. His annual salary from the Society was £30, which was augmented by an allowance from Colonel Frederick Philipse, who had recently built a stone church for the parish and had given to its service a fine farm as a glebe.

Mr. Babcock arrived at Newport, on his return to America, on the 8th of May, 1770, and was married soon after to Grace Isaacs, the youngest child of Ralph Isaacs, of Norwalk, Connecticut, sister of Isaac Isaacs (Y. C. 1750).

His pleasant ministry in Yonkers, where his parishioners were largely the family and tenants of Colonel Philipse, was interrupted by the outbreak of the Revolution, when he espoused the cause of the British government. In April, 1775, he was one of the leading signers of a somewhat notable protest against the assembling of the Continental Congress, drawn up in Westchester County.

A letter of his to the Secretary of the Propagation Society, in March, 1776, explains his attitude at that date, and the criticism he had incurred for such things as refusing to open his church on a Fast Day appointed by Congress.

Late in October, 1776, he was seized at his own house and taken before the New York Provincial Congress at Fishkill. On his admission that he considered himself still bound by his oath of allegiance to the King, he was ordered to be kept in custody, and was so detained (at Hartford, in Connecticut) until February, when he was allowed to return home. His health, however, was broken by his confinement, and by the time he reached his house he was in a raging fever, and so continued for about a week, for the most of the time delirious, until his death, on the 18th of the same month, in the 39th year of his age.

His family, consisting of his wife, two sons and one daughter, were left in needy circumstances. His widow died in New York City, in January, 1804, in her 61st year. His portrait is preserved in the family.

His associates among the neighboring clergy bore united testimony to his worth. Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Seabury said of him, "I know not a more excellent man;" and Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Inglis described him as "not only exemplary in his life and assiduous in his pastoral duty, but distinguished by his steady loyalty and warm attachment to our constitution in Church and State."

AUTHORITIES.

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| <p><i>Atwater</i>, Hist. of the City of New Haven, 375, 377. <i>Beardsley</i>, Life of Seabury, 51-52. <i>Bolton</i>, Hist. of Westchester County, ii, 480-82; Hist. of the Church in Westchester County, 504-08, 523. Documentary Hist. of N. Y., octavo ed., iv, 491-92. Dwight Genealogy, i, 171. <i>Force</i>, Amer. Archives,</p> | <p>4th Series, ii, 321, 326. <i>Hawkins</i>, Missions of the Church of England, 307. <i>Sabine</i>, Amer. Loyalists, 2d. ed., i, 199. <i>Scharf</i>, Hist. of Westchester Co., ii, 58. <i>Updike</i>, Narragansett Church, 312. <i>Welles</i>, Amer. Family Antiquity, iii (Babcock Family), 215, 218.</p> |
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ELISHA BAKER was a son of Captain John Baker, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and grandson of Lieutenant Timothy and Sarah (Hollister, Atherton) Baker. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Deacon John and Mary (Strong) Clark, of Northampton.

He became a physician in that part of Canaan, Litchfield County, Connecticut, which is now the village of North Canaan.

He served as Representative in the General Assembly at four sessions in 1769-72, and from 1769 held a commission as Justice of the Peace.

He was one of the original members of the church which was organized in North Canaan, in December, 1769, and served as Deacon from August, 1770, until his death.

In 1774 he was in financial difficulties, and was forced to apply to the General Assembly to be protected from arrest.

He died on July 24, 1807, at the age of 80. On his gravestone he is described as "Elisha Baker, Esq.," without any reference to his medical profession. His first wife, Elizabeth, died on September 6, 1769, in her 33d year; and he next married on June 25, 1771, Bathshua, eldest child of Robert and Bathshua (Pyncheon) Harris, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who died on May 9, 1816, at the age of 86.

By his first marriage he had three sons and a daughter; by his second marriage a son.

AUTHORITIES.

Baker Genealogy, 13, 57-58. S. 115-16. Conn. Colonial Records, xiv, Clark, Antiquities of Northampton, *passim*.

MOSES BLISS was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 16, 1735-6, the eldest son of Jedediah Bliss, a tanner, and grandson of Ebenezer and Mary (Gaylord) Bliss, of the same town. His mother was Rachel, daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary (Whiting) Sheldon, of Suffield, Connecticut.

He resided at College for a while after graduation, as a Berkeley Scholar, and pursued the study of theology, being licensed to preach by the Hampden Association of Ministers in October, 1757. He soon, however, abandoned divinity, and after reading law for a year with Colonel John Worthington (Y. C. 1740) was admitted to the Springfield bar in November, 1761. In 1769 he was commissioned as Justice of the Peace, and he eventually became eminent in his profession, though he retired from practice in 1793, at the age of 57. He was prominently active in town affairs down to the time of the Revolution, but seems in that crisis to have followed to some extent the example of Colonel Worthington and to have shown but small sympathy with the popular cause.

In 1796 and 1797 he represented the town in the State Legislature, and in 1798 he was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for Hampshire County, in which office he remained until 1810. He was Deacon of the First Church in Springfield for many years before his death.

He died in Springfield, July 4, 1814, aged 78½ years.

Judge Bliss married, July 20, 1763, Abigail, eldest child of William and Abigail Metcalf, of Lebanon, Connecticut. Her mother was a sister of the distinguished Jonathan Edwards (Y. C. 1720). She was born April 2, 1739, and died August 29, 1800, in her 62d year. Their children were four sons and five daughters, of whom one son and one daughter died before their father. Two of the sons were graduated at this College, in 1784 and 1790, respectively; the eldest son, the Hon. George Bliss, was a lawyer of distinguished eminence.

Judge Bliss was greatly respected for his ability, and for his piety as well. He was esteemed a sound lawyer and a skilful special pleader. He inherited from his father a vein of eccentricity. He was among the last of his generation to continue the use of the cocked hat, powdered wig, knee breeches, and shining silver buckles.

AUTHORITIES.

Bliss Family Genealogy, 56, 87. <i>G. Bliss</i> , Address to Members of the Bar, 1827, 40-41. <i>Bridgman</i> , Northampton Epitaphs, 130. <i>Chapin</i> , Old Inhabitants of Springfield, 67. <i>Goodwin</i> ,	Genealogical Notes, 160. <i>Green</i> , Hist. of Springfield, 265-266, 269, 275, 278, 281, 286-87, 294, 309, 311. <i>Hinman</i> , Geneal. of the Puritans, 256. <i>Morris</i> , Hist. of 1st Church, Springfield, 33-4.
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THOMAS BROOKS was of undistinguished parentage, as appears by his rank in the class-list; the place and time of his birth are unknown.

He studied theology, and in June, 1757, was called to the pastoral care of Newbury Parish, a society formed in 1754 chiefly from New Milford and Newtown, Connecti-

cut. He accepted the call, and was ordained by the Fairfield East Consociation of Ministers on the 28th of the following September over a church just gathered, with an annual salary of £50. In 1788 this parish was incorporated as a town, for which, out of compliment to their minister, the name of Brookfield was selected.

Mr. Brooks retained his office, with the respect of his people, until pressing infirmities obliged him to seek a discharge, which was granted by mutual agreement on December 27, 1796. He continued to reside in Brookfield, where he died on September 13, 1799, aged 80 years; he was buried in the ancient cemetery near the present Hawleyville (in Newtown).

He first married Hannah Lewis, of Stratford, who died on April 17, 1769, in her 34th year, having borne him four sons and four daughters; a second wife, Elizabeth, died on June 13, 1805, at the age of 79; three of his daughters and three of his sons also survived him. His estate was small, being valued after his death at only \$1318.

The traditions in the parish represent him as a man of small stature, of fair abilities, and of marked eccentricities, especially absent-mindedness, and a somewhat quick and uncontrollable temper.

AUTHORITIES.

- Hurd*, History of Fairfield County, field, 9, 13-15.
172. *Pierce*, Hist. Discourse at Brook-
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SAMUEL CARY was born in Scotland Society, in the Eastern part of Windham, Connecticut, June 13, 1734, and was baptized by the Rev. Thomas Clap (afterwards President of Yale College) on the 4th of the following August. He was the fifth and youngest son of Deacon John and Hannah (Thurston) Cary, and grandson of Deacon and Lieutenant Joseph Cary, an early immigrant to Windsor from Norwich.

He studied theology, and in October, 1759, was given a temporary license to preach by the Association of Ministers of Windham County. He had also pursued medical studies, and as early as 1760 he settled in East Windsor, Connecticut, as a physician. He remained there until 1769, when he removed to Lyme, New Hampshire, a township on the Connecticut River (about ten miles north of Dartmouth College), which had been settled from Connecticut about five years before. There he spent the remainder of his life, engaged until a short time before his death in medical practice.

He died in Lyme, on January 4, 1784, in his 50th year.

He married, December 7, 1762, Deliverance, second daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Wood) Grant, of the parish of Ellington in Windsor, by whom he had ten children, of whom three were born in East Windsor, and the rest in Lyme. The eldest son was a soldier in the Revolution, and the grandfather of the popular writers, Alice and Phœbe Cary. Another son was the father of the Rev. Lorenzo Carey (Yale 1838); and the youngest son was the father of the Hon. Samuel F. Cary, the candidate of the National Greenback Party for Vice-President in 1876. Mrs. Cary died in Lyme, New Hampshire, May 25, 1810, at the age of 67.

AUTHORITIES.

A. S. Kellogg, MS. Letter, Nov. 4, ed. ii, 313. *W. L. Weaver*, MS. Letter, 1889. *Munsell*, *American Ancestry*, June 8, 1861.
iii, 143. *Stiles*, *Hist. of Windsor*, 2d

PELEG CHESEBROUGH was of the fourth generation in the line of descent from William Chesebrough, who migrated from Boston, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, with Governor Winthrop's colony in 1630, and planted himself in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1649, as the first white settler. He was the fourth child and third son of Deacon and Captain Nathan Chesebrough, of

Stonington, where he was born on the 16th of January, 1736-7. His mother was Bridget, daughter of James Noyes, of Stonington, and granddaughter of the Rev. James Noyes (Harvard 1659), first pastor of the Church in Stonington and senior member of the original Board of Trustees of Yale College.

His father was an extensive landholder, and as his sons grew up he gave to each of them a large farm. By this provision Peleg was diverted from a professional life, but he became a leading man in his native town and a kind of legal oracle in matters pertaining to the transfer of property and the execution of wills and deeds. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1778; was Selectman in 1777 and 1778, and Town Clerk from 1773 to 1791. In 1768 and 1769 he held a commission as Justice of the Peace, and again in 1778 and later.

Carried away by the passion of the times for Western emigration, and attracted by stories of the fertility of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, he sold his farm in Stonington, and early in 1792 removed to another of 240 acres on Wappinger's Creek, midway between Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, in Dutchess County, New York.

He very soon, however, relinquished farming and entered on mercantile business in the town of Fishkill in company with a son-in-law. He died in Fishkill, October 30, 1793, in his 57th year.

He married, February 27, 1772, Rebecca, daughter of John Barber, of Groton, Connecticut, by whom he had three sons and seven daughters. She died in Albany, N. Y., in June, 1801.

Robert J. Chesebrough (Yale 1817), Henry A. Chesebrough (Yale 1820), and the Rev. Dr. A. S. Chesebrough (Yale 1835) were his great-nephews.

AUTHORITIES.

A. S. Chesebrough, MS. letters, Oct., Stonington, 240.
1889. Wheeler, Hist. of 1st Church,

JOHN EELLS, third son of the Rev. Nathaniel Eells (Harvard 1728), and Mercy (Cushing) Eells, of Stonington, Connecticut, and grandson of the Rev. Nathaniel Eells (Harvard 1699), of Scituate, Massachusetts, was baptized in Stonington, March 13, 1736-7.

He studied theology, and in the summer of 1758 was licensed to preach by the Standing Committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers. In the succeeding winter the same Committee recommended him as a candidate for the pulpit of the First Church in Glastonbury, Connecticut (vacant by the death of the Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge—Yale 1724), and in due time he received a call to settle there, on an annual salary of £80. His ordination took place on June 27, 1759, and he continued in office, in the utmost harmony with his people, until his death there, on the 17th of May, 1791, in the 55th year of his age.

He married, June 30, 1763, Sibyl, youngest daughter of Nathaniel and Mehetabel (Thurston) Huntington, of Scotland Parish, in Windham, Connecticut,—a sister of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Huntington (Yale 1762) and of the Rev. Enoch Huntington (Yale 1759). She bore him three sons and two daughters; the elder son was graduated here in 1785. She died on November 20, 1773, at the age of 31, and he was again married, on December 24, 1776, to Sarah, daughter of Solomon Welles (Yale 1739), of Wethersfield, Connecticut. His children by this marriage were three daughters and one son.

Some of his manuscript sermons are preserved in the Library of the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford.

AUTHORITIES.

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| <i>Chapin</i> , Glastonbury Centennial, 87- | 24. <i>Wheeler</i> , Hist. of 1st Church, |
| 89. Huntington Family Memoir, 123- | Stonington, 240. |

NATHANIEL HOOKER, Junior, eldest child of Captain Nathaniel Hooker (Yale 1729) and Eunice (Talcott) Hooker, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 15, 1737.

He studied theology, and when little more than 19 years of age was licensed to preach, February 1, 1757, by the Hartford North Association. In the following May he was invited to preach to the society in the West Division of Hartford (now the town of West Hartford), with a view to settlement, and after five months' probation he was regularly called, and on December 21 of the same year was ordained pastor. His ministry was brief, but pleasant and useful. He was of a very delicate constitution, so that as early as 1761 his health was seriously impaired, and after eight years of feebleness, culminating in a painful and distressing illness, he died in office, in West Hartford, on June 9, 1770, in his 33d year. The inventory of his estate amounted to over £800, including a library of about 90 volumes.

His epitaph describes him as "a facetious gentleman, of an open and benevolent disposition, a universal scholar, exemplary Christian, good minister, a celebrated preacher, and a warm advocate for civil and religious liberty. . . "

The sermon at his funeral by his friend, the Rev. Joseph Perry (Harvard 1752), pastor of the First Church in what is now South Windsor, was published with the title, "The character and Reward of the Faithful and Wise Minister of Jesus Christ." (Hartford, 1770, 4°, pp. 24.) The writer describes Mr. Hooker as "one of the best preachers, and most excellent sermonizers" of that day. "As to his sentiments in religion, they were of a noble, manly, rational complexion, and of a catholic turn." "His natural temper was very chearful, pleasant, and innocently humorous."

Like many of his contemporaries he practiced medicine extensively and successfully in his parish.

His wife was Ruth, eldest daughter of Timothy and Ruth Skinner, of West Hartford, and granddaughter of the Rev. Benjamin Colton (Yale 1710), first minister of the parish. Their children were two daughters, of whom only one survived her father. The widow next married, September 1, 1773, Colonel Fisher Gay (Yale 1759), of Farmington.

He published :—

1. *The Invalid Instructed: or God's Design in sending Sickness upon Men, and their Duty under it.* Hartford, 1763. 4°, pp. 34.

2. *The Religious Improvement of Harvest. A Sermon* [from Jer. v, 24], Preached, July 27th, 1766. Hartford, 1766. 8°, pp. 24.
[*Brit. Mus. C. H. S.*]

After his death his friend, Mr. Perry, published the following :—

3. *Six Discourses, on Different Subjects, preached by the Rev. Nathanael Hooker, A.M. . . Being, a Posthumous Publication, from the Author's Original Manuscripts, at the Desire, and with the Advice of many judicious Persons, both of the Clergy and Laity.* Hartford, 1771. 8°, pp. 99.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv., imperfect. U. T. S. Y. C., imperfect.*]

AUTHORITIES.

Loomis Female Genealogy, i, 112. of Conn., 167. *Russell*, Early Medicine
Morris, Historical Discourses at West in Conn., 89. *D. Wadsworth*, Diary,
Hartford, 13-14. *Peters*, General Hist. 17.

PETER MURDOCK, the eldest child of Major and Deacon John Murdock, of what is now the town of Westbrook (then the West Parish in Saybrook), Connecticut, by his second wife, Frances Conkling, was born on January 21, 1732-33. John Murdock's parents, Peter and Mary (Fithian) Murdock, removed from Easthampton on Long Island to Westbrook about 1722. Two brothers were graduated here,—in 1766 and 1774 respectively.

He died in Westbrook, November 6, 1755, aged nearly 23 years.

GIDEON NOBLE, second son and fourth child of Ensign Matthew Noble, of Westfield, and grandson of Matthew and Hannah (Dewey) Noble, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, was born in Westfield, March 6, 1727-8. His mother was Joanna, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Brooks) Stebbins, of Springfield.

He is said to have studied theology with Rev. Daniel Welch (Yale 1749), who was but two years his senior, and had been settled in the North parish in Mansfield, Connecticut, since 1752. He was licensed to preach by the Hampden (Massachusetts) Association of Ministers in July, 1757.

After the resignation of the Rev. Stephen Steel (Yale 1718), the minister of Tolland, Connecticut, Mr. Noble was invited, early in 1759, to preach as a candidate for settlement there. Later in the same year he appears in the adjoining township of Willington, where he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church on the 28th of November.

After retaining that office for thirty-one years he was dismissed from the pastorate by mutual consent in November, 1790. Intemperate habits are said to have led to this result. The local historian says of him, "He was a man of lively disposition, sound learning, and a good preacher, often moving the congregation to tears by his solemn admonitions." He remained in Willington, and died there, November 13, 1792, in his 65th year.

He married, December 4, 1760, Christian, daughter of Abraham Cadwell, of Hartford. She survived him, and next married, about 1801, Zebediah Marcy, of Willington, who died about 1806. She died in Willington in November, 1809, in her 66th year. Their children were six daughters and five sons, of whom all but one daughter lived to maturity.

AUTHORITIES.

Boltwood, Noble Genealogy, 375, 384-85. Waldo, Hist. of Tolland, 36.

ASHBEL PITKIN, the youngest of five sons of the Hon. William Pitkin, who was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1766, was born in East Hartford, in 1735. An older brother was graduated in 1747.

He studied théology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers on February 7, 1758. For two or three years after that date he was occasionally employed in vacant pulpits, but he withdrew eventually from the profession and settled on his farm in East Hartford, where he was much employed in civil affairs, and acted as a legal adviser for his neighbors. He served as selectman for the township of East Hartford, which was set off from Hartford in 1783, and held a commission as a magistrate. In October, 1785, and on seven other occasions between that date and 1790, he sat as a Representative in the General Assembly of the State. He was a deacon of the village church for many years before his death.

He died in East Hartford on October 8, 1802, at the age of 67, leaving an estate inventoried at \$4663.

He married Sarah Forbes, and had a family of four daughters and one son, all of whom survived him (except one daughter who died in infancy), as well as his widow.

AUTHORITIES.

Mitchell, Woodbridge Record, 28. *Pitkin Genealogy*, 13, 28.

CYRUS PUNDERSON, the second son of the Rev. Ebenezer Punderson (Yale 1726), of Poquonnock, in Groton, now Ledyard, Connecticut, was born on April 17, 1737. He was not admitted to a degree until 1757. During these years his father was the Missionary of the Church of England stationed in New Haven.

He began the study of theology, but finally adopted the profession of medicine, which he studied under the direction of Dr. George Muirson, of Setauket, in Brookhaven,

Long Island, whose second daughter, Catharine, he married. She was a sister of the second wife of Benjamin Woolsey (Yale 1744), and of Sylvester and Heathcote Muirson (Yale 1771 and 1776). She died in Brookhaven, April 15, 1785, in her 33d year. Their children were three sons and three daughters.

During the Revolution he sided with the British government, and in July, 1780, was taken prisoner at his house in Setauket.

He died on January 20, 1789, in his 52d year, and was buried beside his wife under the Caroline Church, at Setauket.

AUTHORITIES.

Bolton, Hist. of the Church in Westchester County, N. Y., 306-7. N. Y. Genealogical Record, v, 24. *Under-*
donk, Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk Co., 93.

EBENEZER PUNDERSON, elder son of the Rev. Ebenezer Punderson (Yale 1726), and brother of the foregoing, was born in North Groton, now Ledyard, Connecticut, September 28, 1735, and received a degree with his brother.

For nearly six years after 1755 he served as lay-reader to the congregation which his father had gathered in Groton, having as was believed the intention of taking orders in the Church.

He remained, however, in that vicinity, engaged successively as a school-teacher, farmer, and small trader, during the most of his life. At the approach of the Revolution he was living at Poquetannock Cove, within the limits of the adjoining town of Norwich, and made himself obnoxious to public sentiment in that place by lack of sympathy with his countrymen. After having been harshly dealt with by the "Sons of Liberty," he escaped to a British man-of-war in the Sound, in 1775, and made a voyage to England, but soon returned to Connecticut. Being again molested, he fled within the British lines, and his property

in Norwich was confiscated in August, 1777. He spent most of the next five or six years on Long Island, but settled eventually in his old neighborhood.

He died in Preston, Connecticut, on April 6, 1809, after two weeks' illness from an epidemic typhus fever, in his 74th year. The inventory of his estate amounted to \$9752.

He married in 1757 Prudence, eldest child of Ebenezer and Prudence (Wheeler) Geer, of North Groton, and sister of Robert Geer (Yale 1763); she was born on December 2, 1735, and died in Preston, on February 21, 1822, aged 86 years. Their children were five daughters and three sons,—of whom three daughters and two sons survived their father.

AUTHORITIES.

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| <i>Beardsley</i> , Hist. of Episc. Church in Conn., i, 206. | <i>42. Geer Genealogy</i> , 47-8. |
| <i>Bolton</i> , Hist. of Church in Westchester County, N. Y., 306. | <i>Onderdonk</i> , Revol. Incidents of Suffolk Co., 74. |
| <i>Caulkins</i> , Hist. of Norwich, 2d ed., 370-71. | <i>Perkins</i> , Old Houses of Norwich, 377-8, 558. |
| <i>Curwen</i> , Journal and Letters, | <i>Sabine</i> , Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 202-3. |
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DAVID SANFORD was the third son of Elihu Sanford, of New Milford, Connecticut, where he was born, December 11, 1737. His name has been said to be owing to his father's respect for David Brainerd's character; but as Brainerd did not enter College until 1739, this is hardly probable. His mother was Rachel, eldest child of Elnathan and Patience (Jenner) Strong, of Southbury, Connecticut, and sister of the Rev. Nathan Strong (Yale 1742).

Elihu Sanford died during his son's College course; and influenced chiefly by a regard for his wishes the son began to study divinity under the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, but finding himself essentially wanting in the proper spiritual qualifications, he left his studies and settled as a farmer in Great Barrington, then a part of Sheffield, Massachusetts.

There he married, August 4, 1757, Bathsheba, daughter of Moses and Catharine Ingersoll, of Great Barrington, and sister of the wife of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins (Y. C. 1741), the pastor of that parish.

In the course of a few years he began a new religious life, and then resumed and completed his theological studies and was licensed to preach. On December 28, 1772, he received a call to the Second Church (West Precinct) in Medway, Massachusetts, which he accepted, and his ordination followed on April 14, 1773. A few members of the church were dissatisfied from the first with his theological views, which were those of the "New Divinity," and this led very early to the secession of a considerable number, and the consequent weakening of the church. The breach was not healed until about the time of the close of his active ministry.

He was an earnest advocate of the principles of the American Revolution, and served for a short time, in the spring of 1776, as chaplain of Colonel Lemuel Robinson's regiment in the Continental army.

He was a man of imposing presence and of rare oratorical gifts. His preaching was entirely without notes, and excelled in the clear and forcible presentation of plain truths. He had some peculiar views in theology, and though of the same general belief was not always in accord with his more distinguished ministerial neighbor and intimate friend, the Rev. Dr. Emmons.

In 1807 he was smitten with paralysis, and he lived thenceforth in a state of complete prostration until his death, in Medway, on April 7, 1810, in his 73d year. The sermon preached at his funeral by Dr. Emmons was published.

The sermon at the funeral of Mrs. Sanford, by Dr. Emmons, in November, 1800, was also published.

His children were seven sons and three daughters. One son was a lawyer, and another a physician; and two of the daughters married clergymen.

Before his death was published:—

Two Dissertations. First, the Nature and Constitution of the Law, which was given to Adam in Paradise; designed to shew what was the effect of his disobedience. Second. The Scene of Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane; designed to shew the nature of the Cup, which He prayed might pass from Him. Boston, 1810. 8°, pp. 85.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. M. H. S. Y. C.*

A prefatory note, by the Rev. David Avery (Yale 1769), dated January, 1810, explains that these were prepared for the press, by the help of another hand, after the failure of the author's powers.

AUTHORITIES.

<i>Blake</i> , Centurial History of the	Hist. of Medway, 124-27, 426-27, 521-
Mendon Association, 105-09. <i>Dwight</i> ,	22. <i>Johnston</i> , Yale in the Revolution,
Strong Family, i, 744. <i>S. Hopkins</i> ,	208. <i>Sprague</i> , Annals of the American
Works, ed. Park, i, 60-62. <i>Jameson</i> ,	Pulpit, ii, 48-53.

THOMAS SEYMOUR, third son and fourth child of Captain Thomas Seymour (Y. C. 1724) and Hephzibah (Merrill) Seymour, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 17, 1734-5.

He studied law and early gained a prominent position at the Hartford County Bar. He received a commission as justice of the peace in 1761, and in 1767 he succeeded his father (on his death) as King's Attorney for the County, and held this office until the Revolution. In 1773, he was made a Captain in the militia, and in October, 1774, he was advanced to be Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. He was elected to the General Assembly of October, 1774, and represented Hartford in that body in seventeen subsequent sessions (being Speaker five times, in 1790-92) down to 1793, when he was elected to the Upper House of Assistants, of which he continued to be a member for the next ten years.

In April, 1775, he was appointed by the General Assembly one of the Committee on the Pay Table (for adjusting and settling the pay of the Colony soldiers). In June, 1776, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the first Connecticut cavalry regiment (Col. G. S. Silliman's), and

in July was ordered to New York to re-enforce Washington. On arriving there, however, they found that their horses could not be provided for, and therefore they felt constrained to return; five letters written by Colonel Seymour with reference to this transaction (which was sharply criticised) are printed in Force's Archives.

On the incorporation of Hartford as a city he was chosen the first Mayor, in June, 1784, and served until his resignation, at the age of 77, in May, 1812. From 1798 to 1803 he was Chief Judge of the Hartford County Court.

He was a Deacon of the Second or South Church in Hartford, from 1794 until his resignation in 1809, and was one of its most active and influential members throughout his life.

He died in Hartford, July 30, 1829, aged 94 years, having been for three years the oldest living graduate of the College. During the last part of his life he had lived in seclusion in the family of his son Major Henry Seymour, who was the father of Governor Thomas H. Seymour.

His wife was Mary, daughter of John and Deborah (Youngs) Ledyard, of Hartford, who was baptized in Groton, Conn., June 15, 1735, and died in Hartford, August 27, 1807, in her 73d year. She was a sister of Colonel William Ledyard, who was killed at the taking of Groton Heights in 1781, and an aunt of John Ledyard, the traveler. Their children were six sons and one daughter. The two older sons were graduated here in 1777 and 1779, respectively, and another in 1792.

At the bar he is said to have been "a smooth, persuasive, and engaging advocate;" and in the various social and domestic relations he was as happy as his conduct was kind and exemplary.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Courant, Aug. 4, 1829. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th Series, vi, 880, 1254, 1276; 5th Series, i, 39, 124, 142, 205, 371, 414, 417-18, 513-14, 1074. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution. *Johnston*, Yale in Revolution, 208-09. N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxiii, 46.

N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xi, 116-18. N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1886, i, 83. *Parker*, Hist. of 2d Church, Hartford, 133-35, 207-08. *Trumbull*, Memorial Hist. of Hartford County, i, 110, 114, 116, 121. *J. Wood*, Hist. of Administration of J. Adams, ch. 14.

EPHRAIM STARKWEATHER was born in Stonington, Connecticut, on September 1, 1733, and died in the village of Pawtucket, now in Rhode Island, but then part of the town of Rehoboth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, on June 10, 1809, in his 76th year.

He was the son of John Starkweather, Junior, who is said to have removed to Stonington from Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1705; and his mother's family name was Merrick. His College course was made possible by the generous assistance of an elder sister, Eunice, who was the wife of Abraham Kirby, of Woodbury, Connecticut.

After graduation he studied law in Litchfield, Connecticut, and was admitted to practice, but soon forsook a professional life for mercantile pursuits, in which he was eminently successful. In 1762 he settled in Providence, Rhode Island, where he resided for eight years, engaged in foreign trade, and especially in the export of furs, potash, and pearl ash to England and Holland. In 1770 he purchased a potash establishment in Pawtucket, on the east bank of the Blackstone River, and for greater convenience in collecting furs and in distributing the European products sent him by his factors he also established a warehouse there, and in the same year removed his residence thither. The brick house in which he lived until his death continued to stand at the junction of Walcott and Main streets until 1868. About the year 1779 he took his elder son (born 1759) into business with him, under the firm-name of "Ephraim Starkweather & Son." The business papers and correspondence of the firm are still extant, showing large transactions with foreign ports, notably London and Amsterdam, attended with large profits, until the political disturbances which prevailed in Europe towards the close of the century brought ruin to correspondents abroad. The accounts with one London firm show a balance of £5000 due Ephraim Starkweather & Son, which was never paid. In spite of such disasters,

Mr. Starkweather was enabled to retire from business with what was regarded as a competency, if not a considerable fortune.

But his time was not wholly given to business pursuits. He was an ardent patriot and took a lively interest in public affairs. In 1773 the people of Rehoboth appointed him chairman of a committee of correspondence to keep up communication with other towns of the Province; the letter of instructions which he prepared to be sent to the Representative in the General Court is in print, and illustrates strikingly the struggle of feeling in that emergency.

He served as a representative in 1775 and 1778-80, and as State senator from Bristol County in 1780 to 1783. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1779-80. For many years he had a commission as Justice of the Peace. He was a person of much natural dignity, and reserved in manner. Honored with many public trusts, he was universally respected, not only for his abilities, but also for his uprightness of character. He was a devout member of the Congregational church.

He first married Sarah, widow of Comfort Carpenter of Attleborough, Massachusetts, who bore him two sons and died on June 20, 1795, at the age of 61. The younger son died at the age of 20, and the elder perpetuated the name with distinction.

He married secondly Rebecca Gay, who died on September 18, 1836, aged 87 years.

AUTHORITIES.

- Bliss*, Hist. of Rehoboth, 143-45, 170- *J. C. Starkweather*, MS. letter, Dec. 21,
71. *Newman*, Rehoboth in the Past, 1891.
39, 83. *Savage*, Geneal. Dict., iv, 172.
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SIMEON STODDARD was the eldest child of Captain and Deacon Gideon Stoddard, of Woodbury, Connecticut, and grandson of the Rev. Anthony Stoddard (Harvard 1697), the second minister of that town. His mother was Olive,

daughter of Ensign John and Joanna Curtiss, of Woodbury, and he was born there on March 1, 1734-5.

Having studied theology he was licensed to preach by the Litchfield County Association of Ministers on November 30, 1756, but was not settled until his ordination over the Congregational Church in Chester, then a parish in Saybrook, Connecticut, on October 31, 1759. His ministry opened with the brightest promise of usefulness, but he died suddenly in office, six years later, on October 27, 1765, in his 31st year. No records of his brief ministry are extant. His tombstone describes him as "a man of singular modesty and exemplary Piety: Sound in ye Faith and a Faithful Minister;" and Dr. Field, who prepared his Statistical Account of the County of Middlesex about fifty years later, characterizes him as "an amiable man." The inventory of his estate amounted to £240.

Soon after his settlement he married Sarah, second daughter of Abraham and Abigail (Wolcott) Waterhouse, of Chester, and sister of the wife of his predecessor in office, Jared Harrison (Y. C. 1736), by whom he had two sons and a daughter, who survived him. His widow became, on November 11, 1770, the third wife of the Rev. William Seward (Y. C. 1734), of the North parish in Killingworth, Connecticut, who died on February 5, 1782. She died in Hudson, N. Y., on November 24, 1803, in her 68th year.

AUTHORITIES.

- Cothren*, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 715; Middlesex Co., 98, 139.
iii, 144. *Field*, Statist. Account of
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JOHN STOUGHTON, the fourth son and child of Nathaniel Stoughton, of East Windsor, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Bissell) Stoughton, of East Windsor, was born there on November 22, 1735. By his mother, Martha, third daughter of Lieutenant John and

Esther (White) Ellsworth, of the parish of Ellington, in Windsor, he was a second cousin of Chief-Justice Oliver Ellsworth.

He studied law, and in February, 1757, was commissioned as Lieutenant in the Colony Militia. He served subsequently in the French war, as Lieutenant in the independent company of which Horatio Gates was Captain.

On January 22, 1765, he married Ruth, younger daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Wyllys, Lord) Belding, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and then settled on lands granted him by the Crown for his military services, and afterwards known as the Stoughton Patent, in what is now the township of Ticonderoga, New York, near the outlet of Lake George into Lake Champlain.

He was drowned in Lake George, on November 25, 1766, at the age of 31, while crossing the lake from Fort George. His body was recovered five days later, and was buried at Crown Point. A child, born after his death, married the second Governor Oliver Wolcott (Y. C. 1778).

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, 2d ed., ii, 730. *Watson*, Hist. of Essex xxxvii, 35. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, County, N. Y., 311.

NEHEMIAH STRONG was the eldest of three children of Nehemiah Strong, and grandson of Samuel and Esther (Clapp) Strong, of Northampton, Massachusetts, where he was born on February 24, 1728-29. His mother was Hannah, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Warner) French, of Northampton, and previously wife of Nathaniel Edwards. The family removed about 1740 from Northampton to Amherst, Mass.; a younger brother was graduated here in 1756.

He did not begin his preparation for College until after he had reached his majority; and after graduation he enjoyed one of the Berkeley Scholarships, and pursued the study of theology. In November, 1757,

he entered on a tutorship in the College and about the same time was licensed to preach. While occupied as tutor he preached in various places (as in Wallingford) as a candidate for settlement, and declined at least one call,—to Tolland, Connecticut, in 1759. He finally resigned the tutorship at the close of 1760 to accept a call, given him on October 1, to the Society in Turkey Hills, now the town of East Granby, then a parish in Simsbury, Connecticut. Here he was ordained on January 21, 1761. He had already gone through with the ceremony of marriage with Lydia Smith, who had previously (in December, 1750), being then of Norwalk, Connecticut, married Andrew Burr, Jr., of New Haven, son of Col. Andrew Burr, of Fairfield, and a younger brother of David Burr (Y. C. 1743). Burr had gone to the West Indies in January, 1755, and on his failure to return she had obtained a divorce from him, for desertion, at the Superior Court in New Haven in February, 1759; but he subsequently reappeared, and upon his petition and representation of the facts the General Assembly, at its May Session in 1761, annulled the divorce, and his wife thereupon went back to him. These difficulties proved an embarrassment to Mr. Strong in his relations with his parish, and other difficulties arising in connection with his being in debt and entangled in lawsuits led to a conviction that his usefulness there was at an end, and consequently to his dismissal from the pastorate by a council on June 23, 1767. He then returned to the vicinity of his native place.

In September, 1770, the Yale Corporation established a Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and elected Mr. Strong to the chair. He entered on his office in December, but the professorship was not endowed, and the stipend paid to him was very meager. As early as 1776 there began to be difficulties about his salary, and in 1777 he was notified by the Corporation that even the slender sum hitherto paid must be reduced.

He married, on June 15, 1778, at Newtown, Connecticut, Mrs. Mary Thomas, the widow of Dr. Lemuel Thomas of that place, a physician of considerable ability.

In September, 1781, he handed in to the Corporation an expostulatory address, emphasizing his distressed circumstances. No action was taken upon it, and this failure to remedy his condition drew from him what he considered as an enforced resignation, dated on December 14, 1781, and accepted four days later. From some expressions in these papers it would appear that he was less ardent in sympathy with the American cause than his associates and the governors of the College.

He had already, for the few previous years, during the interruptions caused by the Revolution, been allowed to reside in Newtown, where he had been invited to supply the vacant pulpit of the Congregational Church, and had had pupils preparing for College,—only coming to New Haven for his lectures. He now settled there in the business of teaching, and also devoting himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, although he seems never to have practiced the profession to any great extent. In May, 1784, he represented Newtown in the General Assembly. A few years later he went to New Milford, in Litchfield County, where he kept a private academy for boys. In March, 1803, he removed to that part of Stratford which is now Bridgeport, where also he was employed in teaching. He did not wholly give up the clerical profession, being engaged for instance in the summer and fall of 1802 to supply the vacant pulpit in New Milford, and preaching occasionally up to the last year of his life.

He died in Bridgeport on August 13, 1807, in his 79th year. His wife died on the 23d of January preceding, in her 76th year. They had no children, and their last years were spent in the family of a married daughter of Mrs. Strong. The estates of husband and wife were inventoried at \$680.

President Dwight, who knew him well, says of him :

"He was a man of vigorous understanding, and possessed very respectable attainments in learning and science."

The Connecticut Journal after his decease says: "He was firmly established in the belief of the Christian doctrines, as received by the Calvinists of the old school. Pleased with literary society, yet fond of retirement, he exercised the charity that envieth not."

The discourse preached at his funeral, by the Rev. Elijah Waterman (Y. C. 1791), of Bridgeport, was printed, and contains a hearty tribute to his firm religious character.

His portrait, painted by Ralph Earle in 1789-90, and presented to the College by the artist in the latter year, shows a face of considerable keenness and kindliness, but not remarkable for strength.

He published the following:—

Astronomy Improved: or, A new Theory of the harmonious Regularity observable in the Mechanism or Movements of the Planetary System. In three Lectures, read in the Chapel of Yale-College, in New Haven. Begun February 17, 1781. . . . N.-H., 1784. 8°, pp. 53 + 2 pl. [Harv. Y. C.]

The Dedication to President Stiles is dated Nov. 1, 1781. The lectures present an interesting and clear exposition of the mass and mathematical relations of the planets; Professor Olmsted, a successor of Professor Strong in his chair of instruction, acknowledges his obligations to this tract in his article on the Numerical Relations between the Bodies of the Solar System, in the Introduction to *Astronomy*, edition of 1854, pp. 245 ff.

Professor Strong was also, in whole or in part, the compiler of a series of almanacs issued at Hartford (or occasionally at Springfield) from 1775 to 1809.

In the Preface of Watson's Register and Connecticut Almanack for 1775, the publisher says: "I have been at the expense of procuring calculations for the present year, done by an astronomer skillful as any in New-England.

Both to gratify the curiosity of the public, and increase the sale of this performance, I should gladly communicate the gentleman's name, was I not forbid by an engagement of secrecy, without which his assistance could not be obtained." In the almanacs for the next two years, the calculations are said to be "from the same ingenious hand."

The Connecticut Almanac for 1778 announces that the almanac is composed by the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College, who likewise is the author of the former Registers. The title-pages of the succeeding issues of this periodical, down to and including that for 1808, state that the work is by Professor Strong. That for 1809 is described as "mostly calculated by Nehemiah Strong, and the remainder finished by E. Middlebrook." The name of the almanack underwent several variations, such as, "An Astronomical Ephemeris, Calendar, or Almanack," and "Astronomical Diary or Almanack." He seems also to have been the editor of another almanac, issued at New Haven from 1776 until 1804 or later under the name of Hosea Stafford; and there was moreover a "Connecticut Pocket Almanac," edited by him for a few years about 1800, containing some of the same material in a smaller-sized pamphlet.

In the *Connecticut Journal* for Oct. 27, 1784, he printed a brief exposure of some plagiarism of his Almanacks, and in the same paper for Febr. 27, 1788, a disavowal of some unauthorized additions made to one edition.

His two addresses to the Corporation in September and December, 1781, were printed in the *Connecticut Courant* for April 1 and 8, 1783, in connection with a series of articles entitled "Parnassus," in criticism of the College; and a few weeks later, on June 10, he published in the same paper a supplementary statement, entitled "Plain Simple Facts." He also printed in the *Courant* of April 15 a card denying the authorship of the "Parnassus"

articles, although acknowledging that he had supplied a part of the material for them.

In 1798 he published, as a part of a pamphlet entitled "A Statement of the singular manner of proceeding of the Rev. Association, of the South part of Litchfield County, in an Ecclesiastical Prosecution, by them instituted against the Rev. Stanley Griswold, Pastor of the First Church of Christ in New-Milford" (Hartford, 8°, pp. 32), the following (pp. 18-30): dated New-Milford, August 31st, 1797:—

An Address to the Association of the Southern part of Litchfield County.

The opposition to Mr. Griswold was largely on political grounds, and in thus espousing his cause, Mr. Strong identified himself with the unpopular side among his former associates.

A clause in Professor Strong's will provides that the manuscripts which he left on subjects of divinity and natural philosophy are not to be printed, "as they are incorrect and in no wise fit to come to public use."

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| Conn. Colonial Records, xi, 544-45. | Haven, 72. <i>Judd</i> , Hist. of Hadley, 583. |
| <i>Connecticut Journal</i> . Aug. 27, 1807. | <i>Orcutt</i> , Hist. of New Milford, 268, 296-97, 621-22; Hist. of Stratford, i, 579. |
| <i>Davis</i> , Hist. of Wallingford, 164. B. | <i>Phelps</i> , Hist. of Simsbury, etc., 108. |
| <i>W. Dwight</i> , Strong Family, ii, 1316. | <i>Waldo</i> , Hist. of Tolland, 36. |
| <i>T. Dwight</i> , Statistical Account of New | |
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STEPHEN WEST was born in Tolland, Connecticut, on November 2, 1735, being the eldest son and second child of Zebulon West, and the grandson of Deacon Francis and Mercy West, of that town. His father was a man of marked integrity and wide influence in his neighborhood, and filled public station as Judge of the County Court, Speaker of the House, and one of the Governor's Council. His mother was Mary Delano, whose father, Jonathan

Delano, emigrated from Dartmouth, Massachusetts, to Tolland. Two half-brothers were graduated here in 1768 and 1774 respectively.

The year after he left College he was employed in teaching in Hatfield, Massachusetts, where he studied theology at the same time under the clergyman of the town, the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge (Y. C. 1732). He was licensed to preach by the Hampshire Association of Ministers, probably late in 1757, and served for some months thereafter as Chaplain at Fort Massachusetts, in what is now the town of Adams, in Berkshire County.

In November, 1758, he went to Stockbridge, in the same County, to succeed the Rev. Jonathan Edwards (Y. C. 1720) in his twofold relation, as minister to the congregation of eighteen English families, and missionary to forty-two families of Housatonic Indians residing in that vicinity. He proved acceptable to both parts of his flock, and to the Commissioners of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians of New England who supported the mission; so that he was regularly called to the pastorate in January, 1759, and was ordained on June 13 over the church, then numbering twenty-one English members. Soon after his settlement he married Miss Elizabeth Williams, a daughter of the Honorable Colonel Ephraim Williams, from Newton, Mass., who had removed to Stockbridge in 1737, and a half-sister of the founder of Williams College.

One of Mr. West's nearest ministerial neighbors was the Rev. Samuel Hopkins (Y. C. 1741), of the adjoining town of Great Barrington. They differed widely at first in theological opinion,—Mr. West being inclined to Arminian views; but before Mr. Hopkins left Great Barrington, in 1769, Mr. West had substantially adopted the extreme form of Calvinism later known as Hopkinsianism, and had then, as he afterwards believed, for the first time been really converted. Not long after this he preached to his people a series of sermons, the substance of which was

published in 1772 in an "Essay on Moral Agency," which made a great stir in theological circles.

By his father's death, in December, 1770, he inherited a little property, and about that time he voluntarily relinquished half the annual salary (of £80 sterling) which was paid him by the Commissioners at Boston. He also gave up the Indian School, which he had previously maintained, and finally in 1775 the whole care of the Indian mission was transferred to Mr. Sergeant, a son of one of Mr. West's predecessors, and a nephew of Mrs. West; while the English inhabitants assumed the burden of their pastor's salary, which had originally consisted mainly of the grant from the Missionary Society.

In 1777 a peculiar case of discipline was brought before the Stockbridge Church, which for several years disturbed its peace, and brought on Mr. West many charges of bigotry. A member of the church married in February of that year, after formal remonstrance, a man who was not only not a church-member, but was regarded as openly profane and immoral; and in April she was excommunicated on this account. Mr. West published in 1779 his view of the principles involved; and replied to those who opposed him in 1780.

He had no children; but as he became prominent as a theologian, his family was usually kept full with a succession of students of divinity,—many among whom became useful ministers of the gospel. Dartmouth College conferred on him the well-deserved degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1792. He was one of the original trustees of Williams College in 1793, and served as Vice-President until his retirement on account of infirmities in 1812.

He ceased to receive theological students in 1807, and in September, 1810, when he was nearly 75 years of age, a colleague pastor, who had been one of his pupils, was settled. After a few years serious difficulties arose in connection with a matter of church discipline, which finally made the removal of the colleague pastor necessary; and

with a view to allay party feeling Dr. West himself agreed to retire at the same time. His dismissal therefore took place on August 27, 1818, nearly sixty years from his first coming to the town. Early in 1819 his health declined, and he died in Stockbridge on May 13, in his 84th year. His first wife died on September 15, 1804, in her 74th year. The sermon delivered on the occasion of her interment, by the Rev. Alvan Hyde, was afterwards printed (octavo, pp. 32). In 1806 he was married to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Taylor) Dewey, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, who died in Sheffield on March 14, 1827, at the age of 73.

Dr. West, though small of stature, was very dignified in appearance and commanded the respect of his people by the gentleness and humility of his daily life. He was remarkable for extremely methodical habits. In the Revolutionary struggle his great influence was unrestrainedly put forth on the patriotic side.

In his ordinary preaching he was apt to be dry and metaphysical; but the acute reasoning powers which were manifested in his theological treatises gave a keen intellectual pleasure to the trained hearer. He was also a master in expository preaching, in which he reached his greatest success in the pulpit. During his ministry 504 persons were admitted to the church.

In the year of his death the Rev. Alvan Hyde (Dartmouth 1788), long a ministerial neighbor, published a pamphlet of 18 pages, entitled *Sketches of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. Stephen West*, which gives a summary view of his career and his character.

An engraving from his portrait is given in *Field's History of Berkshire County*.

The following is a list of his publications:—

1. An Essay on Moral Agency: containing, Remarks on a late anonymous publication, entitled, *An Examination of the late Reverend President Edwards's Enquiry on Freedom of Will* [by the Rev. James Dana, D.D.]. New Haven [1772.] 8°, pp. 255.
[*Andover Sem. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

This was answered by Dr. Dana in 1773, in a continuation of his Examination of Edwards; and when a second edition of Dr. West's Essay was called for, he added "An Appendix, containing Observations on Dr. Dana's Examination of Edwards's Inquiry. ., continued." Salem, 1794. 8°, pp. 252+62.

[*A. C. A. Andover Sem. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Harv. Y. C.*]

2. The Impotency of Sinners, with respect to Repentance and Faith, No Excuse: illustrated in a Sermon [from John vi, 44]. Hartford [1772]. 8°, pp. 39. [*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

3. The Duty and Obligation of Christians to Marry only in the Lord. Illustrated and urged. Hartford, 1779. 8°, pp. 23.

[*A. C. A. B. Publ. C. H. S. U. T. S.*]

This was prepared in response to the advice of a Council held in connection with the case of discipline in the Stockbridge church, to the effect that a summary of the arguments urged by the church should be offered to the public.

A reply was published at Fishkill (15 pp. 8°), entitled "Animadversions on a late Publication," signed "Secundus," and dated "Connecticut, March 30, 1779."

4. A Vindication of the Principles and Conduct of the Church in Stockbridge, in excluding from their Communion, one of their Members, for marrying a person immoral and profane. In Reply to the Connecticut Gentleman's Plea, etc. [by the Rev. Joseph Huntington, D.D.]. With an Appendix, by John Bacon, A.M. Hartford, 1780. 8°, pp. 99.

[*A. C. A. Andover Sem. B. Ath. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

Dr. West's part of this tract occupies 71 pages.

5. The Scripture Doctrine of Atonement, Proposed to careful Examination. New-Haven, 1785. 8°, pp. xii, 165.

[*A. C. A. Andover Sem. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

The same. To which is added, An Appendix, containing a View of Consequences, resulting from a Denial of the Divinity of Christ. 2d ed. Stockbridge, 1809. 8°, pp. 228.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Andover Sem. B. Ath. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

6. A Sermon [from Rom. xiii, 3, 4]; Preached in Lenox; December 6th, 1787: at the Execution of John Bly and Charles Rose, for Crimes of Burglary. Pittsfield, 1787. 8°, pp. 12.

[*A. C. A. C. H. S.*]

7. An Inquiry into the Ground and Import of Infant Baptism, interspersed with Arguments in support of the Doctrine. Stockbridge, 1794. 8°, pp. 120.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

This work was designed as a corrective to an "Inquiry into the Nature and Design of Christian Baptism," which had been published by the Rev. Cyprian Strong (Y. C. 1763), in 1793; and was answered by "A Second Inquiry" from Mr. Strong in 1796.

8. Grace a necessary qualification for the Gospel Ministry. A Sermon [from Gal. i, 15, 16], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Gordon Dorrance, . . in Windsor, July 1st, 1795. Stockbridge, 1795. 8°, pp. 27.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brown. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

9. A Dissertation on Infant-Baptism: in reply to the Rev. Cyprian Strong's Second Inquiry on that subject. Hartford, 1798. 8°, pp. 106.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

As Dr. West states (p. 7), the only point of controversy is "Whether infant-baptism be a seal of any covenant-promise of God respecting the child to be baptized? Or, whether it be only a seal of the parent's dedication of it to God." Dr. West upheld the former view, and opposed the half-way covenant.

10. A Sermon [from Jer. xxiii, 33], delivered on the Public Fast, April 9th, 1801. Stockbridge, 1801. 8°, pp. 27. [*C. H. S.*]

11. A Sermon [from 1 Tim. iii, 1], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Amasa Jerome, . . in New-Hartford, August 18th, 1802. . Hartford, 1802. 8°, pp. 27.

[*A. C. A. Brown. C. H. S. N. Y. Hist. Soc. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

12. The Duty of Praying for Ministers, urged in a Discourse [from 2 Thess. iii, 1], Delivered December 12th, 1802. Stockbridge, 1803. 8°, pp. 21.

[*A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. N. Y. Hist. Soc.*]

13. A Sermon [from Gal. i, 10] preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Elijah Wheeler, . . in Great-Barrington, on the 24th September, 1806. Stockbridge, 1806. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. C. A. Brown. C. H. S. Y. C.*]

14. A Sermon [from Isa. lvii, 1], occasioned by the Death of the Hon. William Williams, Esq. of Dalton, who departed this life, March 1st, 1808 . . Preached 15th of May following. Pittsfield, 1808. 8°, pp. 19.

Published in the same pamphlet with a Sermon preached at the funeral, by the Rev. Ebenezer Jennings.

[*A. A. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*]

Colonel Williams (Y. C. 1754) was the son of a first cousin of Dr. West's first wife.

15. Sermons, on the Mosaic Account of the Creation ; the Serpent's Temptation to our first parents, and on their exclusion from the garden of Eden. Stockbridge, 1809. 8°, pp. 60.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S.*

16. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. iv, 5], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Ephraim G. Swift, . . on the 26th of Sept. 1810. Stockbridge, 1811. 8°, pp. 20.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Brown. C. H. S.*

17. Evidence of the Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ, collected from the Holy Scriptures. Stockbridge, 1816. 8°, pp. 46.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Y. C.*

Published in the author's 81st year.

He also contributed to a volume published at Hartford in 1797, with the title: "Sermons on Important Subjects ; collected from a number of Ministers, in some of the Northern States of America." His contributions were :

The Testimony of God to the Truth of Christianity. A Sermon, from 1 John, v, 9 (pp. 37-60).

The Necessity of Atonement for Sin, in order to the Pardon of the Sinner ; Illustrated in a Discourse from Rom. iv, 25 (pp. 239-66).

He also published, at Hartford in 1805, with an Introduction (pp. iii-xxii), "Sketches of the Life of the late Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D.D., . . written by himself."

He is said to have contributed largely to the Theological Magazine, published in New York from 1795 to 1799, and to the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, Hartford, 1800 to 1814.

The charge which he delivered to the Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, at his ordination at Williamstown on June 17, 1795, was published at Stockbridge in 1796 (pp. 28-29), in connection with the sermon on that occasion by the Rev. Ephraim Judson (Y. C. 1763).

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Allen, Amer. Biogr. Dictionary, 841-42. *Congregational Quarterly*, i, 41. *Durfee*, Williams Biographical Annals, 36-37. *Egleston*, Discourse on the Erection of Tablets in the Church at Stockbridge, 6, 24-29. *Field*, Hist. of Berkshire County, 256-65, 270, 426 ; Hist. Sketch of the Church in Stockbridge, 12-15. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 589. *Jones*, Stockbridge,

162-67, 178, 185, 193, 203, 209. *N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register*, vi, 280-81. *N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record*, vi, 167. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, *passim*. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 548-56. *Pres. E. Stiles*, MS. Diary, Febr. 13, 1772. *Waldo*, Early Hist. of Tolland, 118-20. *Williams Family*, 232, 262.

NATHAN WILLIAMS, the youngest of eight children of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Williams (Harvard 1713) and Abigail (Davenport) Williams, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, on October 28, 1735. Two of his brothers had been graduates here, in 1741 and 1745 respectively.

He entered on a tutorship in the College in December, 1756, in the meantime studying divinity, and was licensed to preach by the Hampden Association of Ministers, in October, 1758. On November 26, 1759, he was voted a call to the Congregational Church in Tolland, Connecticut, on an annual salary of £80. The call was accepted, and having resigned his tutorship in February, 1760, he was ordained in Tolland on April 30. He continued the sole pastor of the Church for nearly fifty-three years, or until January, 1813, when he had entered the 78th year of his age, and a colleague was settled.

Once only during this long service was there even a threat of its interruption: when, in May, 1783, the Second (or South) Society in Hartford invited him to succeed to their vacant pulpit,—an offer which was promptly declined.

Dr. Williams continued to reside in Tolland until his decease, on April 15, 1829, in his 94th year. His nominal pastorate of sixty-nine years was almost unique in Connecticut,—having been exceeded in length in the Congregational ministry by only one other,—that of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Nott (Y. C. 1780), of Franklin. During the last few years of his life he labored under severe bodily infirmities, and had ceased preaching altogether for some time before his death.

He married, on October 20, 1760, Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Eliakim and Ruth (Dickerman) Hall, of Wallingford, Connecticut, who died on March 9, 1833, in her 96th year. She was a model helpmeet to her husband. Their children were four sons and three daughters. The eldest son was graduated here in 1782, but died in

early manhood ; one son and one daughter survived their parents.

The historian of Tolland describes Dr. Williams as "easy and graceful in his manners, social in his habits, and interesting and instructive in his conversation. He was punctilious in etiquette, careful in his personal appearance, precise and select in his language and in every way a model gentleman of the old school. As a preacher he adhered to the tenets of the old divines, was strictly orthodox as the term was then understood, but was quite liberal for the age in which he lived. He was a good scholar, well educated, with a fair intellect, and good common-sense."

He was remembered by later generations as one of the last to wear the enormous white wig once characteristic of ministers ; and one of his younger hearers testified long afterwards that, although his manner in the pulpit was far from striking and attractive, his sermons were more than ordinarily rich in evangelical instruction.

He was a member of the Corporation of Yale College from September, 1788, until his resignation in September, 1808. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1794.

He published :—

1. A Sermon [from Ex. xxxii, 32], preached in the Audience of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at Hartford, on the Day of their Anniversary Election, May 11th, 1780. Hartford, 1780. 8°, pp. 38.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. M. H. S. Y. C.*

The subject is Patriotism, and the sentiments are in sympathy with the progress of American liberty.

2. An Enquiry concerning the design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline ; in way of Dialogue between a Minister and his Neighbor. Hartford, 1788. 8°, pp. 86.

[*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A second edition (including an Appendix of Formulas for use in Church discipline) was printed at Boston, in 1792. (8°, pp. 70.)

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Written to advocate the extension of ecclesiastical discipline to those whose only connection with the church is by baptism. It contains abundant citations from the opinions of the fathers of New-England Congregationalism. The author upholds the half-way covenant.

3. Order and Harmony in the Churches of Christ, agreeable to God's will.—Illustrated in a Sermon [from 1 Cor. xiv, 33], delivered in Tolland, on the Public Fast, April 17th, 1793. Hartford, 1793. 8°, pp. 31.

[A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.]

This was aimed at the Methodists, and provoked some controversy, a pamphlet of "Strictures" upon it by Elder George Roberts being issued the next year.

4. Carefully to observe the signatures of Divine Providence, a mark of Wisdom.—Illustrated in a Sermon [from Psalms cvii, 43], Delivered in Stafford, on . . . July 4th, 1793. Hartford, 1793, 8°, pp. 23.

[B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S.]

5. No cause nor need of pain in Heaven, illustrated in a Sermon [from Rev. xxi, 4] preached at the funeral of Eliakim Hall, Esq., of Wallingford. New-Haven, 1794. 8°, pp. 30.

[A. A. S. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.]

Mr. Hall was the father of the wife of the preacher; as he states in the sermon (p. 23), "though this circumstance would render it decent to take his place with the mourners; yet, in compliance with their desire, he assumes the preacher on this mournful occasion."

6. The Blessedness of the Dead who die in the Lord, illustrated in a Sermon [from Rev. xiv, 13], preached at the funeral of the Rev. Nathan Strong, . . . in Coventry, who died Nov. 7th, 1795. . . Hartford, 1796. 8°, pp. 28.

[Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.]

His name also appears on the title-page of the first series of the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, as one of its editors (1799-1807).

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- Allen*, Amer. Biogr. Dictionary, 3d ed., 864-65. *Davenport Family*, 2d ed., 225. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 758. Longmeadow Centennial, Appendix, 92-94. *Parker*, Hist. of the Second Church, Hartford, 152. *Puritan Recorder*, Boston, Apr. 12, 1855. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 287-88. *Waldo*, Early Hist. of Tolland, 36-39. *Williams Family*, 84, 90-91.

JOHN WOODS is not traced, before his admission to College, but most probably came from Rye, New York. In April of his Senior year he was degraded two places in the class-list for gambling with dice.

He became a lawyer in New York City, where he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in January, 1760. On March 17, 1761, he took out a license for marriage to Levina, daughter of Henry Strang, of Rye.

He appears to have been a member of the Episcopal Church, and at the time of the Revolution he was in sympathy with Great Britain. His name appears in a list of signers to an address to General Howe in October, 1776; and in the preceding June he is named among the persons from New York suspected of disaffection.

On September 11, 1782, he was licensed to marry Sarah, widow of William Sackett, of Newtown, Long Island. She was born on February 24, 1739, being a daughter of Captain Samuel and Agnes (Berrien) Fish, of Newtown.

He died in New York on February 8, 1797, in his 65th year; and Greenleaf's New-York Journal in announcing the event describes him as "an old and respectable inhabitant of this city." A son (James) survived him who was also an attorney, and succeeded his father in his office at 392 Pearl street, corner of Rutgers. The marriage of a daughter, bearing the name of his first wife, is recorded in the September preceding his decease. His widow died in New York on November 27, 1804.

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| <i>Baird</i> , Hist. of Rye, 445. Calendar of N. Y. Historical MSS., relating to the War of the Revolution, i, 341, 371. | 1885. N. Y. City during the Amer. Revolution, 137. N. Y. Marriage Licenses, previous to 1784, 470. <i>Riker</i> , <i>H. P. Johnston</i> , MS. Letter, Nov. 11, |
| | <i>Annals of Newtown</i> , 347, 369. |

Annals, 1755-56

On the 9th of October, 1755, the usual fall session of the General Assembly convened in New Haven, which continued by adjournment for four weeks, or until November 5. On October 30, one week before the Assembly broke up, the College year began.

The Assembly contained about the usual number of Yale graduates,—perhaps one in eight,—but a strong sentiment was again manifested against the College, sufficient to prevent the usual grant of £100, which was now for the second time passed over.

President Clap went on, however, without hesitation with his programme, and Mr. Daggett took charge of the College pulpit, beginning with November 30, the first Sabbath after his arrival.

This month of November was also memorable for the most serious earthquake ever known in New England, which occurred on Tuesday, the 18th; and for the receipt of the donation of Gershom Clark (Yale 1743) towards the support of a Professor of Divinity (see above, p. 303).

In December the President published a polemical pamphlet, entitled, "A Brief History and Vindication of the Doctrines Received and Established in the Churches of New-England" (pp. 45, octavo), the main objects of which were to vindicate the various acts of the Corporation as necessary in defence of orthodoxy, and to insist on the explicit acceptance of the Westminster Catechism and the Savoy Confession of Faith as incumbent on all Churches and Colleges. But before any further step was taken, the First Church in New Haven endeavored to

regain their hold on the College congregation by offering to make the Professor-elect a colleague-pastor with the Rev. Mr. Noyes. The church voted unanimously to this effect, on January 8, 1756 (Mr. Daggett having preached for Mr. Noyes on the preceding Sabbath morning, before the administration of the Sacrament), and the Society concurred in this vote four days later. But President Clap was not to be circumvented, and as might have been expected Mr. Daggett declined the call of the First Church. On the same day that his answer was received (January 26), the First Society met again, and proposed to him to preach for them at least half the time, and invited the attendance of the College students without payment for sittings; in the same connection they voted their adherence to the Catechism and Confession of Faith, —a step which President Clap had urged in his recent pamphlet, and which had hitherto under Mr. Noyes's lead been omitted, as these formulas were too Calvinistic for combination with his Arminian teachings.

President Clap carried his point in all respects; and on Wednesday, March 3, the Corporation met and spent the day in examining the Professor-elect. All the Board were present, except the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Lord, and the Rev. Thomas Ruggles; and without doubt the two senior members, Mr. Eliot and Mr. Noyes, were thoroughly disgusted with the day's work. The Corporation examined Mr. Daggett as to his skill in divinity and in his soundness in the faith, and being fully satisfied they proceeded on the following day to his public induction into office. The exercises were held in the College Hall, and included a sermon by Mr. Daggett, from 1 Cor. ii, 2, and a full statement of his belief. The induction into office and charge were given by the President.

The Corporation also on March 4 gave their consent to a trial of the arrangement proposed by Mr. Noyes's Society, until the ensuing Commencement; but difficulties were found in the practice, and when Commencement

arrived, although Mr. Noyes and some of his parish desired a continuance of Professor Daggett's services, the Corporation declined to permit it.

The week after this meeting the standing Committee of the Corporation elected Mr. Richard Woodhull (Y. C. 1752) Tutor to fill the place of Tutor Welles. He entered on his office early in April.

In 1755 a new edition of the Catalogue of the Library, which had appeared twelve years before, was published,—the number of books having increased somewhat in the meantime, though the statement that they were now about 3000 appears to be an exaggeration. About forty per cent. of the library consisted of books in theology; about fifteen per cent. were in the department of philology; the same amount in history and geography; about seven per cent. in mathematics and physics; and from four to five per cent. in philosophy.

The Freshman class of this year was the largest in the history of the College, and was not exceeded by any class until eighteen years later; the total number of undergraduates (about 165) was also sensibly greater than ever before.

In May of this year an air-pump, costing about £68, which had been ordered from London three or four years before by the President, was received, and interesting experiments with it were performed by Tutor Woodhull.

On Commencement Day, September 8, 1756, the public exercises in the morning were introduced by a Latin Salutatory, pronounced by Winthrop Saltonstall, who led the graduating class in social rank; and the principal Master's Oration in the afternoon was given by James Usher, of the Class of 1753. Saltonstall's Oration is preserved among the manuscripts of President Stiles (then Tutor), who apparently composed it.

At Commencement Mr. Hillhouse resigned his post as Tutor, and Seth Pomeroy, of the Class of 1753, was chosen his successor.

At the meeting of the Corporation held at this date some new regulations for the government of the students were passed, a single one of which may be cited, in illustration of the rest :—

Whereas many of the Students have wasted much of their Precious Time in going to each others Chambers and Drinking Tea in the afternoon :

It is ordered that if any Student shall Drink Tea out of his own Chamber in studying time in the afternoon, he shall be fined one Shilling.

Sketches, Class of 1756

*Winthrop Saltonstall, A. M. 1787	*1811
*Solomon Stoddard, A. M.	*1827
*Harding Jones	*1759
*Thomas Williams, A. M.	*1819
* <i>Georgius Colton</i> , A. M.	*1812
*Elnathan Rosseter, A. M.	*1798
*Johannes Cotton Rosseter, A. M.	*1798
*Johannes Owen	*1801
* <i>Chandler Robbins</i> , A. M. et Harv. 1760, S. T. D.	
Dartm. 1792 et Edinb. 1792	*1799
*Robertus Breck, A. M.	*1799
*Shubael Conant, A. M.	*1794
*Henricus Cuyler, A. M. 1769	*1803
*Samuel Mather, A. M.	*1808
*Edmundus Lewis	
*Jacobus Church, A. M.	*1794
*Job Lyman, A. M.	*1791
*Henricus Bush, A. M.	*1762

*Amos Hallam, A. M.	*1816
*Guilielmus Roe Miner, A. M.	*1780
*Ephraimus Fitch	*1807
* <i>Johannes Storrs</i> , A. M. et Dartm. 1792, Tutor	*1799
*Simeon Strong, A. M., LL.D. Harv. 1805, Reip. Mass. Cur. Supr. Jurid.	*1805
*Eliphalet Leonard	*1821
*Ludovicus Bliss, A. M.	*1768
* <i>Joel Bordwell</i> , A. M.	*1811
*Daniel Sherwood, A. M.	*1819
* <i>Johannes Smalley</i> , A. M., S. T. D. Neo-Caes. 1800	*1820
*Timotheus Danielson, A. M. et Harv. 1779	*1791
* <i>Ebenezer Martin</i> , A. M. 1781	*1795
* <i>Jeremias Day</i> , A. M.	*1806
*Hieronymus Topliff	*1757
* <i>Jesse Clark</i>	
*Jesse Denison, 1757	

LEWIS BLISS was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on June 17, 1739, being the second son and child of Captain Luke Bliss, the keeper of the jail in that town, and grandson of Pelatiah and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Bliss. His mother was Mercy, elder daughter of John and Mercy (Bliss) Ely, of West Springfield. On his father's side he was a third cousin, and on his mother's side a second cousin, of Bliss of the preceding class.

In January, 1764, and thereafter annually until his death, he was chosen by the General Court of the Province Collector of Excise for the County. He also held various local offices, such as that of postmaster in his native town at the time of his death there, unmarried, on April 6, 1768, in his 29th year.

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Bliss Family Genealogy, 51. *Ely*, Descendants of Nathaniel Ely, 20.

JOEL BORDWELL, the youngest son of Samuel and Martha (Allen) Bordwell, of Deerfield and Westfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Robert Bardwell, who came from England about 1670, and settled in Hatfield, Massachusetts, was born on October 10, 1732; he was the eleventh in a family of thirteen children.

He remained in New Haven after graduation as a student of theology under Professor Daggett; was licensed to preach on September 26, 1758, by the Litchfield County Association of Ministers; and less than a month later, on October 19, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Kent, by the Litchfield Consociation. He continued in his office for upwards of fifty-three years, or until his death there, on December 6, 1811, in the 80th year of his age.

He married on September 6, 1759, when the bride was only 14 years old, Jane, daughter of Lieutenant John and Jane (Lewis) Mills, of Kent, and sister of the Rev. Samuel J. Mills (Y. C. 1764). She was a woman of remarkable strength of mind and character, and she brought him some property, so that he was counted among the wealthier clergy of his generation in Connecticut. She bore him six daughters and three sons, and died on May 20, 1829, aged nearly 84 years. The third daughter married the Rev. Maltby Gelston (Y. C. 1791).

He prepared many young men for College, and frequently also had students in theology. About two hundred and seventy-five persons were added to the church during his ministry. His son-in-law, Mr. Gelston, says of him: "As a man he was open-hearted, and by his frankness, kindness, and plain-dealing he gained an ascendancy over his people, and improved it for much good."

The Rev. Frederick Marsh (Y. C. 1805), a native and resident of the same county, who well remembered Mr. Bordwell, described him as of quick and eccentric mind, free and social in company, as a speaker quite original in manner and matter, never at a loss for something to say

and ready to make any object or occurrence a topic of remark. His preaching indicated deep piety, and was marked by great plainness of speech. Without any graces of manner, his full soul uttered itself with a singular combination of tenderness and severity. In revival seasons few exceeded him in pungency and force of address. The Rev. Moses Gillett (Y. C. 1804), a townsman of Mr. Marsh, described Mr. Bordwell's conversation as full of anecdote, abrupt and striking; and declared that few men would after a brief acquaintance be remembered as vividly as he.

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Andrews, Porter Genealogy, i, 284. *Hist. of the Churches and Ministers in Rev. M. B. Gelston*, MS. letters, Nov. Franklin Co., Mass., 145-46, 415. *T. 18 and 25*, 1893. *R. C. Learned*, MS. *Robbins*, Diary, i, 51. *E. Robinson*, Memoir of Rev. W. Robinson, 202.

ROBERT BRECK was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on June 3, 1737, being the eldest child of Rev. Robert Breck (Harvard 1730), and grandson of the Rev. Robert Breck (Harv. 1700), of Marlborough, Mass. His mother was Eunice, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Brewer (Harv. 1687), of Springfield. Two brothers were graduated here in 1758 and 1761. President Clap had taken a prominent part, in 1735, in opposing the father's settlement in Springfield, notwithstanding which all the sons were sent in due time to Yale.

Robert Breck, Jr., remained at New Haven for three years after graduation on one of the Berkeley Scholarships, and in 1757 served as College Butler.

He settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he married, on September 5, 1764, Rachel, only child of Joseph Hunt (Y. C. 1729). In 1766 he and his brother George opened a small store for trading, in which business, much enlarged, he continued until 1798, one or more of his sons being later associated with him. He also did

